

THE ORIENT.

VOL. 1.

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No. 1.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1873.

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In addition to the usual amount of friction incident to getting started, the editors have been a little cramped for time, and some of their best calculated strokes of policy have miscarried; so that we invite the attention of subscribers and others not so much to our paper *in esse*, as to our paper *in posse*. Moreover, we hope that the motive which led us to undertake the issue of a college publication will cover up some of its defects. Bowdoin has never even attempted to publish a paper; while other and every way inferior institutions have periodicals successfully conducted. This seems prejudicial to the interests and reputation of the college; and hence we are doing to the extent of our ability to remedy the lack in this respect. We certainly have no selfish motives. College journals do not, as a general thing, yield *immense* revenues; and if there is any one who does not believe that the life of an editor is "one dem'd horrid grind," we hope he may enjoy the extreme felicity of trying the experiment.

The Alumni, then, if they are patriotic, ought to feel interested to help us get along. It is particularly desired that they will send us not only personal items, but communications on any subject whatever. We hope that the Alumni department of the paper will prove a success; and in order to make it so, no one must hesitate to send the most trifling bits of news. Even

the dryest details become fraught with interest when connected with old familiar names.

While THE ORIENT is to be strictly in undergraduate control, we desire that it shall be the connecting link between the students, the Alumni, and the faculty; that here all may bring their wounded hearts, and here tell all their sorrows. All shall at least have a fair hearing; and in this way, perhaps, complications and revilings may be avoided.

We desire, then, that the Alumni subscribe "copiously"; because if they do not success is dubious; and because we believe them to be fond of their college and their species. We hope that we have not made the same mistake that Sidney Smith made, and that it is their specie only they are fond of. We hope, too, they will aid with their pens as well as their purses.

Why will not some of our well-to-do alumni pause before they invest their money in expensive buildings, where their mite will sink into insignificance, and consider whether the college has not other and vital interests which they can further, and at the same time see the reward of their labor? We ought to be known to fame in an aquatic way. There is no reason why we should not. There is a splendid water privilege convenient, and what is more, plenty of good Maine muscle to improve it. There are two good crews working daily in the gymnasium. The one thing needful is money. Boating is a moderately expensive luxury. Boats and a boat-house appear *almost* a necessity. Now we do not like to give a miserly crook to our baby fingers; so we will not solicit charity, but merely suggest that if it is offered it will not be refused, and that perhaps the interests of the college would be subserved by a small donation to the department of physical culture, *i. e.*, the "Bowdoin Boat Club."

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE MARKING SYSTEM IN COLLEGES.

A glance inside of colleges may be of interest. To examine and re-examine does no harm to truth, or institutions operating on true principles. The marking system in our colleges has become the subject of some discussion, and deserves a thoughtful consideration. At present, however, only a passing glance can be given to it. In some respects it may be good; in others, it is decidedly bad, and is so regarded by students in colleges and by graduates. It seems to rest on a theory that is not only peculiar, but false. In the first place it implies strange discrimination on the part of instructors. To suppose that a teacher can discriminate to the *one hundredth* of a unit between the abilities of two rival students, when the scale of estimation extends over a thousand hundredths, is a remarkable stretch of imagination, and seems clearly allied to the idea of superhuman wisdom. However, we will not question the practicability of this part of the system, but will turn to another standpoint from which the subject may next be considered.

Here it seems to rest on a theory that is unquestionably false. The desire of superiority is the specific principle to which it appeals. It induces the student to study in order that he may excel a classmate who is less ambitious or less talented. It makes the gratification of a desire the end of mental culture and discipline. Instead of teaching that a complete individual development is the true end of mental labor, it implies that all lines of activity should be directed to the single point of self-elevation.

Thus based on self love, it cannot commend itself to reason, which teaches that better principles should direct intellectual efforts. Its theory is low-toned and absurd. Its practical operations must therefore be more or less belittling and injurious. They lead directly to selfishness. Such a result is logical and inevitable; for when a man's efforts all centre upon himself, he naturally and unavoidably fails to consider his duties to others; he centres his energies upon himself, and becomes a truly selfish man. The selfishness which exists in college, and of which so

many complain, has its root in this very system of marking, and is its necessary outgrowth. Not all the evils of college life result from it, yet their number is legion, and demands the notice of our educators and of the general public mind.

Within college walls young men are placed on a four-years' course. Honor and superiority are held up as incentives to action, and "Young America" is advised to "go for" them. The race thus begins with self as the great central idea of personal exertion, and holds the same object uppermost to the end. The result is that selfishness in abundance is generated, and appears in the form of jealousy, envy, and cultivated littleness. Deception and fraud have also been the outgrowth of this artificial method of stimulating to culture. It tempts to unfairness in various forms, and the temptations are too often unresisted. These facts may be gathered by any observer who will turn his attention to the inner workings of college life.

By this system also the inequalities in the condition and tastes of students are not sufficiently recognized.

A little pale-faced boy, who has no real executive ability for doing any thing really useful in the world, and whose probabilities of future power in society are of the slimmest kind, is often placed above another who is his superior in all the essential qualities of manhood. The one receives the honors, the other the zeros. The former, with his honors and want of executive power passes into society, and by his inefficiency sinks into a merited obscurity; the latter, with his college zeros as the exponent of his manhood, passes into society, and becomes a power for good in the world. This is an extreme case, yet similar ones have been witnessed by every college. The fact is, a few rank well and deserve it; many rank high and deserve it not, especially if real integrity, manhood, and executive ability, are the standard by which men should be estimated.

While some good may incidentally spring up in connection with this system, much that is bad daily grows out of it. Should not the careful attention of all true friends of discipline, manhood, and culture, be directed to this subject, in

order that its evils may be removed by the adoption of a better plan? If nothing better can be devised, alas for the low tone of manhood in American students. *

"FAIR HARVARD."

In regard to the "gunpowder plot" at Harvard, an officer of that college says, "that as for the recent powder outrage at Stoughton Hall, the most diligent investigation by the President, the faculty, the police, and a skilled detective, has developed not the slightest objective ground of suspicion against any one. Every thread that could be got hold of has been followed up, but none has led even to a probable suspicion, except in a single instance; and in that instance the student proved an *alibi*, the circumstances that threw suspicion on him being at the same time satisfactorily explained."

In commenting upon this and two other mysterious explosions which have taken place at Harvard within the last six months, a leading New England paper says: "Lawlessness lurks in the shades of Cambridge, and challenges detection. The acuteness and the sovereignty of the college authorities are placed on trial, and the result is to affect the state of discipline in all the colleges of the country. Unless the authors of these acts of violence are discovered and punished, the powers that be must acknowledge defeat, and in all our academic institutions the power of brutality will be confirmed."

In place of Monday morning recitation, the faculty have substituted lectures. This was no sop administered to pacify rampant Sophomores, but a measure adopted because it was reasonable and just. It shows an intention in the college government to do the square thing. Such a spirit is sure to be appreciated. Every one heartily endorses it. The effect of the measure has been immediate. It may not have abolished studying Sundays entirely, though we think that it has come very near it; but at least it has prevented the adding of insult to injury, since it has stopped "plugging" in church.

The benefit to the Juniors from this change has been an instructive course of lectures from Prof. Rockwood on mechanics. The experiments have been interesting and practical.

The course of lectures given this winter, under the auspices of the class of '71, is one of the best there has been here for several years. Gen. Chamberlain opened the course. For eloquent delivery, animated and vivid description, and excellent language, his lecture has been unsurpassed. The second lecturer was the Hon. Wm. Parsons, who talked very eloquently about Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He made many digressions from his subject, but they were all well taken by the audience, who were well satisfied with the lecture, which was brimming full of good points. Rev. Wm. H. Murray presented the claims of the Adirondacks in the third lecture, which was a most excellent one, abounding in fine descriptions and capital wit. The fourth lecture was by Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, who showed the need of more gentlemen in politics, claiming that the safety of our country depends upon every citizen's thorough understanding of all political issues. In place of the fifth lecture there was a concert by the Germania Band, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, of Boston.

The *Williams Vidette* has troubled itself considerably of late about the low condition of the general societies there. Here at Bowdoin we don't borrow trouble about such things. There are general societies here—nominally, but they are so seldom spoken of that even the names are almost obsolete. The libraries, however, are each open three times a week.

The catalogue for this term made its appearance Wednesday, from the press of J. Griffin. Its typographical appearance is very creditable. It records 16 seniors, 29 juniors, 38 sophomores, 34 freshmen, 11 scientifics, and 68 medical students.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 8.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
Bath, 7.10 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 4.45 P. M.;
6.35 P. M.
Boston, 7.10 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.
Bangor, 2.25 P. M.
Farmington, 2.25 P. M.
Leviston, 8.30 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

“Runners” for graveyards—The medics.

Too bad—The ventilation in the recitation rooms.

Single copies of THE ORIENT may be obtained at No. 26, M. H.

Query—Should “Our Dumb Animals” be kept in the reading room?

“John Henry Peasley’s” lottery has been the *taking* institution of the term.

The pump between Mass. Hall and Winthrop Hall has been repaired, and is now in working order.

Students and others, by consulting our advertising columns, will find where they can trade to advantage.

The medical term has been in session since the middle of February. About seventy students are in attendance.

The Freshmen finish Livy this term. Probably they will read from Greek next term about “Divine Ulysses.”

A member of the college prides himself upon such a *fiery* style of rhetoric that he uses his “themes” as kindlers.

There is a flourishing lodge of Good Templars in town, and about a score of students are numbered among its members.

The open spring weather has greatly lessened the demand for rubber boots, which usually are indispensable articles during the wet season, in Brunswick.

Prof. Dole and son have been teaching “the manly art” at Yale College, but they are now in Brunswick again.

There are nine Bowdoin graduates in the Medical Department, and two or three graduates from other colleges.

Prof. Smyth’s Calculus is still used, but his other works are out of print and Prof. Loomis is the author substituted.

Prof. S. J. Young recently delivered a very instructive lecture to the Juniors on the history of the German language.

Prof. Stowe was in town last week. Last Sabbath morning he preached a powerful sermon, in the Congregational church.

At the meeting of the ’73 debating club last week, the question of the relative wrongs of the negro and Indian, was discussed.

The raising of the walks on the college grounds was a most excellent idea. They are now high and all the more likely to be dry.

Prof. Rockwood has given the Junior class a course of lectures in Natural Philosophy, every Monday morning during the term.

There was a “sensation in the galleries” at the remarks by Rev. Mr. Byington, one Sabbath morning, about sleeping in church.

The editors thank their advertisers for favors received. They trust THE ORIENT will prove worthy of their patronage and a valuable advertising medium.

The rumor which has been rife for several days that a certain member of the faculty had received a call to a professorship in Michigan, was a heartless hoax.

The masquerade last week was attended by quite a number of students, whose costumes embraced every class of men from the dark robed monk to “Ye horrid Sophomore.”

The class of ’72 debating club has had regular meetings every Friday evening during the term. Many interesting debates have taken place, and several important issues of the day settled! The meetings are held in an upper room over McLellan hall.

The semi-annual Senior and Junior exhibition will take place Monday evening, the 3d. The Junior parts were awarded to A. B. Ayer, H. Harris, W. F. Bickford and S. P. Meads. The first two gentlemen have unfortunately been kept out of college all this term by ill health; the latter will have respectively the German and Greek parts. The following is the list of the seniors who will participate, together with the subject of their parts: Kingsbury Bachelder, Latin Salutatory; Mr. Chaney, Free Trade; E. C. Cole, Phrenology; N. F. Curtis, Mutual Interests of China and the United States; W. P. Melcher, The Franco-Prussian War; A. J. Monroe, Commerce; W. S. Pattee, The Ideal; E. S. Stackpole, Radicalism. Johnson's Band will furnish the music.

Outsiders sometimes have very exaggerated opinions of the actions of students in college; and they usually have as much knowledge of facts as did a person with whom we were conversing recently. In remarking about the general societies, we said that they met but twice a year, once for election of officers and once for initiation of Freshmen. "What!" said he, "initiate Freshmen! I thought hazing was not allowed now by the faculty."

It is gratifying to note how promptly some of the Alumni have responded to the call for subscriptions contained in a prospectus issued a few weeks ago; and the words of encouragement in some of their letters have helped to lessen the great burden voluntarily assumed in commencing the publication of such a periodical as THE ORIENT. One letter ends with this, which is a good sentiment for every Alumnus, "Wishing this and all Bowdoin enterprises success, I remain yours truly."

This week the hour for morning prayers has again reached its "minimum"—six o'clock. O ye, who think students lead an easy life, imagine them compelled to "turn out" every morning at half past five o'clock.

The boating interest is one of the new things at Bowdoin. A Junior and Sophomore crew are now in practice, and both have already reached a good degree of muscle and endurance.

The Juniors are considerably exercised about the free trade question. It is the topic under their consideration now in political economy, and is one of the last subjects for "themes." Prof. Perry, the author of the text book in political economy which is used this term, has failed to convince all of the utility of his theory. In German, '72 has read "Die Einsamern," a story by Paul Heyes; also Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea."

The Sophomores are toiling over Sophocles' "Œdipus Tyrannus." They take the choruses, which '72 omitted. Instead of having Latin and Greek alternate weeks, as has been the custom in other classes, '73 took Latin last term, and this term Greek. In French they are using Bocher's reader, which has taken the place of Collet's

Nothing which has been done in Brunswick for many years has been productive of so much benefit to the town, and pleasure to the students, as the erection of Lemont Hall. Consequently there have been a larger number of entertainments this winter than is usual in Brunswick; minstrels, festivals, balls, lectures, etc.

A blessing to the students is that short sidewalk between Poland's store and the post-office. Probably every student passes over this road twice a day at least, and the former muddy traveling has occasioned more emphatic language and boot-blackening, than could easily be imagined.

One of the Seniors recently undertook to advance the prospects of his coal fire by an application of kerosene oil. Although no funerals have taken place in that class, the gyrations of said Senior's stove proved that the above plan is neither sound in theory nor safe in practice.

The spirit of mischief is still extant at Bowdoin, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. One morning the stoves in the various recitation rooms turned up missing. The bell rope has also had its *ups and downs*.

Dr. C. L. Ford, Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology has resigned his position here at the Medical School of Maine, on account of his duties at Ann Arbor, Mich. His place is filled by Dr. S. T. Sabine of New York.

By a new rule of the faculty, no "adjourns" are granted by one professor without the knowledge of the rest of the board. This is doubtless a wise arrangement, although inconvenient to those who represent the wishes of the class in desiring to obtain this luxury of college life. N. B. Some think adjourns should be classed as necessities instead of luxuries.

The appearance of the *Delta* for the past week has told of the arrival of another base ball season. But the mania for the "national game" will not be serious here this year on account of the new born boating interest.

Sunday evening, March 5, President Harris preached in Lemont hall, for the Free Will Baptists. Prof. J. B. Sewall and Instructor Chapman have also preached in the same place to large audiences.

We would consider it a personal favor if the students would bring the matter of subscribing to THE ORIENT before such of the Alumni as they may see at their several homes during the vacation.

The college library has been increased during the past year about two hundred volumes, by purchase and gift. The largest donations were from the poet Longfellow and Ezra Abbott, LL. D.

With this issue a large number of extra copies are sent to the Alumni and friends of the college. All such receiving a copy of THE ORIENT will please consider it an invitation to subscribe.

The *Bowdoin Scientific Review* for March 28 is just out. Its publication had been unavoidably delayed. Judging from the table of contents this is a valuable number.

The "praying circle" is still in existence at Bowdoin. Prayer meetings are held as has been customary in times past, — Sunday mornings and Wednesday noons. They are well attended and of an interesting nature. Class prayer-meetings are held every Thursday evening.

It was a removal of one of the old landmarks when Dr. Adams left the church on the hill. His place was filled by Rev. E. H. Byington, who is well liked by the students.

The close of another term reminds us that *tempus still fugits*. Only a few more weeks and '71 will leave the chapel for the last time as students, and '72 will begin to get ready to put on her senior dignity, each member perhaps having the same feelings as did that student who, when asked how it seemed to be a Senior, replied that "it seemed strange to see the Freshmen all looking at him and wondering at how much he knew!"

It is said that all the seniors intend, when they graduate, to go into either law or matrimony.

Next term Plato's *Phædo* is an optional study for the juniors. Probably but few of the class will study it.

Will the memorial hall be finished before '72 graduates?

When a student is seen crossing the college grounds *en route* for the depot, with a valise in his hand, some one at once starts the story that he has been suspended.

Prof. Packard preached last Sabbath afternoon at the Congregational church.

A Sophomore says: "It's no time to be writing essays when billiards are only ten cents a game."

The sugar season has come. At least two Freshmen, seeing a milk-pail hanging on a chestnut tree, announced to their friends that people had commenced tapping the trees.

We understand that a college paper, entitled *The Life*, is to be started at Princeton, under the editorial charge of the students. It promises great things. Its correspondents are located at Heidelberg, Berlin, Munich, Edinburgh, and Oxford; and college news from different quarters of the world will be regularly communicated.

At the coming commencement, Williams College will graduate a class of forty, more than a third of whom have the ministry in view.

The *Williams Review* hopes "THE ORIENT will not rise before the sun or shine too bright."

ALUMNI RECORD.

Perhaps there can be no better manner in which to introduce the first appearance of the "Record," than by referring to the Alumni associations, which are to be found in Calais and Portland, Maine; Boston, New York and Chicago. The Chicago association had its annual meeting recently, which was presided over by Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court. The Boston association, to the number of forty, met last January. The New York Alumni held their first annual meeting about the same time. The Portland and Calais associations met at some time last year, and, if we mistake not, the time for their next annual meeting is near at hand. These associations are invaluable in keeping up an interest in Alma Mater, and in refreshing the minds of the members, who have allowed the cares of the world to choke up old college memories. THE ORIENT also hopes to labor in its humble way for the same object, and through its column devoted to the "Alumni Record," to keep all informed as to the whereabouts of each other. But this is a great task, and can only be performed by help from the Alumni themselves. We shall always thankfully receive and publish information relating to the movements or doings of any graduate of Bowdoin.

'68.—Orville D. Baker is studying law with his father, Hon. Joseph Baker, of Augusta.

'70.—D. T. Timberlake is at present principal of Monmouth Academy, and gives universal satisfaction.

'50.—William P. Frye represents the Second District of Maine in the United States Congress.

'69.—Clarence Hale is practicing law in Portland, having formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas B. Reed of the class of '60.

'61.—Edward Stanwood is an editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

'56.—Edwin B. Smith, who is one of the leading lawyers of Saco, served as Speaker of the Maine House for the last winter. It is needless to say that he filled the chair with ability and universal satisfaction.

'45.—William B. Snell is Judge of the Municipal Court at Washington, D. C.

'38.—Gideon S. Palmer is a member of the Faculty of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

'43.—F. Loring Talbot is a prosperous lumber merchant, residing in Machias, Me.

'60.—W. W. Thomas is actively engaged in peopling the northern portion of Maine with the hardy inhabitants of Sweden. He is pursuing this undertaking under the auspices of the State, and is meeting with great success.

'70.—In Portland, Mar. 15, by Bishop Neely, O. B. Grant of Ellsworth, and Miss Ada B. Billings of Portland.

'70.—In this town, Feb. 16, by Prof. J. S. Sewall, L. Z. Collins of Union, and Miss Annie D. Melcher of this town.

'54.—Died, in Gardiner, Mar. 4, N. M. Whitmore, Jr. Mr. Whitmore had been practicing law in that city about ten years, and was a highly respected citizen.

'67.—George T. Sewall is practicing law in Oldtown.

'70.—Caleb A. Page is principal of the academy at Fryeburg.

'69.—Harrison S. Whitman is principal of the high school at Thomaston.

'67.—In Stetson, Mar. 11, by Lewis Barker, Esq., Stanley A. Plummer, Esq., of Dexter, and Miss Evelyn Barker of Stetson.

'69.—Mr. C. A. Stephens seems determined to show that he can write something besides hunting stories, and so tells *Our Young Folks*, this month, how he started to catch a coon but was overtaken by a meteor, which he describes with great care and in a wonderfully vivacious and interesting manner. He is going to tell in the next number "How we Hung the May Baskets." —*Portland Advertiser*.

'70.—J. W. Keene has been elected as principal of the Biddeford high school.

'68.—Geo. A. Smyth is pursuing the study of chemistry at Berlin.

We are informed that Gen. Chamberlain declines the Presidency of the Agricultural College.

Hon. S. P. Benson has been on a short visit to Washington, to revive the interest of the Alumni of that city in behalf of their Alma Mater.

'64.—T. Herbert White, of Bangor, challenges Henry Shiel, the billiard champion of Maine, to play a game of billiards, one thousand points up, American four ball carom game, for two hundred dollars and the champion cue. The game will take place in Lancaster Hall, Portland, about the last of April.

The following is the list of the more recent graduates who were present at the meeting of the Chicago Alumni:

Charles H. Howard, 1859; George N. Jackson, 1859; Roscoe E. Farnham, 1860; Augustus L. Linscott, 1862; Edward N. Packard, 1862; Eugene P. Morse, 1862; Charles B. Daggett, 1864; John J. Herrick, 1866; F. A. Woodbury, 1869; E. Burbank Weston, 1870; James L. Lombard, 1871.

'61.—Edwin Emery is teaching the high school in Southbridge, Mass., and meeting with good success.

'62.—Chas. P. Mattocks is County Attorney for Cumberland County. He was first nominated by the Governor to fill a vacancy and afterwards elected by a large majority.

'64.—O. W. Davis and James McKeen are practicing law together in New York city.

'56.—Rev. E. B. Palmer is preaching in Chicopee, Mass.

EUCHRED.

Some students, one evening, o'erflowing with mirth,
Would fain play a trick of marvelous worth;
So quickly they brought from a neighboring field
An innocent cow (unwilling to yield),
And stored her away, in terrible fright,
In the chamber where they were wont to recite,
And laughed to themselves, as they hastened away,
"Aha! how we wonder what Proffy will say,
When he sees there's a four-legged 'Fresh' in the room,
And no recitations to-morrow forenoon!"

Next morning they wait him in anxious suspense,
All wondering (and fearing) the stern consequence,
And greeted with faces so dreadfully long,
That he reckons at once that something is wrong.
"There's a cow in the room, Professor!" they cry —
A smile on the lips, and joy in the eye.
"Well, well," said the Prof. with a dubious smile,
"That such was the case I knew all the while;
For seeing the CALVES stand bleating without,
I knew that a cow was somewhere about."

— *College Herald.*

We are aghast at the enormous quantity of things with which it is possible, and sometimes necessary, to be acquainted. Undoubtedly all such societies — not including the Social Science Association — have their uses. We laugh at them, and protest against them, and end by admitting that they do good service in their way. Yet I have sometimes thought that there will soon be room for another society, which might be called the Society for the Suppression of Useless Knowledge; not so much as a direct opponent, but as a necessary corrective to the energy of its rivals. The first meeting might be held in the reading-room of the British Museum. Scholars sometimes lament, or affect to lament, the burning of the Alexandrian library; yet I cannot help fancying that they are occasionally laughing in their sleeves, and that, if it depended upon a word, they would hesitate before tumbling out upon the world those masses of manuscripts which are, fortunately or otherwise, beyond our reach forever. Consider the countless volumes which encumber the world, and daunt all but the most energetic students, and which owe their existence to the ancient literature now in existence; multiply them in proportion of the remnant to the mass which once existed, and ask whether, by this time, we should not have been forced to do some burning on our own account. — *Ex.*

Colby University at Waterville is about to erect a fine stone building for a cabinet and laboratory. It is to be 56 by 48 feet on the ground, of two stories, the lower story being for laboratory purposes, and the upper story for the cabinet, — this last story to be thirty odd feet high, with galleries, cases, and every convenience for exhibiting objects of natural history.

The Zeta Psi fraternity of Colby University have in preparation a dramatic entertainment, for the purpose of raising money to furnish their new hall.

On account of the Fast day coming the 13th, the college term will not commence until Friday evening, April 14th.

COLLEGE NEWS.

That a lack of exchanges must necessarily exist before the issue of the first number of a paper, is the only apology we offer for the poor appearance of this department this week.—[Eds.]

It is stated that while the President of Harvard College gets \$3,200 a year, the cook of the Parker House has \$4,000.

Chandler's Band of Portland, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, will furnish the music at the next commencement at Colby University. Rev. J. D. Fulton of Boston, will deliver the oration before the literary societies. Class day exercises, which have been unobserved for several years, will also form a prominent feature of the exercises.

The authorities of a Wisconsin college won't allow a drinking saloon within three miles of the college buildings, and accordingly pedestrianism has become very popular among the students there. They take long walks for their health and come back smelling of cloves.—*Ex.*

Whereat a Wisconsin exchange "gets his back up" and says, (sarcastically we presume,) "Such an institution could not exist in the East for a day, for love of education could not induce even a New England Professor, much less a student, to put three miles between himself and his toddy."

WILLIAMS COLLEGE NOTES.—Prof. Perry, author of "Elements of Political Economy," has been seriously ill, but he is now slowly recovering. —Rev. John Bascom, Professor of Rhetoric, has in press a work entitled "Science, Philosophy and Religion."—The Juniors have just taken their last advance lessons in Greek and Latin.

A Freshman in a Western college has been lecturing on the "Franco-Prussian War." As a proof of his genius it is said some of his views are exactly identical with the grounds taken by leading thinkers upon the subject—Chas. Sumner for example.

It is the irrevocable law of Monmouth college "that no gentleman shall kiss a lady student except in cases of *necessity*, and then only under the immediate supervision of the faculty."—*Tablet.*

About ten candidates for the University crew at Yale are hard at work getting up their muscle.

If the promptness shown in leaving chapel were transferred to going to recitation, the change would be beneficial in both ways.—*Vidette.*

The Williams Juniors have unanimously resolved that it is the tendency of educated young men "to rush to the bar."

The Juniors at Cornell have decided that Venus has more satellites than any other planet.—*Ex.*

The *Madisonian* threatens that the funeral of three promising lads, children of Prof. ——— will be attended, unless they desist from insulting the college students.

The faculty at Rutgers keep the "folks at home" posted concerning the recitations of the students, especially of those who do not do very well.

The Freshmen must have vivid imaginations, for this winter several of them have been known to stand over the cold air registers in the library for five minutes with much apparent satisfaction.—*College Argus.*

They have a summary way of disposing of the woman question at Harvard. In August, 1869, a young woman made formal application to the Corporation for regular admission to the Divinity School; and in February another young woman applied for admission to the Scientific School. The corporation refused both applications. To which the *Advocate* says "Amen."

Prof. of Chemistry.—Mr. Smith, if you have a receiver full of gas, how would you find out whether or not it was oxygen?

Student.—(Slowly and after long deliberation.) "Well, sir, I—ah—think I should ask you, sir." (Sensation in class.)

Harvard has laid out a new advanced course for those who desire more mathematics, thus elevating the whole standard of the college.

Rev. Dr. McCosh of Princeton College, has been lecturing against the anti-christian philosophies of the day, to large audiences.

There were twenty-four conversions at Dartmouth College, during the past year.

The *College Courant* thinks that keeping open societies up at Yale, is a "frightful fraud."

Some one preparing for Michigan University translates the sentence "*vandit hic auro patriam*," by "this one hangs up his father by the ear."—*Er.*

While the Senior class of a certain college was undergoing an examination in optics the Professor said to the wag of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" "No, sir." "Please to explain why you never saw your father." "Because," replied Mr. Jackson gravely, "he died before I was born, sir!"

A critic suggests that "sheep-skin" be dispensed with in colleges, for he has noticed that those who are best at "pulling wool" secure the highest honors.—*Er.*

Amherst is trying the system of division of the classes according to scholarship.

The fourth Dodge prize for admission to the Freshman class of Madison University, was awarded to Sterling Gardner, formerly a slave in Georgia.

Cornell University feels highly honored by the selection of President White as a member of the San Domingo Commission.

Twenty-seven colleges in the United States are said to be open to ladies.

Playing marbles is the favorite pastime among the Seniors at Yale this season.

There are nearly two hundred college publications in this country.

Yale and Harvard have not been the best of friends since the regatta last summer, and the end is not yet.

The *Courant* says: "Some Juniors have incurred marks for batting balls on the college grounds."

It is said that the women in a certain Western college behave in a very "gentlemanly" manner.

The library at Amherst college is of the same size as at Bowdoin.

The Juniors at Yale have become amateur "telegraphists," and wires are run connecting the different buildings.

At Princeton college there are 78 Seniors and 97 Juniors.

There are about two hundred Japanese students in this country's colleges.

Twenty is said to be the average attendance at the "Harvard University" lectures.

Dartmouth College is to have \$3000 worth of new astronomical apparatus. It has also ordered a \$2,500 telescope.

TRIENNIALS AND TITLES.

Harvard may take the lead in regard to the elective system, and Yale in establishing her scientific school; Cornell and Michigan Universities may justly claim that their young life waked up their elders; but Dartmouth has also marked out her high path to honor. Henceforth the Dartmouth triennial catalogue will be printed in English!

The triennial catalogue of a college is its contribution to permanent history. The annual catalogue gives the current information for the year, and is naturally printed in English. But once in three years an American college tries to think that it is venerable, or likely to become so. Once in three years, therefore, a catalogue of all the graduates is printed, and, this being an ancient custom, it must be done in an ancient tongue.

The question of a Latin catalogue has nothing to do with the question of the study of Latin in college. Of course, all languages should be taught in our Universities to anybody who wishes to learn them. It is no worse to have the catalogue printed in Latin than it would be to have it in French or German. There may be an affectation of modernness as well as of antiquity.

And with the Latin, let us hope that the Dartmouth authorities will also abate that other nuisance of filling up the triennial catalogues of our colleges with long series of initials, supposed to designate the learned societies with which the various graduates have been connected. No key to them is given; the most experienced graduate hardly knows what some of them mean; and

as it is impossible to include all societies, the result usually is to make up a list of those nearest to each college, and let all the rest go. Harvard, for instance, aspires to be the national university; yet every Harvard graduate who belongs to the Massachusetts Historical Society has the mystic letters "S. H. S." attached to his name in the catalogue; while a man may be a member of a dozen other associations of the same kind, and yet his name go unlaureled. It is to be presumed that every good physician belongs to some local medical society; but the obscurest country doctor in Massachusetts, if he be a Harvard graduate, has the six letters, "M. D., M. M. S. S.," attached to his name in the catalogue; while of all other doctors, however famous, the fact is only announced that they *are* doctors, and their names have no further suffix.

But the folly is not confined to this particular college—it is the general rule. What is needed for every such institution, is either a single list of all the graduates in the English tongue, leaving the names to speak for themselves, or else a complete biographical dictionary for the same persons, corrected every three years, and telling all the world whether each man has ever belonged to an engine company, and how much Erie stock he owns. Either of these measures would be fair and impartial, though the first would perhaps be the cheaper alternative. But the present method of printing the catalogue in a dead language, and then further incumbering it with unknown capital letters, is only worthy of some college established in Little-Pedlington, and a mediæval Little-Pedlington at that.—*Tribune*.

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

The methods of elementary instruction in this department that have hitherto obtained in our country are radically defective. The student who enters college well prepared has studied the classics for years; but hardly ever has he found the key with which he may unlock those storehouses of wisdom and intellectual culture. The vexatious accidences, the dry rules of syntax, the laws of quantity and uninteresting

definitions of metres, have been forced upon his mind continually; while the spirit of the language, the noble sentiments and beautiful expressions of its masterpieces of literature have never been pointed out to him. The drudgery that he has endured, unrelieved by any of the pleasures to which he might have been easily guided, gives rise to feelings of weariness and disgust. What is, and should have been to him, a plain covered with verdure and blooming with flowers, has seemed a dreary waste, because he has been blindfolded while passing through it. He has been taught to regard an ancient language as a lifeless body, which must be dissected by slow degrees, and not as a living means of communication, as fit for conveying thought as any language of the present.

Another cause of injury to the classics is, the too zealous efforts made by their upholders to retain for them a considerable place in the education of all. The reaction that comes from those who dislike these studies greatly outbalances whatever good they may have obtained from the forced study of them. The classics do not need to be so strongly guarded. They are able to hold their own; and, if students are left to choose for themselves what they shall study, the classics will not be neglected. Fewer may study them; but those who do, will do it with a true motive, and a just appreciation of their value.

Liberality is needed among scholars as much as any where else. Intolerance here is just as injurious and baneful as in other places. If instructors will not place the classics on the same footing as other branches of study, far from gaining anything, they will lose influence among men of active, practical minds, and injure the cause of the very class of studies that they seek to advance in an unwise manner.—*Vidette*.

The Senior class of Bates College have engaged the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, assisted by Mrs. J. W. Weston, for their commencement concert.

The Boston Latin School was recently called a "dyspepsia factory."

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Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
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Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Prof. of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M., Instructor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, (Johnson's edition); Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smith's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,538
Medical Library,	3,550
Peucinian,	6,850
Athenæan,	5,690

Total, 32,588

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00.
Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement — Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College — Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences — Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College — Thursday.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, MAY 1, 1871.

No. 2.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

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their principles. Theme-writing can only imperfectly do this. But let a system of debates be carried on at the same time, and the greatest possible good is derived from it.

Such debates should be systematic and critical. Let the important questions of the day be carefully discussed, those in which every young man is interested.

Time should be given and employed for the thorough study of the subject; but the exercise ought always to partake of the nature of extemporaneous debate. The language and delivery, as well as the argument, should be criticised. Such exercises, likewise, more than any others, lead to active and connected thinking, and the acquisition of a great variety of useful knowledge which can be obtained in no other way. Thus we think such exercises might very profitably be introduced into our college curriculums and more perfectly prepare the student to fill those stations in life which are open to him.

Among the many advantages of a college course the opportunity for systematic reading, may be reckoned with the best. "Reading maketh a full man," and he who neglects this important branch of his education, though attending to all the requirements of text books, only lays the foundation and erects the walls of his edifice, leaving the structure roofless, unfurnished and unadorned.

Much more work might be accomplished in this direction and the time devoted to the libraries greatly increased, without infringing upon the demands of the recitation room, or upon the hours set apart for physical culture, recreation or rest. Instead of loafing around the buildings in the sunshine, or as the warmer months come on stretching at full length in the shade of some broad-spreading elm in careless, swine-like contentment; wasting the priceless hours of the day

Although there has been much discussion, during the last few years, concerning the course of instruction in our colleges which will best meet the requirements of the present age, and, though much progress has been made in this respect, yet we think the greatest utility of our colleges demands that a branch of study be embodied in the college curriculum, which has hitherto, and is at present, receiving very little attention. We refer to debating. With our political system we should aim to give to our college discipline a practical bearing. The student should receive such training as will be most useful to him in active life. He should be ready to grapple understandingly the questions of the day. We do not mean by this that we would discard the study of the classics, against which much has been said within a few years. On the other hand we believe a proper study of them very beneficial in affording that literary culture which should distinguish educated men. Nor would we neglect the study of mathematics, which are regarded by many with even less favor than the classics. Both have their places; neither can with advantage, or safety, be stricken from the list of college studies; but we think they should not be studied to the exclusion of other necessary branches.

The study of logic and rhetoric are valuable only when a practical application is made of

in dreamy reverie, the best authors might be read and a good literary taste cultivated. Sloth is the bane of college life, and one needs constantly to be on guard lest he become an inveterate loafer.

Again, it is well said that "true dispatch is a rich thing." Most lessons might be as thoroughly prepared in half the time. Instead of moping over a book for hours together, giving it ten minutes of languid study and spending the next twenty minutes in talking nonsense, running after some side-show at the window, or in other ways equally profitless, the task might be dispatched at once and the attention turned to that invaluable storehouse, the library. Too many of us have but a dwarfed knowledge of its contents, and some even, at graduation, have read only those few volumes which fear of making themselves ridiculous has compelled them to read.

But we intrude once more upon Bacon, "If a man read little he need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not." Many of us have had experience in this direction, without establishing our reputation as literary, or even as very cunning men. In fact, it is quite difficult to criticise familiarly some literary work without having seen it and without knowing anything of its contents. To keep silence is a position almost as untenable.

As we go forth from the college precincts the world will expect of us an acquaintance not only with our own authors, but with the best authors of England and other lands. Now is the time to begin that acquaintance. We have every facility to make the best choice of books and we should seize the opportunity. We ought not to read as though it were a task, but because we derive knowledge and pleasure therefrom.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

The *Congregationalist* is publishing a series of articles by college presidents. The second is by Howard Crosby, D. D., president of the University of New York, wherein he gives his objections to secret societies in colleges. In his

opening remarks he makes this sweeping assertion about secret societies generally:

"We have no hesitation in writing secret societies among the quackeries of this earth, a part of the great system by which the mud-begotten try to pass themselves off as the Jove-born. Leave out those secret associations, whose concealment is for safety, as in political crises, and a secret society is a deception, more or less innocent according to the character of its contents."

The first objections to college secret societies made by Pres. Crosby, is that "they are at war with truth, candor, and manliness."

"However harmless in their actual operations or undertakings, however well composed in their membership, however pure in their meetings they may be, the fact of secrecy is insidiously weakening the foundations of frank truthfulness in the youthful mind."

Pres. Crosby's second objection to secret societies in our colleges is in the opportunity given by the secrecy to immoralities.

The third objection is that "the confidence between parent and child is broken, and hence destroyed, by these secret societies. The secrecy of the college society renders it peculiarly adapted to be a rival to the family."

As a fourth objection, Pres. Crosby says: "College secret societies interfere with a faithful course of study."

A fifth objection is found in the natural use of these societies for disturbance of public order. Absurd initiations (either real or pretended), rivalries, and conspiracies find their home and nurture in these hidden communions. The minor disturbances of college order, of which they are the causes, are legion.

The sixth objection is their evil influence upon the regular literary societies of the college.

The last objection is their expensiveness. "The great majority of students are poor. They need to live with a strict economy. The secret society asks more of them oftentimes than their education asks."

In closing President Crosby says:

"I cannot but believe that the principle on which they rest is pernicious, and nothing is

gained by them which might not be gained far better by open dealing."

In the above argument, the learned gentleman's reasoning is undoubtedly correct, but most of his premises, as far as Bowdoin is concerned, are wrong.

Written for THE ORIENT.

DEBATING SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES.

The course of study in colleges presents a general sameness. Improvements have advanced slowly; but the pressure of society has effected some changes, and will doubtless demand others. Among the coming innovations, it is to be hoped that debating societies will early receive attention. They should be made a part of every college course. Questions of vital interest and importance are constantly agitating the popular mind; and no young man can justly claim to be educated, unless he has given to these questions a portion of his attention. The best thinking of his teachers and fellow-students should be brought out before him to aid him in forming correct opinions. A most excellent way of effecting a result so desirable is by the formation of debating societies, which should be under the immediate care and instruction of the Professors.

At present debating receives no attention or encouragement from instructors; and students who wish to engage in it are thrown wholly upon their own unaided efforts. As a result, very many of them pick up but very little knowledge of the living questions of the day, and pass into society comparatively ignorant of opinions and sentiments that they must necessarily encounter. The establishment of these societies, under the care and instruction of our professional teachers, would unavoidably lead our students to a better knowledge of the opinions, sentiments, and history of the American people; and, at the same time, no very dangerous encroachments would be made upon the present course of study. A few recitations might be cut off, but the gain would more than compensate for the loss. The knowledge thus obtained, both in its power to discipline and in its fitness for future usefulness,

would compare quite favorably with that which the present course furnishes. Can we consistently suppose that it would not discipline and benefit a student full as much as the critical study of an ancient language, from which he learns that a certain man in ancient times was a barber, or the owner of a brothel, or the son of a widow? This kind of knowledge may be of intrinsic value to a young American, but he rarely sees that it is indispensably requisite either to his mental culture or to his practical life business. The present course of study has some excellent ideas and some cheap ones. Considerable verbiage is piled into the mind, and the student actually sees little benefit resulting from it. If some of their cheap ideas, and also some of this undesirable verbiage should be exchanged for a little genuine *modern* thinking, possibly the intelligence of our country would not be seriously endangered. Our students might find in the change some useful and entertaining knowledge which the present course does not furnish. Should educators give to debating societies the position that their importance demands, graduates would have more originality of thought and a more artistic method of expression. They would know more of the rules regulating debates in popular and legislative assemblies, would have more ability for reaching at truth in the investigation of complicated questions, and would be better prepared to meet the responsibilities of life. An end so desirable is certainly worthy of a careful thought and a thorough experimental effort by those who control our educational machinery. *

It is the intention to have THE ORIENT typographically one of the best appearing college papers in the country. The work is done at the *Lewiston Journal* office, one of the proprietors of which is F. L. Dingley, Esq., a Bowdoin graduate, class of '61, who will have an interest in seeing his Alma Mater creditably represented among other college journals.

Bret Harte has been chosen librarian of the University of California, with the title of Professor of Recent Literature, and a salary of \$3000.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 5.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.10 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 4.45 P. M.;
 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.10 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 P. M.
 Portland, 7.10 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 4.45 P. M.
 Farnington, 2.25 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.30 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

A class cap is the latest suggestion.

Seniors, how about that dance on the college green, on Class Day?

The medical class which graduates the last day of this month, numbers twenty-seven.

The meetings of the class debating clubs will be suspended during the "heated season."

Professor J. S. Sewall, for a long time, has been supplying almost regularly every Sabbath, the Congregational pulpit at Hallowell.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain has had three calls within almost as many months, to accept presidencies of colleges, and has declined them all.

Old Appleton is still resonant with the tune-ful blasts of the horn. In fact, it has lost nothing in the art of music since the days of Gooch.

We stated in our last issue that many of the Seniors intend when they graduate to go into either law or matrimony. Later indications, however, say "both."

Hon. S. P. Benson is to deliver the address at the Winthrop Centennial Celebration, which takes place May 30th. Ex-Governor Chamberlain is also to participate in the exercises.

The Brunswick High School has been fortunate in obtaining for the present term, the services of two excellent teachers from the Senior class of Bowdoin, William S. Pattee as principal and Everett S. Stackpole as assistant.

"THE ORIENT" is on sale at the bookstores of Messrs. Joseph Griffin and B. G. Dennison, of this town, and at the book and periodical establishment of A. Williams & Co., Boston.

A most brutal assault was made a short time since by several of the town boys, on a member of the medical class. It is gratifying to know, however, that the acts of these desperadoes were disapproved by the greater mass of the town boys. Such whelps ought speedily to be brought to justice.

At the recent exhibition of the Senior and Junior class held at Lemont Hall, the first prize of \$10 for the ablest written article, was awarded to Kingsbury Bachelder (Senior). The second prize of \$5 went to Wm. P. Melcher of the same class. Johnson's Band of Lewiston, furnished the music.

The time-honored institution known as the Congregational Church "on the hill" is soon to undergo a series of repairs. A new carpet is to be put down, the organ refitted, and more light is to be had by the introduction of gas. We understand that the ladies of the society have been very active in bringing about some of these intended improvements.

Through the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association of this town, several young men of the praying circle of the college, have been engaged for a long time as teachers in the Sabbath Schools of the more rural districts. One of them recently received a valuable book as a present from his pupils.

The Juniors are now enjoying a very instructive course of lectures, which are given every week day morning at Adams Hall. The one on Botany is at a little after sunrise, by Prof. Goodale, and the other on Zoölogy, by Prof. Morse, comes at 8 A. M. The latter is attended by a large number of the *profanum vulgus*.

President Harris of our college has been elected to a Professorship of Theology in Yale Theological Seminary. He has not as yet publicly announced his decision in the matter, but it is stated, on the best of authority, that he is

strongly inclined to accept the offer and will probably so do. In any event he will remain with us until Commencement. President Harris has proved himself to be an able master of the branches of study which he controls. His loss will be a difficult one to repair.

The "spring fever" has had no serious effect upon our boating men, who are hard at work preparing to do credit to themselves and the college at coming regattas. In the Junior crew the following named gentlemen are practicing: Weston Lewis, W. O. Hooker, Jr., Marcellus Coggan, Wm. C. Shannon, J. S. Richards. The Sophomore crew are A. G. Ladd, A. J. Boardman, A. L. Crocker, J. F. Elliott, B. T. Deering. To those who know the gentlemen, the mention of these names is sufficient, as they are all "some" on their muscle. A new boat-house is soon to be built, and subscriptions are already coming in. The Junior crew are probably to have one of the boats rowed in at the late international boat race at St. John, N. B. A regatta is talked of as one of the prominent features at the coming Commencement.

Bowdoin College, although younger by nearly two hundred years than Harvard, boasts of as many illustrious sons as any similar institution of the country. That she has furnished some of the very best material in the councils of nation and state, the following record will show: She has graduated one president of the United States, Franklin Pierce in 1824; two cabinet officers, John Appleton and Wm. P. Fessenden; two foreign ministers; seven United States senators, among whom are Evans, Fessenden, Bell, and John P. Hale; twenty members of Congress; eleven governors of states, among whom are Chamberlain and John A. Andrew; eleven presidents of colleges and forty professors. Besides these, for soldiers, she has four major and six brigadier generals. Her greatest poet is Henry W. Longfellow. Her finest prose writer was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and her famous historian is J. S. C. Abbott, all of whom were in the class of 1825.

It has been a noticeable fact to us, that whenever we have met any of the older alumni

of the college in the outer world, there seems to have been manifested on their part in the conversation about their college days, considerable interest and consequent inquiry as regards the existing library societies known as the Peucinian and Athenæan. Those not already acquainted with the fact have seemed surprised when we have informed them that debates in these are a thing of the past. But it appears that an effort has recently been made on their part for its revival. The Alumni Association situated in the more eastern section of the State, in the vicinity of Calais, and known as "The Bowdoin Association of the East," has just offered a gold medal, or its equivalent, \$50 in Uncle Sam's scrip, as a prize to be contested for, on these conditions: Three members are to be chosen from each society by the same, to discuss in public a question which shall be selected and given out by the Faculty to the disputants, the question of course, to be known by the latter some time previous to the debate. These disputants must have participated in the regular literary meetings of the society. A committee of five, not connected with the college, are to be chosen by the Faculty to act as judges on the discussion and to award the prize, the same to go to one of the six disputants who shall have made the best discussion.

The Peucinian and Athenæan societies have already taken action on the subject and have accepted the terms as proposed. They have also voted to hold literary meetings in their society rooms and to contest for the prize this term. The public discussion for the prize will occur once each year, but no one member of either society can be awarded the prize more than once. The committee of "The Bowdoin Association of the East," whose names are appended to the document containing the conditions of the prize, are W. G. Nowell, C. B. Rounds and C. A. Boardman.

The Peucinian Society has elected J. G. Abbott, Harold Wilder and G. M. Whitaker as disputants to represent the Society in the coming prize debate. The Athenæan Society has elected Kingsbury Bachelder, Herbert Harris and Marcellus Coggan.

Hon. Daniel Pratt, A.M., Ph.D., M.D., D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., next President of the United States, Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of the Right Grand Royal Society for the suppression of cruelty to Acephalous Gastropods, and Great American Traveller, is in town. He says he is now making a last grand review of the New England colleges. He is selling for ten cents his great Pratt circular, "containing over Three Hundred Valuable points."

The Athenean and Peucinian Societies held meetings last week for debate. The former discussed, "Which affords a better field for young men—a professional or a mercantile life?" The Peucinian question was, "Should legislators be bound by the will of their constituents." The debates in both society rooms were contested by a good number of speakers on the several sides.

The toll bridge over the Androscoggin is well-known to every alumnus of Bowdoin, but the place which once knew the old toll-gatherer now knows him no more. The bridge has become the property of the two towns,—and is now free. "Running" the toll is therefore one of the "Lost Arts."

The college grounds this season present a more pleasing attraction than ever before. Much labor has been expended about the walks, and in beautifying the green by adding more trees and fresh looking shrubbery.

We are well pleased with the number of subscriptions to THE ORIENT already received, and shall be most happy to have the number rapidly increase.

President Harris will preach in the St. Lawrence Street church, Portland, Sunday evening, May 7th.

Prof. T. C. Upham has returned from New York to Kennebunk for the summer.

The Freshman class has received one addition to its numbers this term.

'71 has but a week more of advance study.

The Sophomores are studying Plautus.

Written for THE ORIENT.

AMBITION.

O fan thy spark of sacred fire
That burns the soul with new desire,
Ambition's bright and golden flame
To urge thee on to noble fame.

If mountains rise before thy way,
Remember in the closing day
The sun leaves all in gloom below,
But crowns the height with heavenly glow.

Then quickly mount Ambition's ear
And place thy shining mark afar;
You need not nature's gifts nor skill,
You need but firm determined will.

Art thou content to shroud thy light
'Mid vapors in oblivion's night,
While high upon the scroll of fame
There's room for yet another name?

How often pleasure spreads her snares,
And bids us lay aside our cares;
But when we once our course delay,
'Tis but to listen and obey.

Then mark thy course, for none can tell
Who next her mighty throng shall swell;
'Tis not the base and mean alone,
That learn to bend before her throne.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

That evil rather than good frequently comes from compelling students to attend chapel service is undeniable. This attempting to force persons to be religious is a risky business, to say the least. It is contrary to the whole spirit of christianity in the name of which it is done. And the time will doubtless come, and not long hence, when the abominable thing will be done away with, and each one be left to his own choice and convictions in such matters—especially in the case of those who are old enough and capable of thinking and acting for themselves. But the time when persons will not be benefitted by attending some kind of religious service, if they do so *voluntarily* and with a desire to get good, is far in the future—too far to be thought of now.
—*Christian Union*.

The Boston base ball club beat the Harvards last week—13 to 4.

ALUMNI RECORD.

1807.—Seth Storer of Scarboro' is the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin. His classmates were Charles S. Davis, who died in 1865 at the age of 77, and Robert Means, who died in '42 at the age of 56.

'10.—Arthur McArthur is the oldest lawyer now practicing at the York bar.

'36.—E. Wilder Farley is practicing law in Newcastle, Me.

'36.—Dr. Alonzo Garcelon was recently elected Mayor of Lewiston.

'39.—Edward P. Weston is principal of a collegiate institution for ladies, at Ferry Hill, Lake Forest, Ill.

'40.—Nathan S. Cleaveland, a son of Prof. Cleaveland, is on the editorial corps of the Boston *Advertiser*—having charge of the New England Items.

'41.—Frederick Robie is the Business Manager of the Portland *Daily Press*.

'51.—Among the President's nominations for the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia, is the name of Daniel L. Eaton, a graduate of Bowdoin College, who studied law with Judge Shepley, served in the army as paymaster, and is now Actuary of a Freedman's Savings Bank.

'53.—William M. McArthur is practicing law in Limington, Me.

'54.—While at the "Hub" recently, we had the pleasure of calling upon Daniel C. Linscott, Esq., Secretary of the Boston Alumni Association. Mr. L. is one of the leading lawyers in Boston.

'58.—F. M. Drew was last January re-elected Secretary of State for his fourth term.

'58.—Nathan Cleaves is practicing law in Portland in the firm of Howard & Cleaves.

'60.—J. W. Symonds is Solicitor for the city of Portland.

'61.—Moses Owen, Esq., is assistant editor of the Bath *Daily Times*.

'61.—Gen. T. W. Hyde of Bath sailed for Europe last Thursday.

'62.—John T. Magrath is pastor of the Episcopal church in Jackson, Mich.

'64.—T. H. White was beaten at his recent billiard match, by 167 points.

'65.—M. C. Fernald is President *pro tem.* of the Maine Agricultural College. He is also serving as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

'66.—E. H. Cook is principal of Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Ct. H. C. Bowen, the editor and publisher of the New York *Independent* is prominent among the trustees of the institution.

'67.—Henry S. Webster is one of the proprietors of the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Me. It is understood that he will in a short time be admitted to the bar.

'67.—Stanley A. Plummer is Superintendent of schools for Penobscot County.

'69.—Charles Rowell has nearly completed his law studies, and will shortly be admitted to the bar.

'69.—Leavitt Lothrop is engaged in civil engineering in this State. He was for a long while engaged upon the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, but is now surveying the route for the proposed Androscoggin Valley Railroad.

'69.—Willard H. Perley was admitted to practice in the courts of this State about a year ago. Since then he has been attending lectures at the Ann Arbor Law School.

'70.—Albert Gray is teaching in Morris, New York.

'70.—Lucien Howe is at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The *Trinity Tablet* in its last issue mentioned one respect in which THE ORIENT might be improved, viz: By the publication of more "general literary matter." If the editors of THE ORIENT were to set themselves up as critics, they could suggest many ways in which the *Tablet* might be improved. "General literary matter" makes too many college papers—The *Tablet* of course expected (?)—a bore and a nuisance.

At the coming commencement at Amherst the semi-centennial is to be celebrated.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE ROWING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

The boating interest in American colleges has hitherto been mostly confined to Harvard and Yale. Steps have lately been taken, however, to effect an arrangement by which other colleges may send picked men to test their muscle and zeal against the experience of these larger institutions. Pursuant to a call from Harvard, a convention was held at Springfield, on Saturday, April 15th. Four colleges were there represented,—Harvard, Brown, Amherst, and Bowdoin. An association was organized, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected:

President, C. C. Luther, Brown; Vice President, R. S. Russell, Harvard; Secretary, E. P. Mitchell, Bowdoin; Treasurer, A. B. Morang, Amherst.

Regatta Committee—G. F. Roberts, Chairman, Brown; F. A. Ricker, Bowdoin; L. Bradley, Amherst; H. Cornett, Brown.

With this regatta committee rests the important office of deciding upon a course for the race, as well as the date and minor arrangements.

As regards the prospective course, it is unanimously agreed that Worcester is out of the question. Saratoga has been mentioned, but its situation, so obviously removed from the centres of interest, bars that course from further consideration. The remaining places suggested are Providence, New London, and the Connecticut river near Springfield. It seems eminently necessary that the contest should be upon neutral ground, and hence Providence is certainly not available. So the issue will probably be wholly between New London and Springfield. The latter course presents many striking advantages, greatly marred, it is true, by an ugly bend in the river. Another course, however, on the Connecticut at Ingleside, a few miles above the city, is well spoken of. Neither this course nor the one at New London have as yet been officially visited. The final decision of the regatta committee, who are all practical boating men, will be awaited with much interest, and with confidence that it will be deliberate and judicious.

It is certainly to be hoped that the boating enthusiasm now so manifest in our own college, will bear fruit proportionate to its present vigor.

The conditions of the problem are evident. We have at Bowdoin a reasonable amount of that Maine muscle which has done good service on the crews of other colleges. We have the assurance, if past success be any augury of the future, that the boys in general are disposed to afford most liberal financial support to the enterprise. We have excellent water privileges, and a faculty who seem wisely resolved to encourage any move in this laudable direction. With all these advantages can we, in justice to ourselves and the good name of the institution, do otherwise than take an early stand in favor of this boating interest—an interest which bids fair soon to become universal among our American Colleges?

Written for THE ORIENT.

Is it a legitimate use of the Reading Room, to make it the theatre for the display of amateur pugilistic ability, or the discussion of the relative rank of promising Freshmen? We think not. Common courtesy would seem to suggest that its precincts should be kept inviolate, and that a sense of what is due to others should restrain from noise both those who are very young and those whose natural disposition inclines them to be riotous. Why is it that no heed is given to the polite but positive mandate of the powers that be, relating to loud talk? If this is to be made a dead letter, then farewell to the attractions of the Reading Room. It is a delightful place to loaf in, *when* it is quiet. The mind and the enterprise of the nation surround us. We have the most exact measure of the capabilities and desires of our people. There is every chance to learn and enjoy. Another evil is the temporary abduction of periodicals, the last *Galaxy* for instance. This is a kind of sneak thievery that ought to be stopped, as in giving pleasure to one it injures the many.

The library of Wesleyan University numbers 1900 volumes, and is constantly increasing.

COLLEGE NEWS.

In Germany ten dollars is a high price for a lecture.

Brown is blessed with concrete pavements instead of coal-ash heaps.

The Cincinnati University is to start with an endowment of \$1,737,000.

Profs. Dana and Marsh of Yale, think the Cardiff Giant is first cousin to a humbug.

The *Antiochian*, whose motto was "*Vita sine literis mors est*," has "given up the ghost."

At Harvard, Princeton and Ohio Wesleyan University, secret fraternities are prohibited.

The Harvards and Yales will each row with the Atlantas on the Hudson this year. May the best men win.

The students of Princeton have been granted three weeks of absence from college, because the small pox has appeared at that institution.

Seven Seniors of Colby were recently suspended for "cutting" recitations on All Fools Day. They were reinstated after a week's absence.

President Angell of the University of Vermont, has accepted the presidency of Michigan University, at a salary of forty-five hundred dollars.

At the New York University, the Faculty have issued a circular requesting parents not to permit their sons to join any society in that institution.—*Review*.

The Sophomores of Vassar College have been hazing the Freshmen (?) of that institution, whereat the aforesaid Fresh(wo)men wax wroth and swear vengeance.

A Professor in Union College was recently confided out of \$175 by a young man who had passed the requisite examinations and entered the college.—*Er*.

Africa, Servia, Sandwich Islands, Japan, Hungary, England, Nova Scotia, and twenty-five states of the Union are represented in Cornell University. Maine sends five.

The Seniors are studying the laws of parabolas by means of quoits.—*Yale Courant*.

It has been estimated that the relative number of college students in the United States is one to twenty-five hundred inhabitants.

Since the "limbs" and "medics" have taken their leave of fair Ann Arbor, one of the "sugar plums" says that she hopes "her lips may now have a chance to get well."—*Chronicle*.

The University of Michigan has decided that in the future, students will be admitted without an examination, provided they show a diploma from a first-class preparatory school.—*Chronicle*.

The Williams College scientific expedition has returned from Central America, bringing back many valuable contributions to several departments of natural history. Among the important collections are three hundred new specimens of birds and four hundred of insects.

Last Saturday a Senior monitor was seen sitting on the steps of the Cabinet Building, marking men as they went in. Cause: The promiscuous way in which the fellows sit during geological lectures, and the way in which some of them don't sit through them at all.—*Yale Courant*.

A student at Chicago University has been expelled because he would not reveal the names of several students, whom, by the merest chance, he had seen engaged in a disturbance. This from an intelligent Faculty in the nineteenth century!—*Courier*.

Intelligent!

The Freshman elected to the Michigan Legislature, has introduced a bill making hazing a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for two or more months.—*Advocate*.

We believe that if this "Fresh." had remained at college a year or two longer he would have been the last to have favored such a bill, let alone introduce it. He should remember,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or touch not the Pierian spring."

—*Chronicle*.

Written for THE ORIENT.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND NATURAL HISTORY.

When American colleges were first established, ancient languages were considered the chief and indispensable instruments of mental discipline and extensive knowledge.

An understanding of them was a token of real merit. They were undivested of their charms, as the profound educators of man.

Their antiquity and alleged indispensability captivated the student and they were thus rendered valuable instruments of mental development.

Natural History had comparatively just commenced its career. For the last fifty or seventy-five years its rapid and extensive development in various directions has been so great that it presents us to-day with an accumulation of facts and principles far transcending in interest and importance the fabulous fossils of a defunct literature. It carries with it a freshness of life and inspiration that awakens every lover of knowledge and investigation. It has the advantage of presenting to our senses phenomena, illustrative of the principles it teaches. It brings us in daily contact with new evidences of God's design and power. It teaches us to read the history of the world's childhood upon the rocks in the universal and living language of reason—not the cumbrous and lifeless tongue of antiquity.

We do not discountenance the study of ancient language wholly, it has its place and use, but for it to maintain its old position in our modern college curriculum is very much like a superannuated clergyman straining every muscle to hold his old position and interest his intelligent parish with old sermons when they long for new ones by a younger and smarter man.

The *Trinity Tablet* is rather severe upon the National Boating Association, a report of the organization of which is found in another column. The *Tablet* thinks it was somewhat self-assuming, for the delegates from a few colleges to assemble and style themselves a "National Association."

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

It is a work of pleasure for us to commend the comprehensive Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, just published by S. S. Scranton & Co. of Hartford, Conn. The book is edited by Rev. Robert Jamieson, D. D., St. Paul's, Glasgow; Rev. A. B. Fausset, A. M., St. Cuthbert's, York; and the Rev. David Brown, D. D., Professor of Theology, Aberdeen. It is highly endorsed by all the distinguished divines. As a work it is certainly far in advance of any other now in use. It is comprehensive, embodying the results of all previous research. Its notes are also very free from verbiage, its more difficult passages of Scripture being explained in a very clear and concise manner. The work is printed on nice paper, and covers nearly fourteen hundred pages. It is also finely illustrated, with over two hundred engravings, consisting of maps, views of real scenes, and natural objects. This makes the work especially attractive. The book is sold only by subscription through distributing agents. Students who wish to canvass during the next vacation will find this a very popular and salable work.

We have on our book table a work entitled, "Gutenberg and The Art of Printing." It is from the enterprising publishing house of Noyes, Holmes & Co., 117 Washington St., Boston. In brief, the work is a history of the art of printing from the earliest times to the present day. The volume containing 300 pages, is printed on tinted paper and contains fine illustrations of the implements and machinery of printing. The work is written in a most interesting manner and cannot fail to please as well as instruct. It seems to us to be just such a work as will meet the favor of the public, for certainly in its subject, it stands without a rival. The book will be sent, post paid by the publishers, to any address on receipt of the price, \$2 00.

From the same publishing house, we have also before us another interesting book entitled, "The Knightly Soldier," by Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull. The Knightly Soldier referred to, is none other than Major Henry Ward Camp, a Christian young man who graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1860. After his departure from classic walls he commenced the study of law, but soon the bugle blasts of war summoned him to the Nation's battlefield, where, after a long service he met his death. The work is a record of a noble life. In the description of young Camp's college history, among other things, his participation in boat racing as one of the Yale crew is graphically described. But the most thrilling portion of the work is the record of patriotism and Christian fidelity which the hero evinced in his army and prison life. This book is highly commended by the leading College Presidents, Governors, Generals and Divines of the country. President Harris of our college, says of it, "I wish it may have a wide circulation in our colleges and among young men everywhere." The volume contains 331 pages, price \$2 00, and can be had of the publishers.

Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington St., Boston, have recently published their Annual of Scientific Discoveries for 1871. It contains all the most important discoveries and improvements for the past year in the useful arts, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, Antiquities, etc. We cannot commend the volume any too highly. As a true history of the progress of science, it is the only work published.

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OUR NEW CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST for 1871 is now ready and will be mailed free on application by letter.

We have in press and shall publish in May, our

ANNUAL

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**AND OARSMAN'S MANUAL****FOR 1871.**

One Large Quarto Volume of 250 pages, printed in colors on tinted paper, containing fifty fine illustrations on wood, and four large folding plates (12 x 49 inches), strongly bound in muslin. Price \$5 00.

BRIEF OF CONTENTS.**INTRODUCTION.** Chapter I.—General History of rowing as a means of physical training, in England and the United States during the past fifty years.

Chapter II.—General Classification and description of boats. Wooden and paper boats compared. General discussion of the details of racing boats.

Part I. Detailed description of all the different varieties of boats, oars and sculls built by us, fully illustrated. Details of care and repair, cost of shipment, &c.**Part II.** Hints to oarsmen on rowing and training. Books to be consulted. Best boats for beginners and adepts. Hints on the organization of boat clubs. Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of five prominent clubs in the United States.**Part III.** On boat racing. Rules adopted by the highest authorities. Races won by Paper Boats 1868, '69, and '70. Harvard vs. Yale and Oxford vs. Cambridge races, and those of the most prominent Regatta Associations in the United States.**Part IV.** Complete list of the Boat and Rowing Clubs of the United States and Canada, on the 30th November, 1870, with full details of each club in regard to their officers, organization, Constitution and By-Laws, Boat Houses, Boats. Estimated value of property, and description of the course each uses for rowing.**Part V.** Plans, sections, elevations and descriptive details of Boat Houses, costing from \$150 to \$5000, with bills of material and all necessary data for building purposes.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, MAY 15, 1871.

No. 3.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 26 Maine Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

All agree as to the object of colleges. They were established for instruction in the more advanced branches of science and literature; to develop and strengthen the mind; and to make men better in all respects for the duties of active life. Do they answer this end? How much knowledge of science and literature do a great majority of men have at graduation? Have the four years of labor and expense been profitably spent? These are the questions for us to answer. If the college does not answer its end, what is the reason? Any one acquainted with students knows that they have but a vague idea of science and literature. The reason is evident. They do not devote sufficient time to gain more than a superficial knowledge of any of the various branches of science; and knowing they must leave what they undertake half finished, or rather half begun, they have no ambition to enter upon a thorough and systematic investigation of studies. Many had as lief have no knowledge of a study as to undergo the unsatisfactory and destructive process of smattering; and thus barely gazing at all, they leave the college halls with comparatively no knowledge of any.

What do they know of literature, either ancient or modern? Not one in a hundred has any clear views of Greek or Roman literature. Why? Because they think if they must be drilled four years in the classics they will have gained a good understanding of them any way, and before they awaken to their ignorance of them their disgust with the study outweighs their desire for knowledge. What clear, definite, and detailed account can they give of their own literature, what they gain in four years?—no, in *four weeks*, dignity days subtracted? Hence they graduate with no knowledge of literature.

How is it respecting the developing and strengthening the intellect? The mind would naturally develop during the four years usually spent in colleges; but do the habits of inattention, carelessness, inaccuracy—unhappy offsprings of the classics—and also the impetuous velocity with which students are hurled through fifteen hundred years of English literature, tend to unfold and invigorate the mind? Is the prolonged and tiresome dissection of literary carcasses especially vivifying? Is the meteor-like journey through the heavens, the earth, and the history of our mother tongue, conducive to vigor and accuracy of mind? Or do they all alike leave the mind confused, inaccurate and weak? Universal consciousness answers the last question affirmatively as promptly as it declares the immortality of the soul.

Now as students leave college comparatively ignorant of science, for want of time, and of ancient literature by an excess of tasteless drudgery, why not equalize the time devoted to those studies and thus secure a more accurate and satisfactory knowledge of both. Will some kind advocate of the precious classics please to state a good reason why we should devote four *years* to ancient literature, and four *weeks* to our own? or why we should devote two years of our course to simply two branches—classics and

mathematics—and hastily slide over *fourteen* different branches the last two? Who will venture it, in view of the fact that it requires as long a time to become a thorough chemist, botanist, or psychologist, as a thorough scholar in ancient classics.

And, finally, does this ill-regulated course make men better? How can it, when students are driven snail-like over the lifeless remains of a heathen tongue, depreciating on the scale of ten at each misstep, and forced like a rifle ball through every practical and pleasant branch.

Its effects upon the character are forcibly felt by every candid, reflecting mind, and the universal cry is "reform."

How much ought students to be absent from college for the purpose of teaching? Is not the loss often greater than the gain? How many of us follow the pedagogic profession, especially during the winter vacation, our small classes at the beginning of the term will tell. Though it may be necessary to recruit one's finances once in a while by a sojourn in the rural districts, yet in many cases it is decidedly prejudicial to prolong our stay at the sacrifice of five or six weeks of the next term.

Doubtless the advantages of teaching are numerous. The care which devolves upon one, the discipline in manœuvring, and, should his school be well advanced, the thoroughness which must characterize him, are highly beneficial. There is also an excellent opportunity to learn human nature. In one school there is need only of moving with dignity, carrying upon the countenance a look of wisdom, now and then enlorging the ancient Greek, or telling worn-out tales of the old sages, to be gazed upon with awe and wonder. Here you may learn the beauty of obedience, as you say to this one go and he goeth, and to another do this and he doeth it.

This beauty may be still more impressed upon the mind by contrast. In another school in which the reverential bump is not so fully developed, you may find some at the word "go" strongly disinclined to locomotion, and needing

perhaps some external agency to disturb their equilibrium. We think it quite beneficial to that student upon whose fair face by careful inspection may be detected the "uncertain prophetic of beard," and who is somewhat impatient of college restraint, to enter one of those moderately up-hill schools. The experience might not be detrimental.

On the other hand, to be absent from college to any great extent is to trespass seriously upon the course of study. Especially in those branches which we pursue by means of lectures, the loss is irreparable. We return wearied and unfit to enter at once upon our regular duties, much more to recover what we have lost. It matters not how punctually we may go through the form of making up, it amounts to nothing. Everything is crowded together. Reading must be neglected, and themes written as though it were the principal object to cover the requisite space. We get a conglomeration of ideas, disordered and half-fixed in the memory, so that we question whether it were not better to discard making up altogether, at least during term time. We think it far better to take advantage of the credit system and balance accounts afterward, than to trespass too much upon the college terms, to make the four years a season of mental development, rapid and substantial, rather than one of financial prosperity.

Nature has implanted in man a disposition to appear well, which is perfectly legitimate in its proper place; but when combined with equal parts of ambition and self-esteem—the result is an impulse to "show off," as it is popularly called. This disposition is so largely developed at the present day, that some writers have called it one of the distinguishing peculiarities of this age. However that may be, we all know that an inordinate love of pretension is the order of the day, and that it often builds itself upon very superficial foundations. In matters of dress and personal appearance this is particularly noticeable, and the large market for imitations, washes, paints, cosmetics, and a thousand similar articles, is the only proof that the assertion requires.

This self same spirit plays its part in education; nor is it to be wondered at that the siren, Display, has many votaries among students as well as others, for she appears beautifully at a distance, and her paths not unfrequently lead one to worldly notoriety with little labor, which is a desideratum with many.

We also see this love of display in one place where we should least expect it. We refer to a disposition on the part of the managers of many of our American colleges—especially the smaller ones—to erect costly buildings, when the professorships are few in number and perhaps filled with men of second and third rate capabilities, and under-paid at that. It is pleasing to the eye to see fine edifices; and it is for the credit of the college to have such buildings as a sort of puppet-show at commencements; but how infinitely superior to expend the funds in procuring some great minds who should rouse the successive classes to deeper and more extended fields of thought and research. We do not wish to be understood as referring to Bowdoin, for we have a good corps of professors; yet perhaps the principle may apply to a certain extent here. For example, beautiful and much admired as is our chapel, we are inclined to the opinion that were the worth of it a fund to procure a professor in oratory, if possible one who should be unsurpassed as an elocutionist;—thus enabling the professor of “Rhetoric and English Literature” to devote his whole time to the legitimate duties of his position,—the college would then be much better, even if it could not boast of having one of the finest college chapels in the country.

There are some educationists who do not believe in the dormitory system, and if their views are correct, a college would be possible with only one or two unostentatious buildings for recitation rooms, library, laboratory, cabinet, etc., and which for its course of study, superior professors, and wise regulations should stand among the first in the country,—and have as large classes as any college. We run the risk of making ourselves ridiculous when we repeat such a trite remark as that buildings do not constitute the

merit of a college; and yet we find all over our country, colleges who seem to be acting contrary to this idea. It is all well enough where the college is well endowed, with plenty of excellent well-paid professors; in other cases it is “false in theory” and ultimately “pernicious in practice.”

It is an evident truth that our educated men do not, to the extent they ought, pronounce the English language correctly. In college two years are occupied in the study of Greek and Latin, and any average scholar at the end of the time can pronounce with considerable accuracy in either of those languages. During Sophomore year the lips are tortured into all conceivable shapes over the French *u*, and the Junior's throat is rasped raw in awkward attempts at the German *eh*; while some acquire, before they graduate, a smattering of Italian and Spanish. And yet it is saying nothing derogatory of Bowdoin as compared with other colleges, when we make the statement that very many of our students and graduates pronounce the English language very incorrectly. In fact but few educated men pronounce their native tongue accurately; and in almost every case the errors are carelessly made, for every one would acknowledge them were attention called to the matter. One reason why we notice this so little is because each one is as deep in the mire as his neighbor. It appears a little incongruous, to say the least, to drill for years over such facts as “E or r in the first increment of all the present and imperfect tenses of the third conjugation, and in the second increment in *beris* and *bere* is short.” And when the rule is so firmly impressed upon the mind that no case under it could possibly be mispronounced, the student goes into the world pronouncing such common words as “interest,” or “government,” “intrist” and “government.” And the worst of the matter is that the person errs not through ignorance, but through carelessness. It has been said that the American people live fast; they also talk rapidly. Many a person pours such a rapid stream of words from his mouth that it looks as if he were

afraid of dying prematurely, and fearful that he should not get to his "last words" before his mortal coil was shuffled off. As a result, words are clipped, distorted, contracted, or any way to get over them quickly. Libraries become "librys;" rhetoric is "rhetric;" and so on to the end of the Dictionary. Affectation is the other extreme, and is equally bad, but the "golden mean" will be a near approach to correctness. And who should set the example if the intelligent portion of the community do not?

In countries where the masses are uneducated, local inaccuracies of pronunciation in time give rise to a multiplicity of dialects; but in a land full of educational privileges, where a yearly throng take their places among the influential citizens, the language will be comparatively uniform and steadfast. The future of our national language, with the present laxity of pronunciation and the additions of a heterogeneous foreign element, is a practical study worthy the attention of every one.

Written for THE ORIENT.

REMINISCENCES.

I notice in the last number of *THE ORIENT*, two articles on debating and debating societies. Of the value of such societies and of the practice of debate there can be, I think, no question, especially if debate be conducted in the very sensible way which the writers indicate. I think that there is an organization already existing in the college, which, if revived into the life and efficiency of former years, would afford ample scope for the exercise which the writers deem so important, and that is the two prominent societies of under-graduates, the Athenæan and Peucinian. I have before me an autobiographic sketch by a graduate of 1826, which contains a reference to these societies when they were in vigorous life, which confirms the view I take of them. Frankly confessing that he was not eminent for his scholastic attainments, he adds, that his aim was "to discipline mind" (though I doubt not he would admit that, had it not been for a hasty and inadequate preparation, the college curriculum would have done very

much for the discipline he was seeking), "learn King's English, make a reasoner and speaker if possible, and thereby be able to grapple with perverted mind, and 'fight the good fight' on the battle field of life in common-sense style. If I have manifested any ability, whatever, of this sort, it was chiefly acquired by inhaling the bracing air of college, by pacing the diagonal of my study, by walking in the old pine grove and tussling with hard knots in metaphysics, politics and morals, by discussions in debating clubs with Jonathan Cilley, James W. Bradbury, John P. Hale, and other celebrities; by discussions upon national questions, slavery, tariffs, foreign policy — questions which have since made and unmade presidents, smashed up banks and senates, questions which have been a match for Webster and his trio, and which have made the nation 'boil like a pot.' These questions we handled forty-five years ago, and as ridiculous as these attempts may now seem, they did much to fit us for the sturdy work of life."

Again he writes: "Russwarm, an intelligent mulatto, who has since died Lieut. Gov. of Liberia, joined my class in 1824, and soon was proposed for admission to one of the literary societies. The proposal was contested by stormy opposition from Frank Pierce, and other collegians. My enthusiasm for the negro's rights then and there, subjected me to an uncomfortable amount of obloquy."

I will not quote farther from the sketch. The debating clubs the writer refers to, were the old Athenæan and Peucinian societies, other societies for debate were scarcely known, I think did not exist. Of the influence of these societies as debating clubs, in those days and for years after, I do know that it was of great value, and, with leave of the editors, I will record some reminiscences, which may lead the present generation, perhaps, to think that it has been unfortunate for our Alma Mater, that her younger children have suffered the interests which once clustered so fondly around these associations, almost coeval with the foundation of the college, to decline, if not entirely pass away.

ALUNUS.

THE ORIENT.

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 Lewiston, 8.30 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

Suspended—"The Bugle."

Some *wherry* fine rowing may soon be seen on the river.

A Junior class supper is one of the things that is talked of.

'71 is the sixty-sixth class which has graduated from Bowdoin.

"Time is winging us away," is now the popular song of '71.

There is an encouraging prospect for a large Freshman class next year.

A class numbering about ten have commenced the study of Italian.

Prof. Rockwood has taken the students' Bible class, and will act as teacher.

Pitching quoits is the prevailing amusement at the north end of Winthrop Hall.

The sophomore who "would not die in spring time" has taken to "plugging."

A Freshman was noticed on the street Sunday afternoon walking arm in arm with a young lady.

The new boat house is now completed. It is a substantial, wooden building, 60×16, with 10 foot posts.

Scientific explorations to the coast are very popular among the members of the Junior class.

Prof. Morse delivered one of his most entertaining and instructive lectures, to the citizens of Brunswick, last week.

The Juniors are to study how fearfully and wonderfully they are made. They have morning recitations now in physiology.

Dr. Cobb, who has gained such newspaper notoriety by his recent elopement, was a graduate of the medical school, class of '51.

Our reading room has eight daily papers, and about a dozen weeklies, and an equal number of magazines and literary publications.

The Senior librarian for next year—vice N. F. Curtis, graduated—will be J. S. Richards. "Ye bell ringer" will be Marcellus Coggan.

Because the Juniors in their botanical studies have attained to a considerable knowledge of the bud, it does not follow that they are *Buddhists*.

The erroneous statement that Pres. Harris would preach in Portland, Sunday, May 7, was the fault of one of the Boston papers, from which the notice was taken.

The Sophomores are reciting now in Latin—*Plantus*; mathematics—*Calculus*; French—*Le Ciel*. The Freshmen have Latin—*Horace*; Rhetoric; Greek—*Odyssey*.

The thanks of the editors are hereby extended to the State press and also to the various college publications, for the very flattering notices given of THE ORIENT.

Judge Rice, of the Maine Central R. R., has granted passes to the Junior class in order that, in company with Prof. Goodale, they may make botanical excursions during this term.

The Freshman Base Ball Nine recently received from Bath a challenge to play a match game. As the class has no "nine" and hardly that number who can play at all—the game will not be likely to take place.

Like to nothing in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the water under the earth, were the illustrations recently drawn by some of the Juniors in the "quiz" in Zoology.

The class of '74 have ordered their class canes. The material of the cane will be rose-wood, with a highly wrought head of ivory. They will be the most expensive class canes in college.

Our college grounds are now so well filled with trees, that the custom of procuring class rees has died out; but the annual Sophomore class ride is yet one of the "features" of college life.

Neighbor Tenney of the *Telegraph*, in commenting upon the disgraceful condition of the own cemetery and its near position to the college, exclaims "Barbarism and refinement joining hands!"

At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, in Portland, Prof. Young was appointed Junior Grand Deacon. At the meeting of the Grand Chapter he was elected Grand High Priest.

The faculty received the mental thanks of all the students for the college adjourn on the 1st of May. *May* many such days bless our course! The medical department had no exercises on that day.

Now that the church on the hill is to undergo a series of improvements, why can not the students' seats be made a little easier? Tall, straight backs and high seats are uncomfortable even with the best of preaching.

The prize debate between the two general societies will be upon the tariff question. The Athenæan's have the "protection" side and the Peucinians the "free trade." The debate will take place in two weeks, May 29th, in Lemont Hall.

The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, will hold its annual convention with the Middletown Chapter, on the 17th and 18th inst. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, will preside; Rev. D. H. Ela will deliver

the oration, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale the poem.

Subscriptions to the Memorial Hall fund are not increasing very rapidly. In a recent conversation with one of the building committee, the earnest wish was expressed that all unpaid subscriptions should be forthcoming as soon as possible.

A base-ball match was recently played in a Kansas college, and as the men couldn't catch each other out, the nines took turns at innings, played all day, and finally decided which beat by the captains of the two nines playing a game of seven-up.—*Advocate*.

The Yale marking system certainly has its faults, but it is not so unjust as to lower the rank earned by a brilliant scholar, because he violates the college rules of decorum or morality, nor to exalt that of a stupid one, because he is pious.—*College Courant*.

The Amherst alumni in Chicago, will charter a Pullman palace car and attend the commencement at Amherst, in a body. The car will be switched on to a side track, and the alumni will live in it during commencement. What a carnivorous crowd they must be!

One of the daily papers says that Prof. Goodale's analysis of the contents of Mary McCarty's stomach has been communicated to the coroner, but will not be given to the public until after the next meeting of the Supreme Judicial Court at Alfred, which begins May 15th.

A Sophomore accidentally straying into the chapel where a lecture on Logic was being delivered, was so much overcome by the incongruity of his position, as to give vent to his everwrought feelings by a series of howls and groans as he retreated down stairs.—*Cornell Era*.

It is surprising and curious to note the facility and correctness with which Prof. Morse can sketch on the black-board the forms of the animal kingdom which he has to describe in his lectures. A few off-hand strokes with the crayon, and the object stands out "large as life and twice as natural."

The college quartet choir have presented recently some very good productions. The only suggestion we have to make in reference to this subject is that we may hear them a little oftener. A reorganization of the choir will be necessary in a month as two of the gentlemen are Seniors.

In addition to the class crews who will shortly have their boats here; our college boasts of the following "boatists:" H. Wilder and F. G. Dow, double scull; E. D. Freeman, single scull; H. M. Heath, F. E. Whitney, Wm. A. Blake, C. E. Stowe, single wherries. A. J. Boardman, F. M. Hatch, A. P. Wiswell, and J. F. Elliott have also a four-oared scull.

The Junior base ball clubs of the State, met recently at Augusta, and voted to hold a tournament at Brunswick, on the second Monday in June. Why cannot Bowdoin have a club, which shall be represented in this association. All can not be boatists, and there is plenty of good muscle in college, and we need not let our college "nine" dwindle into no importance on account of the new boating interest.

Last Wednesday the Junior class, in company with representatives from the faculty and the Senior and Medical classes, made a trip to Mere Point, in the interests of Zoölogy. After making an ample collection of "horrid creeping reptiles," eels, crabs, snails, clams, and muscles, the rain drove the party to a neighboring barn. An informal meeting was then called, on the hay loft, and a practical discussion on the merits of the "grub" question ensued. All hands then joined in singing, and everything "beneath the sounding rafters" echoed with strange sounds for that place. Every one had a splendid time in spite of the drive home through the rain.

Commencement this year, to say the least, will be fully up to the standard of previous years, and it is expected a large number of the alumni and friends of the college will be present. The address before the Alumni will be delivered by Rev. E. P. Parker, Hartford, Ct., (class of '56). Dr. McCosh of Princeton College, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration. The con-

cert will be by the Germania Band, assisted by Miss Annie Cary. Miss Cary lived for a long time in Durham, about ten miles from Brunswick, and is well known and has many acquaintances and friends in this vicinity. Hence we predict that the concert will be very popular.

It is interesting and pleasing to the students to notice the advance steps Brunswick has been for some time taking, as regards its personal appearance. Several fine business blocks now beautify Main street, the paint brush has been used in several instances to good advantage, while here a new fence and there an old house fixed over, help to make the town more attractive, and remove the woebegone appearance of some parts of it. The way the small buildings are "trotted round" here in Brunswick, is a caution. A recent issue of *The Telegraph* records the removal, within a week, of half a dozen (we believe those are the figures). Brunswick has many natural advantages, and could easily be made one of the handsomest towns in the State.

The "ethereal mildness" is now making its annual visit to Brunswick, and the college campus is assuming its most beautiful garb. We have been pleased to notice a disposition on the part of the authorities to put the grounds in a better condition than ever before. Walks have been raised and repaired, shrubbery and trees set out, and considerable pruning and trimming have been done. It seems, however, as if the work should not stop here. The grass could be made much thicker, earlier and more beautiful by processes which might be described at length, were we to tell what we know about farming. Again, a little care exercised on the part of the students about keeping in the paths when walking about the campus, would greatly add to the neatness of our grounds, as it would allow the grass rootlets to fill in even with the edge of the walks.

Chapel exercises are voluntary in the university of California.

Michigan University has received \$75,000 from the State.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'35.—Died, in Freeport, April 15, E. A. Hyde, N. H.

'50.—At a meeting of President's Grant's cabinet, May 3d, a letter from Gen. O. O. Howard was read, concerning the condition of the State of Mississippi, in relation to the Ku Klux business. The letter recounted some horrid instances of outrages and murders.

'57.—Thos. H. Hubbard is practicing law in New York city. His office is at 111 Broadway.

'61.—In a recent lecture on Zoölogy, Prof. Morse, referred in very complementary terms to the valuable additions made to that science by A. S. Packard, Jr., who discovered many previously unknown circumstances in regard to the embryology of the horse-shoe crab.

'66.—S. B. Carter is in the insurance business at Newburyport, Mass.

'66.—Married in West Chester, Penn., April 29, James McKeen, Esq., of New York, and Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. Joseph I. Lewis of West Chester.

'67.—W. S. Hutchinson and wife are in town.

'69.—G. F. Mosher is junior editor of the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H.

'69.—At the present term of the Supreme Court at Ellsworth, Oscar P. Cunningham was admitted to practice, on motion of Arno Wiswell, Esq.

'69.—Willard H. Perley has graduated from the Michigan Law School, and is now practicing with Judge Brown of Detroit, Mich.

'69.—Thos. H. Eaton is in the passenger office of the Burlington and Missouri R. R. Co.

Written for THE ORIENT.

A RETROSPECT.

As the closing scenes of an earthly existence gather near, and we stand at the goal of life, we voluntarily glance over the past. The mind penetrates unbidden to every nook and by-way of our earthly wanderings. The whole map of life spreads itself before us in its most variegated

colors. We need no argument to show to us the mistaken path. It is not absurd to assert that the true elements of success and every cause of failure show themselves prominent. Knowing this to be the fact, we may wisely imagine the pulse of life about to cease before another step is taken. This is applicable to every individual. But few there are within our walls, whose understanding and advancement have opened to them the doors of our institution, but are capable of taking a profitable retrospective view of the past and learning from that what the future shall be. Why one sees so distinctly at death his past life is, that then all worldly influences are crowded from his mind. He has the hope of higher excellence and more noble attainments. He is not bound down by sectarianism; neither is he fettered by the trammels of society. The sight of his mind is then fitted to gaze only upon goodness and the higher virtues.

To such a sight the stained features of life become prominent. The mind has learned to discriminate at once the mark for which it should aim, and fails not to consider all others subordinate to it. It is not impossible to approximate this state of mind. Far better would it be for each individual, were he guided by the true object of life, rather than led along by sect, society and party. Each *should* live as though each day were his last. Far better would it be for our institutions of learning were they freed entirely from sectarian bond and the fetters of creed.

Welcome will be the day that shall announce to the world "we are all one common family" rather than divided into several different species, and as the fish of the sea, the largest struggling to consume the smaller.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, Brooklyn, New York, has been engaged to deliver the commencement address before the united literary societies of Bates College.

The compiler of the history of the class of '71 at Yale says the men lied with the usual unanimity.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Prof. S. K. Smith, of Colby, is soon to be ordained as a clergyman.

Dartmouth has a library of 40,300 volumes, as given by the last catalogue.

The Princeton College base ball nine will make an eastern tour this summer.

The University of California has spent \$60 for drums for the use of University cadets.

Every person who writes for a prize at Yale, receives \$10 for his "honorable intentions."

Lafayette College has now twenty-three professors and two hundred and twenty-five students.

Of the 275 colleges in the United States there are only sixteen that have libraries exceeding 20,000 volumes.

The students of Albion College hail with delight the completion of the new chapel, so that they can go to prayers.

One of our exchanges says, in alluding to the European war, "It must be horrible to hear the stifled groans of the dying and the shrieks of the dead."

Prof. Harkness, of Latin Grammar notoriety, is at present traveling in Germany. It is rumored that he is soon to publish a Greek grammar.

A Williams Junior made his *debut* as a lawyer before a Williamstown Police Court, recently, and completely used up his opponent, who was a regular member of the bar.

The moral influence of morning prayers is shown by the remark made by a pious student to his talkative neighbor: "Shut up, will yer? damn it, I want to hear the prayer."—*Advocate*.

The Yale *Courant* editor, who wrote his editorials with chalk on the soles of his shoes, and went barefoot while the printer set his copy, has purchased a ream of second-hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them wrong side out.—*Harvard Advocate*.

The students at Cornell have just organized a University boat club. President White has been lecturing on Santo Domingo for the benefit of the association.

The gymnasium of the University of Lewisburg has been destroyed. It consisted of a cross-bar, from which were suspended the rings and trapeze. No insurance.

The subject of post-graduate studies at Yale is attracting much attention. The *Courant* is publishing a series of letters from one of the officers of the institution, showing its advantages.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, has caused a set of firearms, which show the history and improvements of such arms, for the last hundred years, to be deposited in the museum at Princeton.—*Ex.*

The Colby University Alumni of Boston and vicinity, held their second annual re-union May 2d. An association was organized, to be known as "The Boston Alumni Association of Colby University."

A Freshman, on being asked why he didn't write for the *Advocate* (Harvard), replied with charming naïveté, "Because I don't want to be elected an editor next year, and I'm doing my best now to avoid that position."

The class of '74, at Madison University, N. Y., have passed a series of resolutions, the substance of which is, that they will not contend for certain prizes, and will graduate in alphabetical order, without class honors.—*Ex.*

Several changes are to take place the coming year in the "Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College." Two professors have resigned. The new building will be completed at the semi-centennial meeting of the Alumni in June.

The Rau library has arrived at Michigan University. The Freshman who astonished the librarian of this college by calling for the works of *Ibid*, to which, in the course of his reading he had found numerous references in foot notes, will now pursue his investigations in a new field.

The fifteen colleges in New England have about 2,900 under-graduates.

The Yale freshmen are the "snabbiest" class in college. So says the *Courant*.

The Union College Alumni at Chicago, held their third annual reunion, April 25th.

Iowa claims to possess the first State University that has opened its doors to ladies.

Yale college has bought a hand mowing machine. There ought to be one at Bowdoin.

The late Abel Minard left by his will \$100,000 to aid ladies to obtain a theological education.

The Amherst college cabinet has just come in possession of seventy-five stuffed birds from India.

The alumni of Michigan University are admitted to a share in the government of the University.

A citizen of New Haven who wanted to find the Lyceum, asked a senior where the *licentious* college was.

The pressure of studies this term has brought about a great deal of studying upon Sunday.—*Yale Courant*.

The Yale Glee Club intends to give concerts in the principal cities of the Union during the coming summer.—*Ex*.

The following is current about Yale: "What stars never set?" asked Professor L. "*Roostars!*" was the reply *sub voce*.

Tom Hughes, M. P., in a letter descriptive of the Harvard Fraternities calls them "unlicensed dramatic societies."

The Yale Juniors now have sixteen lessons a week; they can take Greek instead of Logic or Astronomy. How nice!

A chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity has recently been organized at Dartmouth. Two juniors and eight sophomores constitute its members.

A senior at Trinity college translated a passage in Tacitus as follows: "His army being divided, he himself marched in three ways."

The faculty of Kenyon College, with commendable generosity, have changed the hour of morning prayers from 6.45 to 9.45.—*Courier*.

The President of a Western female college thinks the true idea of woman's education should include croquet and calculus, tatting and Tele-machus, Homer and home.

Twenty students at Cornell University do all the press work on the *Cornell Era*. They devote the remainder of their leisure time to publishing University text books.

Williams College is agitating the boating question. An enthusiastic meeting was recently held, at which most of the faculty were present and spoke in very encouraging terms of the project.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity is said to have been introduced into this country from France, by Thomas Jefferson. Its motto is *Φιλοσοφία, Βίον Κυβερνητής*—Philosophy the Guide of Life.

A rich person recently visited a poor Western college, and offered to finish a new building—then being erected—if the college would grade the grounds. The grave professors left their Greek roots for oak stumps; and hard labor and blistered hands on the part of Profs. and students put the grounds into fine condition.

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July 12. Commencement — Wednesday.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, MAY 29, 1871.

No. 4.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, GEO. M. WHITAKER,
J. G. ABBOTT, O. W. ROGERS,
H. M. HEATH.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 26 Maine Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

When a young man enters upon a college course he begins the chief period of his existence. He commences to form the driving-wheel and mainspring of the machinery which is to run him through life. Four of his best years are to be spent in a course preparatory to entering the great seminary of life. It is essential that this course should be well guarded; that such as are to be the instruments through which he must operate, should be of that material best subservient to the demands of the age in which he lives. The life struggle for pre-eminence will differ widely from the sickly idea of college honors. The rank book of that period will be kept far differently from our present one. The one differs from the other in the same manner as would the ranking or selecting of two rival pedestrians by the manner of their eating. The one is judged according to the sundry amount of articles with which he crams his

stomach; the other by the support to the system in the time of the contest. The struggle for distinction should always exist. But the distinction should be of such a nature that its utility shall not cease when college days have sped away. The mind is the man. The man needs discipline. He needs that training which shall bring the mind within his control. He needs such culture as shall expand the intellect and originate a living fountain of ideas. Many there are who have gone forth from the domestic circle of college life, who have ultimately failed, failed in the worldly struggle. Their life proved for them a blank and no vestiges of a career marked their wanderings. And a portion of such are numbered among those who received the highest of college honors. Buoyant with the hope of success they entered upon a course of study. With a boyish tenderness still adherent they cast themselves upon the more boyish principle of their professor's rank book, as the genuine element of their success. They experienced little difficulty in skimming over the placid sea of a collegiate course. But as they passed the narrow straits, and the tumultuous sea of life was laid open to their view, and the sterner breezes were brought to bear upon their bark, they perceived for the first time, that their preparation, their outfit, was not such as the occasion demanded. Though such facts are intuitively clear to our minds, yet we would not throw stumbling blocks in the way of those, who in opinion, may differ from us. We wish each one to be guided by his own genius and perception of right. We should remember that many who have risen to positions of high standing, have not attained it by their own effort and power. They have been elevated by some unseen leverage, which totally unfits them for properly performing the functions of high situations. There is nothing more desirable than a self-made man. He is almost invariably of good material. In forming the structure he becomes

forcibly impressed with the idea of utility. He creates himself a living man for the present age. We find among such men, not those who believe that the world was made exclusively for them, and that their whole object is to obtain it, but such as possess a due amount of charity and benevolence, and such charity as perceives the surrounding sufferings. If there is such in our course as creates selfishness or narrow mindedness, it becomes all, as lovers of true structures, to show such, and, unbiased by the empty objects which sway so many, adhere rigidly to the true object of life.

THE COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

In the *Congregationalist*, for May 4th, is an article on the above subject by President Harris. The article is a discussion of the popular college issues, viz.: "Election of studies by the student; instruction by lectures instead of recitations; exemption from the supervision of the Faculty except as to attendance at the appointed exercises, admission to a degree on examination after attendance for a prescribed time."

Most of the discussion, however, seems to be upon the idea of elective studies. The opening paragraphs show the difference between a "liberal" and a "practical" education. The liberal education "awakens a large and liberal interest in all knowledge, whether of nature or of man. It disciplines the man to concentration and persistence in work. It develops and forms the man;" while "the practical education develops special powers adapted to a special business." Taking this as a basis the President proceeds to show that the liberal education is necessary, and should precede the practical, as a sure and broad foundation upon which to build it. "The very intensity and universality of the pressure of business are reasons for the diffusion of liberal education and the support of institutions to give it. If we are to miss the liberalizing, refining and ennobling influence of culture; if the interest in education and knowledge is interest in them only as subservient to money-making; if skill and sharpness are to displace culture; and

science, literature and art are to be regarded and valued only as trades, then a frigid realism must displace sentiment and enthusiasm, and our civilization become hard, unbelieving, materialistic and selfish."

The next point is that the college is the place where the liberal education is to be received, and moreover, the methods of the university can not be the best adapted to the college, as a degree of discipline should be acquired before the student begins to study for the preparing himself for his life work. "One of the current errors of the day is the overlooking of the necessity of training, and the assuming that an American boy reaches at a bound, the qualifications for self-directed study."

Both as regards elective studies, and study without the immediate supervision of teachers, the President says: "Boys of fifteen are not competent for it, and older youths who have not had discipline, are still more incompetent, because with equal ignorance and lack of discipline they have more self-conceit."

In the schools in England, France and Germany the methods of the university are not adapted in the schools corresponding most nearly to our colleges. In the French Lycées which correspond to our preparatory school and college, the classes study together in a school room for nine years, under the eye of an usher. And when Harvard advances its requirements so as to become more nearly a university, it only throws the work back into the preparatory schools. President Harris's closing idea is that there may be different courses of liberal education. "What is needed is not a course of practical education incorporated into a course of liberal culture, nor unsystematized and capricious options from term to term, but different and carefully arranged courses of liberal education, meeting the adaptions of different minds.

Written for THE ORIENT.

After discarding as fallacious most of the popular arguments against the coeducation of the sexes and against the admission of women to our colleges, there yet remains one objection

to be answered. The young women of the country to-day are better than the young men. We acknowledge it freely, and thank God that it is so. But if we admit them to be tried by the temptations of college life which their presence tends inevitably to *increase*, it follows "as the night the day" that their standard of morality must deteriorate. They are better, not because they have more innate strength of character, or that they naturally gravitate towards religion more than we, but because they have not the same temptations to the wrong. They are hedged in and protected, and we would not throw down the bars and invite the evil. Female theorists to the contrary notwithstanding, the result would be to elevate man and degrade woman, since each would have an attraction for the other.

It seems to us that the answer to this objection rests with the women themselves. There is but one way, and that is to raise the standard of morality in young men. When you have made vice disreputable a tremendous blow has been struck at the very vitals of immorality. Too many are dissipated simply because dissipation is fashionable. We all know what is the effect of female influence on the impressionable hearts of college students. Our students become a law unto themselves; they consider all college regulations as of necessity unjust and one-sided; mother and sisters are well enough in a quiet sort of a way, but for the rule of their actions they take what is to pass current in society. They go as far as they can without being thrown beyond the pale of fashionable recognition. Now so long as a fast looseness of character is coddled and admired by society, without doubt it will continue to be an element of male life. But let every lady, who pretends to be such, make it a point to repudiate, as she would the Devil himself, any one whose moral character is not above all reproach, and if there is not a radical reform we mistake. And there is a stronger motive yet, which appeals to ladies from a just regard for their own characters not to associate with other than gentlemen. If they could come behind the scenes and hear how young men talk when freed from all restraints, it might act as a

preventive to intimacy with suspicious characters. Suffice it to say that in these circumstances a true lady never suffers.

When these ladies will give evidences of being able to resist strong temptation, and will manifest a disapproval of the dissipation that already is, it will be time to talk of admitting them to our colleges.

This is no idle dream of the future but it is a living issue. Harvard has a female professor, and there are more than one of the faculty of Bowdoin College that favor the admission of women into our midst. If they do come we can assure them of a *warm* welcome. †

Written for the ORIENT.

REMINISCENCES.—II.

No one can doubt that the two oldest and leading associations, which I mentioned in my last communication, exerted an important influence on the character and reputation of our Alma Mater. The prominent object of these societies was to cultivate a literary tone and spirit. Literary exercises were instituted, to be performed at every meeting, which the members bound themselves to perform under certain penalties, and discussion and debate, written and extemporaneous, were invariably prominent. During the period embraced in my personal recollections, the societies had no rooms or halls appropriated to their use. Their meetings were held in alphabetical rotation in the rooms of members. The member whose turn had come to provide for the meeting, borrowed tables and chairs of his neighbors, arranged them from end to end of his apartment, and the society was seated around the tables, the President at the head, with the Secretary at his side, and the Vice President at the foot. After the record of the preceding meeting was read, the exercises of the evening were opened by a forensic, by two members, on a question selected and approved by the President and announced at the previous meeting; and then debate was opened, each member being called upon in turn to take his part. After all who chose had spoken, the question was thrown open, and often

earnest discussion followed by leading debaters. If there was not what was regarded a good debate, enlisting a large proportion of the membership, it was always a subject of remark and of regret. The more earnest ones were solicitous that all should take their turn; the diffident were encouraged; and one's interest in the society was estimated by his participating in the exercises. It was deemed discreditable to be dumb. Shirks received little indulgence, even though their neglect might replenish the treasury by the fine imposed. I think that no instance of repudiation of a debt on the treasurer's book was known. Public sentiment, I am sure, would not have tolerated such breach of honor. Gray heads verging towards the period of the "*laudatores temporis acti*," may regard that as our golden age of simple manners and virtues, and declare with the Roman satirist:—

"*Improbis illo fuit admirabilis aevio.*"

The doctrine of repudiating, whether public or private dues, had not then entered men's minds.

The utility of any association like these, depends on the proper management of the private meetings. Better disband, perhaps, than tolerate irregularity, or any approach to it. I cannot recall a single violation of the strictest decorum in the meetings of those years. The officers were the first men in character and scholarship in the respective classes, thus commanding respect, and were sustained in every effort to preserve order and gentlemanly bearing; and any breach of the rules of order, as observed in the best conducted meetings anywhere, would have been rebuked peremptorily and decidedly.

ALUMNI.

The time is rapidly approaching when the familiar faces of the members of '71 will no more be seen among us as brother students; and when their names will be enrolled as Alumni. But their memories will remain long after their customary places are filled and refilled by succeeding classes. In number, '71 has been peculiarly unfortunate. The class entered with

twenty-seven members, as we learn from the catalogue for the first term, 1867-8. Of this number only eleven are now in the class. Seven, however, have joined subsequently;—and the whole number to graduate in July, will be seventeen. Of the thirty-four that have at different times been members of the class; two never made their appearance here; three have fallen back into '72; one graduated last year; three are in other colleges; one is at West Point Military Academy; another is at a Theological Seminary in New York; three or four are teaching, and one is practicing law. Several of them are married, and have reached the dignity of heads of families.

Of the portion of the class who refused to "give up the ship," and remained here through their course, six intend to study law; six have medicine in view; two will go into business, and three will teach with the intention of ultimately taking the law.

To descend to a popular style of class statistics; seven are engaged to be married; eight are members of the praying circle; thirteen belong to college secret societies; one is a Free Mason; five wear side-whiskers; nine have mustaches (or attempts at the same); ten can sing; seven can dance; all but one have a middle name; and the letter of the alphabet most largely represented as an initial, is C,—there being four names which it commences.

We will leave, however, such things to the class historian.

In a few weeks the three lower classes will look on with feelings of mingled sadness and joy, as '71 with measured tread leaves the chapel for the last time—sad at the idea of missing familiar faces, but glad that one link which separates us from the outside world has passed. For however pleasantly college days glide by, the student mind has at times a vague spirit of unrest, and an increasing desire to mingle in the more exciting scenes of busy life. The college student is always forming plans for the future, which his hopeful imagination paints with attractive colors, and it is not strange that he is possessed with a wish for their realization.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 8.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

Bath, 7.10 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 4.45 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

Boston, 7.10 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.

Bangor, 2.25 P. M.

Portland, 7.10 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 4.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.25 P. M.

Lewiston, 8.30 A. M.; 12.55 P. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

The stage under the Class Tree needs some repair.

The Seniors are procuring their class pictures of Mr. Pierce.

A couple of Juniors walked into Portland week before last.

"Rope pull" last Wednesday afternoon, with the usual results.

There are some very expert swimmers among our champions of the oar.

We should be happy to receive more communications from the students.

At a practice game, Saturday, May 20th, the Bowdoins defeated the Electrics of Brunswick, by a score of 45 to 18.

Prof. Dole, so well known among us as an instructor in boxing, is now giving lessons in that art to the students of Yale college.

Orville D. Baker of Augusta, is to deliver the English oration for the degree of Master of Arts at the coming commencement.

The Senior class are soon to be photographed at the north end of Winthrop Hall. They are to be represented as on their way to prayers. How natural!

The College is prolific with pedestrians. Two walked as far as Gardiner and one to Augusta, about a week since. How's that, Daniel?

P. A. Giraud, formerly connected with this college as a Professor in French, has been giving private instruction in that language to quite a number of the students for a few terms past.

O. W. Rogers of '72, has recently returned to resume his studies, having been absent since November last, engaged in teaching at Shapleigh. He is to have the same school next winter.

A "barking dog" frequently makes night hideous with his howls, in the north end of Winthrop Hall. The presence of this animal probably accounts for some of the "irregularities" in that vicinity.

We have it from good authority that the Dirigos will not compete for the champion bat in the coming tournament. Next August they will play with the Flyaways of New York, for the championship of the United States.

How about a college adjourn to-morrow, Decoration day? There are to be services in Brunswick, and we have reason to believe that there are a large number of students who wish to pay respect to their departed friends.

The "'68 prize" exhibition takes place one week from to-night. The following six seniors will take part in the exercises: Kingsbury Bachelder, N. F. Curtis, E. S. Stackpole, E. P. Mitchell, W. P. Melcher and E. F. Davis.

At the request of the "boating fraternity" we insert the names of the officers of the Boat Club: Commodore, F. A. Ricker; Vice Commodore, A. G. Ladd; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lewis; Executive Committee, F. A. Ricker, W. C. Shannon, W. A. Blake.

The young ladies of St. Catherine's School, Augusta, accompanied by their teachers, of course, paid a visit, a short time since, to Bowdoin. Notwithstanding the presence of teachers, quite a number of the "fair ones" were captured by the students. May they come again.

The following clubs will probably be present at the tournament which takes place in Brunswick the third week in June: Resolutes and North Stars of Portland, Westbrook of Deering, Electrics of Brunswick, Conglomerates of Waterville.

Dr. Palmer, professor in the medical department, delivered a most excellent lecture on "Narcotics and Stimulants," last Thursday evening, under the auspices of the lodge of Good Templars in this town. Pres. Harris presided over the meeting.

Daniel Pratt is still in town, collecting statistics for the lecture he is now preparing on the "Advantages of Chloral Hydrate in the Diagnosis of Hypochondriacs." The subject is to be considered in its mental, physical and anæsthetic bearings. The General is now peddling out his autographs for the small sum of five cents.

The Freshman class hold a meeting for debate each week, in the upper room of McLellan hall. Mr. Lowell is President of the club. They have recently discussed the Tariff question and the Ku Klux bill. The last question concerned the moral qualifications of legislators, whether such should be made necessary or not to their election.

The stone walk so familiar to the two under-classes who occupy Old Appleton, has been removed about three feet nearer to the building. Dame Rumor says the Freshmen don't walk on it as much, however, as usual. When we lived there we always noticed that the Freshmen were inclined to walk near the grass, but were never able to discover the reason why. Can any one tell us?

There are twenty persons in the Senior and Junior classes, who use tobacco. Taking into account the whole number in the two classes, every other person finds a friend in "the filthy weed." These twenty doubtless have faith in Dr. Hammond, of the U. S. Army, who says that by the use of tobacco "the ability to comprehend is increased, the judgment is rendered clearer, and the power of the will is augmented."

The Freshman class are anticipating a fine time on the occasion of their class supper, which takes place at the close of this term. It will probably be held at the Tontine Hotel. The following are the principal officers who will participate in the literary festivities of the evening: Orator, A. C. Springer; Poet, A. L. Perry; Historian, H. H. Emery; Prophet, S. V. Cole; Toast Master, C. E. Stowe. The President of the class is C. M. Ferguson.

There is a store in this town where there are a couple of young lady clerks, with one of whom a certain medic had acquired some little acquaintance, and feeling one day as if he would a-wooing go, he happened into the store when the employer was at dinner. The fair object of his affections saw him coming and dropped behind the counter. Our medic friend entered, and embarrassed at seeing no one there with whom he had an acquaintance, he awkwardly asked to be shown some shoe strings. After long deliberation he selected a pair and offered in payment a \$5 bill. After he had received his "change," he loafed round a while reading a scrap of a newspaper. But he didn't see the lady he wanted to.

The Sophomores have received their new four-oared boat from Harrington of Bath. The boat is built of Spanish cedar, and in every way reflects credit upon its builder. It is 41 feet in length, 18 inches in width, and 8 inches deep, weighing but 120 pounds. The crew, as composed at present, is as follows: Crocker (stroke), Ladd, Deering, Boardman (bow). The Juniors have ordered their boat which will be of about the same dimensions. It is expected here within three weeks at the most. It is hoped that the Freshmen will realize how far behind-hand they are in this matter, and forthwith produce the wherewithal to obtain a new shell. Surely a class, which is able to meet with such signal success at base ball, ought to achieve still greater victories with the "spruces."

Daniel Pratt (we omit all his titles, as an extra sheet would be required were we to publish them) lectured under the old oak, Monday

afternoon, May 1st. His subject was "The Ingenuity of the Professions," and the lecture was listened to by an appreciative audience. The speaker's principal "points" were: that the mind is like a vegetable; there can be no value without harmony of the elements; practice continuity, *multum in parvo*; we are made to inhale the atmosphere and temperature which is essential to the great balance wheel; cultivate ingenuity; no one can make his mark in the world without Indian suet, which is ingenuity. During the first part of the remarks the students were seated on the ground, but the speaker "feared the dampness would injure the equilibrium of their vocabulary laboratory," and the audience arose. At the close of the lecture Daniel was nominated as next president of the U. S., and several honorary (?) titles were conferred upon him.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the contest of public debate, which is to take place this evening at Lemont Hall, between three disputants of the Athenæan and a like number from the Peucinian Society. The question is as follows: Resolved, that duties should be imposed upon imports, for the protection of American products. The Athenæan disputants take the side of Protection, and the Peucinian the side of Free Trade.

The debaters were elected by the several societies and will speak in the order of their election, alternating of course from one side to the other, as given below:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Athenæan.

NEGATIVE.

Peucinian.

Kingsbury Bachelder,	J. G. Abbott,
W. F. Blake,	Harold Wilder,
Marcellus Coggan.	G. M. Whitaker.

Each disputant in the first round will have the privilege of speaking ten minutes, and after all have spoken once, each disputant will be allowed to speak again in the same order as before for the space of five minutes. The prize will be \$50 in United States money. Judges on the debate will be chosen beforehand by the Faculty, but no one of the number is to be connected with the college.

In spite of our predictions, the Freshmen have proved themselves to be masters of the "noble game." Saturday, May 13th, they defeated the Electrics of Brunswick, by eight runs, and Wednesday, the 17th, they worsted the Bath High School nine by a score of 45 to 12. We give below the summary of both games.

FRESHMEN VS. HIGH SCHOOL.

High School,	O. R. L. B.	Freshmen.	O. R. L. B.
Payne, L. F.	2 3 1	Briggs, 1st B. (capt)	4 3 2
Stinson, R. F.	4 1 1	Freeman, R. F.	6 2 1
Gannett, 1st B.	3 1 2	Bradstreet, C.	3 5 2
Reed, S. S.	2 2 2	White, P.	1 6 2
Harding, C. F.	5 0 1	Kimball, L. H., S.S.	3 6
Sewall, C. (Capt.)	2 3 1	Hobbs, L. F.	1 8
Page, 2d B.	2 1 3	Gerry, 3d B.	0 8 1
Blackburn, P.	5 0 1	Davis, C. F.	5 3 1
Rice, 3d B.	2 1 2	Wilder, 2d B.	4 4 1
	27 12 14		27 45 10

RUNS MADE EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
High School,	3	1	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	12
Freshmen,	0	14	4	5	5	11	1	3	2	45

Fly Catches—Bradstreet 3, Hobbs 2, Gerry 4, Davis 1, Wilder 1—11. Payne 1, Stinson 1, Gannett 2, Reed 2, Sewall 2, Blackburn 1—9.

Put out on fouls—Freshmen 6, High School 4.

Passed Balls—Bradstreet 7, Sewall 8.

Umpire—F. W. Waterhouse of Bowdoin.

FRESHMEN VS. ELECTRICS.

Freshmen,	O. R. L. B.	Electrics.	O. R. L. B.
Briggs, 1st B.	1 5 1	Foster, C.	3 2 1
Freeman, R. F.	2 3 2	Libbey, 3d B.	4 1 1
Bradstreet, C.	3 2 2	Humphreys, 2d B.	3 2 1
White, P.	3 2 2	Ware, 1st B.	3 1 2
Wilder, S. S.	5 2 1	Dole, P.	4 2
Hobbs, 2d B.	2 2 3	Strout, L. F.	3 2
Gerry, 3d B.	6 1	Beals, R. F.	3 2
Davis, C. F.	4 2	Snow, S. S.	2 2 2
Faunce, L. F.	1 4 1	Stanwood, C. F.	2 1 2
	27 23 12		27 15 9

RUNS MADE EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Freshmen,	5	2	5	2	4	0	2	2	1	23
Electrics,	0	0	4	1	1	3	2	4	0	15

Fly Catches—Gerry 1, Hobbs 1, Freeman 1, Wilder 1—4. Foster 3, Libbey 2, Ware 2, Beals 2, Dole 1, Snow 1—11.

Struck Out—Gerry, Dole, Ware and Libbey, once each.

Put out on fouls—Freshmen 5, Electrics 6.

Passed balls—Freshmen 10, Electrics 7.

Umpire—W. K. Oakes of Bowdoin.

Tom Hughes, in a letter to England, says about one feature of the ranking system: "Where marks for scholarship, regularity, and a host of other things, are added into one sum total, the results produced are sure to be ridiculously fallacious."

ALUMNI RECORD.

'25.—It is said that some of the friends of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne are not over pleased with the picture drawn of him by Mr. Fields in his "Whispering Gallery."

'32.—Rev. Henry G. Storer is stopping in Scarborough. His ill health prevents his preaching regularly.

'40.—Rev. Elijah Kellogg is supplying the church in South Natick, Mass., for a short time.

'42.—Paul L. Chandler, Esq., formerly of Waterville, has been appointed Professor of Modern Languages at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

'55.—S. R. Crocker is editor and publisher of "*The Literary World*"—a valuable production—an advertisement of which appears in another column. The *Literary World* is published monthly, and affords a clear and comprehensive view of current literature. It seems to be just the thing which every one should have, who wishes to keep himself correctly informed concerning the merits or demerits of the literature of this age.

'59.—Geo. C. Yeaton is County Attorney for York County.

'60.—H. H. Burbank is Register of Probate of York County.

'60.—Amos L. Allen of the same class is Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of York County.

'69.—F. A. Woodbury is an attorney at law in Chicago. His Post Office address is Box 260.

'69.—Married, in Norway, April 30, C. A. Stephens, of Boston, and Christiana Stevens, of Norway.

'70.—E. C. Woodard is principal of the Wiscasset High School.

'70.—Geo. F. Hobson is in business with his father at Saco and Portland.

'70.—C. E. Beal is one of the first clerks in the pension office at Washington.

'70.—John H. Gooch and cornet were in town recently, and took the lead of the music at "The Drummer Boy." Gooch has made great progress in music since he left college.

'71.—The Anson Academy, under the charge of Mr. Augustine Simmons, closed a most successful spring term Friday, May 12th. The whole number in attendance during the term was over one hundred. The local paper of the place says of Mr. S. "We but speak the unanimous sentiment of the community in according him much credit as an instructor."

'72.—A. G. Wooster is principal of Harpswell Academy.

'72.—We regret to state that A. B. Ayer has been compelled to dissolve his connection with the college for the present on account of ill health.

'70.—Death has recently broken one precious link in the chain of thirty, which constituted the class of 1870. The noble heart of Charles F. Gilman has ceased to beat. He died on May 12th, at his home in Portland. He was the only son of Laurana F., and the late Capt. Charles H. Gilman, and was aged 21 years and 3 months. Young Gilman was afflicted with the disease of consumption even while in college, yet during all that time he maintained a foremost position in all the walks of study. It was thought after his graduation that a change of climate and freedom from mental labor would possibly restore him to health, but such proves not to have been the case. It would be idle here for us to attempt to express that eulogy of his life in words, which is so well written upon the hearts of all who knew him. The message of his death, while it awakens to many a feeling of sorrow, will touch that chord of memory which will testify to the high qualities of his mind and heart. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends, including several of his classmates and Theta Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of Bowdoin College, of which society the deceased was a member. May those who mourn his loss, friends, classmates, parents, all, receive comfort in the language of the poet who has said—

Nothing is lost; though in gloom and in sorrow,
Death takes a loved one and bears him away,
The sun that goes down sinks to rise on the morrow,
And light springs from darkness, and life from decay.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The Democratic party at Amherst College has two representatives.

At Bethany (Va.) College, the popular reason for absence is, "slight attack of the mumps."

An Ann Arbor laboratory student found "alumnum" in solution, and is now looking for "microscopic salts."

A professor at Hillsdale College, Mich., has resigned his chair under grave charges against his moral character.

The "barber to the University" at Williams has vamoosed, taking with him a lot of the students' razors. Sharp man!

"By George!" exclaimed a Freshman the other morning, "I've slept sixteen hours. I went to bed at eight and got up at eight."

The Dartmouth students recently gave two gymnastic exhibitions to obtain funds to procure some new apparatus for the gymnasium.

The Harvards, Browns, Dartmouths and Amhersts have commenced a series of games, for the championship of New England colleges.

The Freshmen at Vassar College have to treat on cigars and lemonade or be put to bed by the Sophs. Who wouldn't be a Soph at Vassar!

A western professor told his class that the transit of a star could be determined by the means of a clock with a "dead-beat escapement."

An enthusiastic Senior in taking an observation of the sun with the sextant, exclaimed, "I-gad-e-o! I see three of the danged beasts."—*Guardian*.

At a recent boating meeting at Williams college, Prof. Wright said that at Yale "the men who went into boating had done well in the recitation room."

The campus at Cornell University is to have a fine stone seat, recently presented by Prof.

Goldwin Smith. *A posteriori* a cushion would be a "soft" thing.

The recent action of the faculty of Michigan University in voting to admit persons to the college on the presentation of their high school diploma, is creating much discussion in the *Chronicle*.

The mutual agreement between Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon, to refrain from pledging Freshmen, terminated Monday at two o'clock, and the "likely" Fresh were "gone for" from that hour until five o'clock recitation with tremendous enthusiasm.—*Yale Courant*.

The Williams Boat Club has sent its name to be entered on the books of the Association, and will enter the college Six at the union regatta, if circumstances permit them to prepare a suitable crew to represent the College.—*Review*.

Mr. O'Neil of Troy, N. Y., has offered his services free of charge as a trainer of the crew.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity will be held at Providence, with the Sigma chapter of Brown University. The *College Courant* says it will take place "toward the close of the year;" the *Chronicle* says it will be "June 7th and 8th." You pays your money and you takes your choice.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE NOTES.—At Williams College, the recitations of the Juniors in Political Economy are attended by a number of ladies.

—The Williams course of study brings Botany the last term of the Sophomore year.—Some Williams Sophomores recently built a fire in the rear of one of the college buildings, and were indulging in considerable hilarity, when a professor appeared at the scene of action, and drove the Sophs to their rooms.—The other day, during the rhetorical exercise, a Junior rose to criticise the analysis of an essay. In proceeding to the criticism he said: "If I had the time and the ability—" "You have time enough," interrupted the professor, and the pause that he then made showed, more plainly than words could, what was designed as the completion of the remark.—We are indebted to our newsy exchange, the *Vidette*, for the above Williams items.

A VOICE FROM '34.

BOSTON, May 5th, 1871.

Editors of THE ORIENT:

I have just received a copy of your elegantly printed and well edited paper, and am rejoiced to find such evidence of enterprise at *Alma Mater*. I enclose a year's subscription for two copies, and shall urge the Alumni whom I may meet to forward their names.

I am very glad to notice the interest you take in the old societies, the low estate of which for some years past, has been a grief to us "old boys," who remember the great benefit we derived from them. In my day, the advantages of these societies were regarded as of prime importance, and I have heard graduates remark that they remembered them with greater interest than any other thing in the institution. It was an evil day when the Boards, with the sanction, I fear, of some of the college faculty, undertook to check that earnest but generous spirit of rivalry, which contributed so much to make the societies efficient, honored and honorable; when we looked forward to the weekly meetings with eagerness, and thought more of the debates than we do now of the most splendid displays of oratory by men of renown, and when we regarded college honors, worthily bestowed on "our fellows," as the proper thing, and as contributing to our individual distinction. I know that a desire to honor the societies was among the controlling incentives to study; and furnished the strongest motives in many cases, to do no act which would bring discredit on them. Each society always insisted that the meanest fellows belonged to the other, and each was determined to have all the best men in the next class.

I hardly know what has brought about the change. The interference of the Boards began it, although it had but little effect at first. I still remember with satisfaction, although more years have elapsed than I like to recall, that, when the committee, at the head of which was the venerable Chief-Justice Mellen, met the undergraduates in the Chapel, and indulged in a long homily on the evils of too great rivalry and so forth, and urged some sort of union,—with what coolness and even contempt the proposition

was received on both sides. The president of ours, delighted us by an argument for the present organizations, and by a polite intimation of the truth of the old saying that "men could make a good deal of money by minding their own business, and still more by letting that of other people alone." In society matters we felt like the free cities of Europe in the middle ages, and could brook no interference or even advice as to our rights and duties.

I heartily rejoice to learn from your paper that the old interest is reviving and that the societies are likely to be what they were—the nurseries of men of ability, and the dearest institutions of *Alma Mater*.

Hoping that your enterprise will meet with abundant success,

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHICAGO, May 10th, 1871.

Editors of THE ORIENT:

Dear "*Fellows*,"—I am glad to see that "Old Bowdoin" has taken a step that shows she is still *alive* and in the *front ranks*.

I suppose you have learned through the papers that her Chicago sons are not all dead yet. Bowdoin is well represented here. I met Weston of '70 and Lombard of '71, on the street a few moments ago. Saw Eaton of '69, Saturday. "Tutor Packard" I see often, and many others you will not remember. Ham of '68, was in the city a few days ago. Should any one know of the whereabouts of Greene of '69, you would do a favor to a number of his classmates by publishing it in your paper.

Wishing you all the success which your undertaking so justly deserves,

I remain,

A CHICK FROM THE BROOD OF '69.

"Every student his own *alibi*," is apparently the motto with which each collegian enters into a college joke. He don't mean to be caught, and ten to one he isn't. — *Col. Review*.

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Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, (Johnson's edition); Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

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Pecinian, . . . 6,890
Atheæan, . . . 5,650

Total, . . . 32,588

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Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

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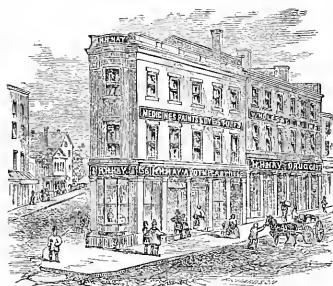
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 12, 1871.

No. 5.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, GEO. M. WHITAKER,
J. G. ABBOTT, O. W. ROGERS,
H. M. HEATH.

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Address communications to THE ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.

THE ORIENT is for sale at 26 Maine Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

At regular intervals we are presenting to the gaze of the world the inner workings of our institution. We are endeavoring to show the design for which she labors and the power by which she elevates. Though we are among the youngest of her sons, and our voices are comparatively weak, yet we would assume in a measure the tone of the adult, and struggle that she may not be misrepresented. We have unbounded faith in her protection, and believe she is still open for improvements. Admiring what she has done for her older sons, we have faith in what she will do in the future for us.

THE ORIENT is one of the simpler means by which we trust many aspiring youthful members may be added to our family. In order that this means of production may be more prolific, we need the voice and approval of the more experienced and stronger members of our band. To be more explicit, we need the voice of the

alumni speaking to the world through THE ORIENT. We desire productions from the pen of experience, and such productions as Bowdoin's sons are fitted to produce. It is our aim to give that impetus and purity to our publication that shall force it to the hands of those who desire their sons to become educated men. When this is done it certainly will possess such qualifications as shall enlist the sympathy and assistance of all good wishers of education. Though the care and troublesome calls of life may hinder many from lending the aid of their pen, yet each can give us some assistance, which will be thankfully received, by subscribing for THE ORIENT, and thereby preserving the memory of the dear old institution around which so many fond and endearing associations cluster. When far separated from the kind and paternal roof, experience has proved that two dollars a year is but a trifle compared with the joy which we receive from the revival of pleasing scenes past and forgotten. When the irksome toils of the day are over, and the strained mind and weary limbs need repose, we have only to glance over THE ORIENT, which in its simple manner gives rise to many passive recollections, and we find ourselves at once surrounded by a new air of refreshing sweetness. We imagine ourselves within that pleasing circle of youthful days. We gaze upon faces whose expressions had long vanished from our mind. We see the esteemed old class once more assembled for recitation, the stern eye of the professor, the look of satisfaction from those accustomed to receive their tens, and other expressions more numerous. It is a source of enjoyment to call up and revive the past pleasant periods of our existence, to gaze upon the delightful scenes we once enjoyed, and to remember that around them throng the fondest alliances we possess.

Unfeeling is he who can bid adieu to student life, to classmates and friends, and in the busi-

ness affairs of the world suffer the remembrance of them to die. We trust we shall ever suspend on memory's chord those endearing associations, and strive that they may be more endearing to those who shall come after us. We desire to hear "a voice in the distance" coming to us and speaking to the public of what a diploma from Bowdoin has done for them. Though her stern and parental hand may have occasionally dealt a blow to an erring son, yet we cherish the strongest filial affections. We gladly work for her prosperity, and trust that future years may find her numbers deservedly increased. We need but a slight portion of power from each member. We need that power but a short time ere Bowdoin will roll onward with an immense rapidity. She possesses the material for a strong and vigorous advancement, and is only waiting for that force to assist in overcoming the inertia of a body comparatively at rest. This assistance should come from every living member who can boast himself a child of Bowdoin. He *must* be dead indeed who will not respond to her call.

While we are glad to see some of the college customs, whose origin dates back to the dark ages, coming into disfavor with the students, we regret in an equal degree, the disuse of others. Doubtless if many of those customs had never had origin at all, it would have been, to say the least, money in a score of college pockets, while others have been of some benefit. Among those last mentioned, evidently stands that of setting out in the college yard, a Class tree.

Trees are earth's jewels, and certainly no one will pretend to say that she appears to better advantage without than with them, wherever they can, with propriety, be put on. Did you ever see a village destitute of trees that you did not feel like covering its nakedness with a mantle? Did not its silent pleadings awaken pity in your heart,—its buildings huddled together without one little, friendly branch to shelter them from summer's heat and winter's cold?

Nothing can be more grateful to a fatigued traveler, pursuing his journey along a dusty

road, than to come suddenly upon a little village whose neat, white houses seem to recline in the cool shadow of lofty elms. Those cottages are like things alive,—modest and retiring; and, from their hiding places, peep between the trunks and branches, at any stranger who may chance to approach.

Imagine our college grounds stripped of all its wealth of forest trees; its buildings standing tall and bare! and who can say, as he beholds its noble trees, planted by hands, perhaps, long since still, that they do not constitute a large part of the attraction which graduates feel for the "dear old spot."

Time's revolutions are fast rolling in upon us the day when we too must say the last farewell to college life. How pleasant it would be, if on that day we could stand by some little tree

Which, from the neighboring forest,
We helped bear,
And placed each tender root,
With anxious care,

and bid it a long adieu! And when in after years, we revisit our Alma Mater, as we hope often to do, what could remind us more forcibly of our college days? How profitable to measure by its growth each year, our own advancement, and thus obtain a correct view of our success in meeting the cares of life. Let the custom be revived, for students will find it fully as profitable and, we know, every one will consider it more pleasant to *make* the day devoted to class-ride result in a tree for the college grounds, than to blow sound-waves into space through "tin horns."

There seems to be some interest manifested, in the college, in extemporaneous speaking, and we think it high time. Under such a government as ours, nothing can be of more importance to one who is expecting to enter soon upon life's duties, than to be thoroughly disciplined in extemporaneous speaking; and yet, how little of it one gets during a college course of four years!

It seems to us that so valuable an exercise does not receive its due share of attention. The student is required to write five themes each

term during his three last years, and to declaim once each term during the same time, but he is required to speak not once extemporaneously on any subject!

We have not drawn this comparison because we would do away with one line of the theme writing, nor one word of the declamations,—we deem both important, but we would see extemporaneous speaking introduced into the course of study on an equal footing.

It is true that debating clubs have been sustained by each class since '71, but they are outside of college jurisdiction and are, therefore, like plants in the shade, somewhat sickly. These clubs have given rise to some spirited debates, and the participants have been benefitted thereby; but the number of those participants is comparatively small, and consequently the interest at first displayed has in some degree dwindled away.

Some recommend that the debates formerly maintained by members of the private libraries, be again revived, but we hardly see how this can be accomplished. They certainly had all the strength that could be now obtained, and yet in spite of all, they ceased to exist. It is hard to restore to life one who died a natural death!

We believe that, if the Trustees would make extemporaneous speaking a part of the four years work, it would result in as *much* benefit to the student as many of those studies which he is now *forced* to pursue.

It has some time since become well known that we are to lose President Harris at the close of this term, and we but repeat a most commonplace remark when we say that it will be a loss not only to the college but to the State, to have a person of such superior acquirements leave for other fields of labor and usefulness. President Harris is so well known that any words from us would be useless; the high position to which he has been elected speaks louder of his capabilities than could we. As an executive officer few could have had the interests of the college more at heart, or could have labored more disinterestedly for its advancement; and under his

administration a marked progress, especially in the moral tone of the college, has been evident. His labors have been so constant that his health demands freedom from the care and responsibility necessarily incumbent upon the position he has held; and we not only express our own wishes, but those of the whole college, when we say that we should like to see some arrangement made whereby he might be induced to stay as professor in the departments over which he has presided, leaving to another the labor and anxiety of the executive department. While we regret his leaving, we sincerely hope he may be eminently prospered in his new position, and that he will not forget old Bowdoin in his duties at "elm-girt Yale."

The prize debate took place May 29th, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The audience was large and attentive, and the Brunswick *Telegraph* says: "The debate was highly creditable to all who took part in it. Both the merits and demerits of protection were laid out with no ordinary skill and perseverance, and facts that told like hot shot were elicited by the one side or the other." The committee of award consisted of Hon. C. J. Gilman, Rev. E. H. Byington, Prof. A. B. Palmer, G. W. Foster, M. D., and A. G. Tenney. The prize was offered for excellence as a general debater, and was given to Harold Wilder, of the Peucinian society. The question for next year is: *Resolved*, That the voluntary immigration of Chinese is advantageous to this country.

Some of our college exchanges are pitching into each other for stealing items of news. This is bad enough, but when a paper appropriates news from one college, and uses the name of another the result is an item erroneous and sometimes ridiculous. For example, the following was recently published in the "College News" department of a cotemporary:

"It is considered a matter of serious comment for a student of Bowdoin College to be seen walking with a young lady."

Written for the ORIENT.

REMINISCENCES.—III.

During my active membership the library, in the light of these days, was a small affair; but to our eyes was a matter of great interest and no little pride. When I became a member, the Peucinian library, of perhaps 300 volumes, was contained in a single case with folding doors. It soon received an addition of a second case; and when I graduated had grown to the dimensions of three cases. It had been collected wholly by individual donations of undergraduates, when the whole college consisted of but fifty members, and the society numbered comparatively but few, and fewer still who could give. I recall the sensation caused by the rumor that Bowdoin, of the class of 1814, a young Bostonian of patrician blood, had presented Swift's works in an edition of fifteen volumes.

It may excite a smile to be informed that the library of that day was a moveable trust. On accession of a new librarian the cases were transported on the broadest shoulders, sometimes from an upper story of one entry of Maine Hall, the only dormitory then, to an upper story of the other, all lending a hand in removing its treasures. Insignificant as it would seem to this generation, the library, as I have intimated, was carefully watched and nurtured.

An event in my junior year was of great importance to our society, quickening its life and energies, as also to the college, and that was the revival of its former rival, the Athenæan. Members of that society, when it was discontinued, had received election and membership in the Peucinian. This transfer of allegiance to a rival association gave occasion to some pleasing conceits and witticisms. In the notes of acceptance good-humored and graceful allusions were sometimes made to this change of relation. If those old acceptances are preserved there may be found one which attracted particular notice, from Sewall, 1812, which read somewhat thus: "Having been grievously pierced by the spear of Minerva, I now come to take refuge under the shadow of the Pine."

I never was made acquainted with the circumstances which led to the disbanding of the

rival society, but I knew more of the causes which had influence in its resuscitation. Men sometimes, who felt themselves worthy of the distinction of being elected to the Peucinian, failed of election through some unkind prejudice. Such exclusiveness and, as was likely the case, unjust discrimination, could not but excite jealousies and irritation in sensitive minds; and the natural result was the project to unite in an effort to renew the rivalry of former days. Such a movement could not long be concealed. There were secret conclaves; some who had received tardy invitations to the existing society, and who peremptorily declined the proffered but lingering honor, were observed to be active and mysterious in their movements. There were whisperings and surmises; a plot was manifestly in progress—a blow in preparation at the somewhat stately and assuming air and bearing of the society which exercised undisputed dominion in the inner life of the college. Something was in the wind. At length the secret was out—the curtain was raised, and the rival goddess Athena, in full panoply, with spear and shield and helm, stood forth on the scene of our college life, to claim anew her home in the midst of the "pinos loquentes" of the college plain. And thus opened an active rivalry in regard to numbers and character, in libraries, and in literary attractions, whether in the inner life of the two associations, or on more public occasions, which for two decades of years exerted an important influence on the general tone of our college life, and, though no doubt at times carried beyond proper bounds, in its general effects imparting animation and healthy vigor to the intellectual character of the community.

ALUMNUS.

That paragon of perfection and conceit, the *Trinity Tablet*, publishes the sublime production of an enthusiastic poet who discourses on the moon-set as follows:

And I gazed until the moon
Sank within the dewy west;
Seeking Nature's sweetest boon
For the wearied spirit—rest."

Who was "sleepy now and tired too," the poet or the moon?"

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

Traius leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

Red hot—the weather.

J. S. Richards is monitor for the rest of the term.

Plenty of base-bawling on the Delta this season.

The college flower gardens are looking finely this season.

Notice the revised time table for trains leaving Brunswick.

The Junior boat built by Stephens of Bath, is expected to-day.

“How’s that for *hy-pogynous*!” recently said a botanical Junior.

A college adjourn on Decoration Day was thankfully received.

Quite a number of the Seniors had their rooms photographed before they left.

President Harris is an “honorary alumnus” of Williams College. So says the *Vidette*.

Before the medical class left they made a valuable present to Profs. Goodale and Brackett.

Croquet is quite popular among certain of the students, and several *match* games are reported.

An advertisement of the Harvard Divinity School appears in another column.

Prof. Goodale thinks the season during the month of May was two weeks later than usual.

Now that the prize debate is past, why can’t we have a game of base ball between Athenæan and Peucinian nines?

May was a breezy month, and there was noticed a visible rise of real estate on Brunswick’s “burning sands.”

“I’ve never got to go to church again as long as I live,” said a Senior at the close of the services last Sabbath afternoon.

The Junior librarians for the ensuing year are: N. D. A. Clark, F. A. Wilson, F. E. Whitney, W. A. Blake, A. F. Moulton.

A practice game of base ball Saturday, May 27th, between the college nine and the town nine, resulted in a victory for the former.

In the place of the customary class supper, the Freshmen propose to go to Portland and have a dinner on one of the islands in the harbor.

The class of ’71, of the medical school, graduated Thursday, June 1st, and twenty-seven M. D.s were let loose upon the world to mend or end frail humanity.

We shall have two ministers in college next term. One gentleman who proposes entering the class of ’73 is now preaching regularly in a Methodist church in this state.

The Juniors have just finished translating the Devil’s advice to the student, in Faust. Being a model class, advice from such quarters has no effect on them.

E. P. Mitchell, of the Senior class, delivered the poem at the Decoration Day services at Bath. The poem was a credit to Mr. Mitchell and to his Alma Mater.

The first hand-organ of the season came around last week. A Junior and a Sophomore distinguished themselves by helping the tamborine girl to pick up the pennies.

Mr. Pierce, whose advertisement appears in another column, has taken two photographic views of the Senior class, and also stereoscopic views of the chapel and memorial hall.

When the Juniors were on a recent botanical excursion, a member of the class found a specimen of the *nardosmia palmata*—a plant never before found in this section of the country.

The Junior prize declaimers are J. G. Abbott, W. F. Bickford, M. Coggan, J. S. Frost, S. L. Gross, H. Harris, W. O. Hooker, Jr., S. P. Meads, J. S. Richards, O. W. Rogers, C. C. Sampson, and H. Wilder.

A game of base ball was played Saturday, June 3d, between our second nine and the Electrics. The score was even at the close of the 9th inning. At the end of the tenth the victory belonged to the Bowdoin—21 to 19.

We have heard a rumor that the class of '54 are to have a reunion here this commencement. It would be esteemed as a great favor if any one knowing of class reunions to be held the coming commencement, would communicate the fact to THE ORIENT.

The appointments for the Sophomore prize declamation are as follows: A. J. Boardman, N. D. A. Clark, B. T. Deering, A. F. Crocker, E. J. Cram, W. Fassett, G. E. Hughes, A. E. Herrick, F. A. Waterhouse, F. E. Whitney, F. A. Wilson, J. F. Elliott.

The Brunswick Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has recently been organized. Hon. S. P. Benson is president. A depository has been established at Jordan Snow's store, where Bibles in all styles and languages may be obtained at New York cash prices.

A new feature in the insurance business has just been developed here in college. An enterprising agent takes risks upon the probability of students being called up in recitation. For fifty cents a person is entitled to receive three dollars if called on to recite. If the faculty could be induced to take stock in this concern, it might be made a paying business.

A crowd of students were at the depot last Monday to see the crowd and confusion incident to the first day of the new arrangement on the railroad. Now the up river train, and also the train from Boston and Portland, pass each other at Brunswick at 2 o'clock P. M., which makes lively times for about an hour.

A certain professor in college, commenting before his class on the fact that students are always desirous of additional holidays, while they never ask for additional recitations,—said, that if he should hear of students requesting extra lessons, he would expect "the time had come for the last trump to sound." If this theory is correct Amherst college must be nearly ready to "go up," for an editorial in a recent number of the *Student* contained an appeal for "an increase of studies in the curriculum," in order that the students might have enough to do to keep them "from being uncomfortably idle."

The Sophomores took their class ride week before last. They started Friday morning, in two teams, and after riding around town to pay ho(r)norary compliments to the citizens, went to Pennell's wharf and shipped for Portland in two yachts. One, being a superior craft, reached Portland about 5 o'clock P. M., where the crew took a short stroll, and then started on the return voyage. They had got only a few miles on their way when the wind went down, and they had to "lay to" for the night. The other boat had by this time reached the same vicinity and anchored,—an island concealing each company from the whereabouts of the other. The inhabitants on some of the islands heard "strange, unearthly sounds," and spent the night in trembling consternation, keeping watch and ward over their flocks and little ones. But the morning came, a breeze sprang up, and the demon—being nothing but a crew of sophomores—passed on. The voyagers returned about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, looking as brown as if they had been round the world. They all had an excellent time, and will carefully store the recollections of the trip in memory's archives, long after they shall have left the shades of Bowdoin's campus and the sound of the chapel bell.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.—The summer term closes the year with most of the college societies and organizations, and the week before the Seniors leave is the time for holding the annual elections. The following is a report of annual business meetings and elections held since our last issue:—

At a meeting of the News Room Association, held June 2d, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Herbert Harris; Secretary, A. V. Ackley; Treasurer, A. F. Richardson; Executive Committee, W. F. Bickford, F. A. Wilson, C. M. Ferguson.

The meeting of the base ball club was held last Monday. After performing some business relating to the expected match game with the Dartmouths, the following officers were then elected: President, Weston Lewis; Vice President, W. O. Hooker; Secretary, A. L. Crocker; Treasurer, Geo. S. Mower; Directors, H. S. Briggs, F. S. Waterhouse, H. Wilder. Wallace Oakes is Captain of the Nine.

The Peucinian election of officers took place last Monday with the following results: President, H. M. Heath; Vice President, J. G. Abbott; Secretary, A. P. Wiswell; Treasurer, L. F. Berry; Orator, G. M. Seiders; Poet, W. Lewis; Committee, W. F. Bickford, R. E. Gould, W. T. Goodale; Editors, G. M. Whitaker, G. S. Mower, D. O. S. Lowell; Librarians, W. F. Bickford, G. S. Mower, W. T. Goodale.

The annual business meeting of the "Praying Circle" was held week before last, and the small number in attendance seemed to say that the members took no thought for the worldly business of the Circle. The treasurer's report showed a healthy state of finances. Two of the members have died during the year, and ten have joined the Circle. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, O. W. Rogers; Vice President, S. P. Meads; Secretary, L. K. Kimball; Executive Committee, H. Harris, L. F. Berry, L. O. S. Lowell.

The annual meeting of the Athenæan Society for the election of officers took place Saturday, June 3d, with the following result: President,

H. Harris; Vice President, M. Coggan; Secretary, A. F. Richardson; Treasurer, G. E. Hughes; Orator, A. V. Ackley; Poet, J. S. Richards; Committee, J. S. Frost, J. F. Elliott, H. G. White; Librarians, O. W. Rogers, F. A. Wilson, A. G. Bradstreet; Editors, J. S. Frost, W. G. Fassett, L. H. Kimball; Auditors, G. W. Stone, A. E. Herrick. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Alumni Association of the East, who have instituted the public debate for the prize which the Athenæans hope to take next year.

The "68 prize" exhibition took place last Monday night, with the following order of exercises:—

The Career and Tendency of Republicanism in America.
Kingsbury Bachelder, East Dixmont.

Permanent Peace.
Newton F. Curtis, Hampden.

Universal Equality.
Edgar F. Davis, East Machias.

Eloquence.
William P. Melcher, Portland.

The Trial by Ordeal.
Edward P. Mitchell, Bath.

The Development Hypothesis.
Everett S. Stackpole, Durham.

The "parts" were all good, some being of a very superior quality. The prize was awarded to E. P. Mitchell.

The Seniors marched from the chapel last Monday night for the last time, singing "Auld Lang Syne." They were examined Tuesday, and the commencement "parts" were announced Wednesday as follows:—

Salutatory Oration in Latin.
Kingsbury Bachelder, E. Dixmont.

Oration.
S. O. Hussey, S. Newburgh.
E. S. Stackpole, Durham.

Philosophical Disquisition.
N. F. Curtis, Hampden.
W. S. Dennett, Jr., Bangor.

Literary Disquisition.
E. P. Mitchell, Bath.
W. S. Pattee, N. Monroe.

Disquisition.
E. F. Davis, E. Machias.
W. R. White, Winthrop.

Discussion.
J. F. Chaney, Clinton.

Dissertation.
E. C. Cole, Bethel.
W. P. Melcher, Portland.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'26.—Rev. Jonas Merriam, who was for many years the editor of the *World's Crisis*, a Second Advent paper, died in Concord, N. H., Saturday, May 27th, aged 68 years.

'34.—Hon. P. W. Chandler, LL.D., was in town week before last.

'44.—Hon. Wm. Wirt Virgin, of Norway, Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court, is soon to remove to Portland for the practice of his profession.—*Advertiser*.

'59.—C. E. Hilton is teaching in Washington, D. C.

'61.—Chas. O. Hunt of '61 is practicing medicine in Portland.

'62.—Joel M. Marshall is practicing law in West Buxton.

'65.—Henry G. Swazey is practicing law with his father, Hon. H. J. Swazey, in Standish.

'67.—Stephen M. Newman graduates this year from Andover Theological Seminary. He has already accepted a call from a church in Taunton, Mass., with a salary of \$2000.

'68.—G. W. Foster, Ph. D., graduated June 1st from the Medical School, also F. E. Hitchcock and W. F. Shepard of the same class.

'68.—J. A. Hinkley, who is to deliver the Latin oration for the degree of Master of Arts the coming commencement, was in town last week.

'69.—D. H. Knowlton is soon to start a job printing establishment in Farmington.

'70.—D. A. Alexander is teaching at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

'70.—A. H. Whitman passed through Brunswick last week.

'70.—Burdus Melcher is on his way from Liverpool to New Orleans.

'71.—Oscar L. Billings is principal of the High School at Skowhegan.

The crew from the agricultural college at Amherst, which entered the New England rowing association to row at the forthcoming regatta, withdrew on learning that Yale was to have no share in the race.

NOT LOST.

Throughout the spring and summer weeks,

As I walked ever to and fro,
A little flower with ruddy cheeks
My falling footsteps seemed to know;
For, till its color, rich and rare,
Was blighted by the autumn frost,
I always saw it blushing there;
But now 'tis lost, forever lost!

And when I reached my happy home,
A fairer flower would meet me there,
With laughter like the rippling foam,
With velvet cheeks and golden hair;
She met me not one dark, cold day,
And oh! the grief and pain it cost,
To drive the falling tears away;
For she was lost, forever lost!

And is she then *forever* lost?
Her body, soul,—all, all decayed?
Or has this work of Death's cold frost,
Some hidden mercy thus displayed?
Oh, she's not dead, but gone before;
She only o'er the stream has cross'd,
From this to Heaven's bright, sinless shore;
Oh! she's not lost, no, no, not lost!

A Sophomore at Bowdoin tried to haze a Freshman, but came off second best. The "Fresh" tied him into a chair and shaved his head. He has but one hair left, and that he parts in the middle.—*Ex.*

What a *hair-um-scare-um* story! And yet it is not as bad as it might be. It is all true, with the exception that hazing is played out at Bowdoin, and that when it was in existence no instance is on record of a "Soph's" coming off second best, and if he did the "Fresh" didn't tie him to a chair and shave him.

A gentleman in London when dying gave his son \$100,000 on condition that he should never wear a moustache. We know a certain junior who would give all of that if he could have anything more than a baseball moustache, nine on a side.

President Chadbourne, formerly a professor at Bowdoin, has presented to the Williams College Cabinet a collection of silver ores from the Rocky Mountains, and some shells from the ancient shell heaps of Maine.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Oxford has a library of 420,000 volumes, Yale 90,000, and Harvard 184,000.

The President of Williams College goes by the name of Pluto among the students there.

Cornell has a new boat house and several crews in daily practice. We wish them much success.

The Yale Faculty will hereafter have charge of boating matters there. We believe the brain always controls the muscles.

Two Princeton Fresh recently engaged in an old-fashioned duel. One was scared, etc. Nobody hurt.

Ruloff's philological pretensions are denounced by many of the leading linguists, especially by Prof. Whitney of Yale.

Prof. Porter, of Yale, defends secret societies against the sophistical arguments of Pres. Crosby of N. Y. University.

Prof. Porter has been lecturing to the Yale Seniors on the "Choice of a Profession." Why not have such lectures here?

The Yales beat the Eckfords 17 to 14, but received a Waterloo at the hands of the Mutals, the score standing 28 to 3.

Wesleyan College has a new spectroscope, which the Argus says is pronounced by competent judges to be the best that has yet been constructed.

The Harvard students say the Thayer club resembles the vegetable called *mushroom*. Mush, it seems, is the favorite article of food in American colleges.

The President of Amherst recently announced that snowballing is forbidden during the summer term. No doubt that rule, if no other, will be strictly enforced.

The Amherst Freshmen have an eye for economy, especially in the item of class canes. They are to have rosewood sticks with plain ivory handles, costing but \$3 00.

A senior out West wants to know why in "thunder" that limb hits him in the head every time he passes under it? Because nature abhors a vacuum.

The Princeton College base ball nine are coming east this summer. We heartily wish that they would pay us a visit. Defeat by them would not be dishonorable.

Things are done thoroughly at Hamilton. At their last Junior exhibition in the P. M. session *twenty* orations were delivered, and in the evening session *twenty-one* more.

The Tufts Nine recently played the Dartmouths and were beaten by a score of 20 to 9. The other four members of the college stayed at the college to plug out their Latin.

Ex-Senator H. R. Revels (colored) has been elected president of Alcorn University at Jackson, Miss. He was nominated by Gov. Alcorn, and the election was a unanimous one.

The *Williams Quarterly* and *Vidette* are to be united. The new publication is to have sixteen editors—eight from the Senior and Junior classes respectively, and we wish it all success.

A Senior distinguished himself a few days since by killing a huge rat while sunning himself in the gutter on Lake street.—*College Times*, (Chicago). Which? The senior or the rat.

The *College Courant* advocates pitching the "six *ex-officio* State senators" out of the College government, and putting in their places live alumni who will have the interests of the College at heart.

Failures and perfect recitations receive wondrous names. At Harvard they are "shumps" and "squirts," at Princeton "stumps" and "tears," at Bowdoin "deads" and "sails," at Colby "rushes" and "flunks."

The Amherst Faculty savors rather strongly of old fogysism. They are down on base-ball, cut down the rank of boating men, close the reading-room on Sundays, and do other contemptible tricks. A different spirit prevails in Bowdoin, for which we are duly thankful.

The *Cornell Era* tells of a Sophomore who pondered long over a base-ball score, trying to make out how it was that the number of outs on each side was the same.

A Cornell sophomore is a worse murderer of German than many of our Juniors. He translates "Nahm er die Grize, und spielte hell auf," "He took the fiddle and played hell out of it."

A college exchange speaks of some students "wearing low-necked shirts and neckties which bear a striking resemblance to those worn by the opposite sex." Which, the neckties or the shirts?

A college exchange just received has the following articles on one page: "Important to Bee Keepers," "Methodist Convention," "Annual Press Convention," "Scenes in Japan." How's that for "general literary matter?"

At Michigan University all the Sophomores except one have asked for honorable dismissal from college. This one says, "It's not conducive to the best interests of the University for me to leave." If this be a fact, the reason is a good one.

Union Theological Seminary, in New York, Presbyterian, graduated 32 young ministers the present year. Prof. Schaff said in his address to the graduating class: "Scholarship is good, but holiness is better. We admire a great man, but we respect and love a good man."

Affairs are in a critical state at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. A freshman says that one might as well attempt to plow the Rocky Mountains with a yearling heifer hitched to a clapboard as to make a favorable impression upon the hearts of the young ladies of Lebanon.

BOATING ITEMS.—Cornell proposes to raise \$1500 and "dip deep" into boating.—The prospect for a race between Harvard and Yale is growing decidedly better. Harvard is now willing to row a straightway race.—Lewisburg is agitating the question of having a boat-club. Rutgers has selected as its crew three from '72, two from '73, one from '74.—Columbia is waking up to the advantages of boating.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.
By Noah Porter, D. D., Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 24mo. \$1.50. New Haven, Conn.: Chas. C. Chatfield & Co.

Discussions upon subjects connected with college life are very popular and sometimes very earnest and bitter among our students, and we hail with pleasure a book from a master mind which treats such subjects, with the clearness, force and candor displayed in the above book. Among the many questions brought under discussion, we note the following: The studies of American Colleges, the prescribed curriculum, text books, the evils of the college system, the dormitory system, the class system, secret societies, the religious character of colleges, educational progress and reform, college laws, shall students go to church Sundays, etc.

From the nature of the case students are liable to be prejudiced in their views upon these subjects. As one remarked to us on a certain occasion: "I believe we ought to have more lectures instead of recitations, because I am too hanged lazy to study; although I know that studied recitations would do me more good."

And for this reason every student would profit by reading Prof. Porter's book, which does not stupidly cling to the miry ruts of antiquity, neither does it blindly rush on with all new-fangled ideas; although in some points it is extremely radical.

The *Amherst Student* in a notice of a dancing school by the students there, says:

"The school has certainly been a successful venture, and one, we trust, that will be tried again next winter, with perhaps the addition of some of the fair sex to teach more graceful movements."

Such a school here without the fair sex would hardly be a "successful venture," as the numerous dances between Bowdoin's sons and the fair daughters of Brunswick bear witness.

To blame a college because its graduates are not the best of ornithologists and brachiopodologists is about as sensible as to blame the tailor because he has not made his apprentices good blacksmiths. Since we are to make specialities of our life's work, is it not well before we enter the narrow by-way, to stray out into the fields and spend four years in noting down the general topography of the country through which we are to pass? — *Chronicle*.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 26, 1871.

No. 6

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, GEO. M. WHITAKER,
J. G. ABBOTT, O. W. ROGERS,
H. M. HEATH.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 26 Maine Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

We noticed an article in *The Congregationalist* of June 8, by President Smith of Dartmouth College, in which he defends the system of ranking students in college. We agree with the Dr. in every particular when considering the system only, but wholly disagree when considering the erroneous ideas which almost every one seems to connect with it. We do not propose an answer to President Smith's article, but to bring out some points which he has left rather in the dark. Dr. Smith calls this system "substantially God's plan;" and so it is, but like a multitude of his plans, it has been distorted by human agency. No one can claim perfection for God's plans which have been effected by human agencies.

We shall now consider some of the erroneous ideas of which we have before spoken.

First, by this system "a student is not measured as such only, but also as a *man*; not only

as to development growing out of any particular course of study, but also as to general knowledge; not only intellectually, but morally. There are a few exceptions to this statement, and only a few. It may seem to be drawn in high colors, but we believe not too high." Let us see what the every-day occurrences of life say.

A person may ask a student as to the scholarship of a particular classmate, and the answer almost invariably is, "He ranks so and so; judge for yourself." A person judging from such data can not fail to arrive at an erroneous conclusion. Why? Because that student's rank is not only a mark of scholarship, but also a record of his absences from church and chapel exercises, and recitations. Suppose a young man takes the highest rank in his class, but being indifferent about his standing, is absent from church and chapel so often that his average rank places him in the last half of his class,—for every absence unexcused takes from one's rank,—can any one arrive at a correct idea of his scholarship by knowing his average rank? Evidently not. The only thing which such a rank shows is the student's general standing as to recitation and attendance on exercises. But he who is making the estimate knows nothing of this fact, and so the young man is reported to be one of the "poor scholars" in his class.

Again, if the trustees of an academy send to the college faculty for a teacher, the rank book is consulted and he with the best rank, but the least of everything else that makes the true man, is sent out to represent the standing of the college. Such representations have wrought the college much mischief.

Again, the student sees in both these cases that he is measured, by both classmates and teachers, by his rank as standard; and besides this that certain college honors depend upon rank. These facts have made rank, in the mind of the student, the most important object after

which to seek in his college course—the one thing altogether lovely. The result is inevitable. Superficial scholarship and dishonesty *must* follow. How? Rank is the only object. “I will have it at any rate,” says the student. He resorts to all manner of devices in order to get the best rank possible. Translations are used; all manner of deception is practiced; the work is copied from the text-book and taken to the recitation-room only to be recopied. Such a course does not give thoroughness nor honesty.

Is this just the training young men about to engage in the duties of life should receive? It may be the most practical as we find the world at present, but we believe not the most praiseworthy.

Change is as popular to-day as at any former time, and, in our opinion, it should be encouraged. All changes, we know, do not result in improvement; but, as the whole history of the world shows the good which they have produced far outweighs the evil, improvement should be the basis of every change, if not every change should be discouraged. There have been some good changes in the different departments of the college, and we hope for many more.

In our opinion the private libraries should be removed to the wings of the chapel, and placed under the same regulations and restrictions as the college library.

The present method of conducting them gives rise to the practice of many irregularities which should be at once corrected. A member of either society may take books from both libraries and retain them in his possession four weeks. If the books are not returned at the end of that time, a fine of ten cents a week is charged for every book thus retained. This fine would have the desired effect if there was power to force its payment; but there is none, and therefore books have in some cases been kept out of the library during a four years' course, and some even have never been returned. Thus the number of books lost every year nearly equals that of those presented by the members of the society at graduation.

It was proposed to force the payment of these fines by depriving the delinquent ones the privileges of the libraries, but they got over the difficulty by borrowing books of members in good standing, and by drawing from the college library. The same trouble is met with in collecting initiation fees and term dues. The action of these libraries will not be vigorous and healthy until some remedy is applied which will thoroughly eliminate from the system this wasting disease.

If report is true this subject has been under consideration by the “powers that be;” but whether or not the report on this point is true, we do not know. The change to the chapel can not be made at present, for one of its wings is now occupied as a Picture Gallery; but while the books remain where they now are the management of the libraries might be in the hands of college authority.

General Chamberlain is said to be the coming man for the presidency of Bowdoin.—*Advocate*.

We are not so sure of that as we wish we were. Without exception all the students would like to see ex-Gov. Chamberlain have the position if any change has to be made, and as far as we have heard the wishes of the Alumni, they are all in the same direction. It is very probable that he will be elected, but it is by no means so sure that he will accept, although we sincerely hope he may be induced so to do.

Gen. Chamberlain graduated from Bowdoin in 1852, and afterwards completed a course of theological study. In 1855 he was elected professor of rhetoric, which position he held until 1862, when he was given a leave of absence, with salary continued, for the purpose of visiting Europe. But his country called louder than Alma Mater, he resigned his position and offered his services to Gov. Washburn, for any military duty that might be assigned him. His career from that time we all know well. Now that the thunder clouds of civil strife have passed over, and the Governor and General, having received both military and civic honors, has retired to the quiet of his own home at Brunswick,—we hope

that his Alma Mater will call louder than ever,
and that this time her call will not be unheeded.

Dear Alma Mater stands in tears;
A sore bereavement veils her sky,
The lengthening shadow of our fears
Proclaims the sorrow to be nigh.
Her noonday sun is fast descending to the west,
And by an eastern twilight Yale is blest.

Dear Alma Mater dry your tears,
Another sun at zenith height,
Already to our view appears,
And he shall give you richest light;
O powers that be! we raise our voices once again,
Lest we should lose the light of Chamberlain.

We hope to see many of the Alumni at Brunswick at Commencement. Many graduates have told us that they called their four years in college among the most pleasant of their life; and if that is so, why should they not have sufficient interest in their Alma Mater to take a short rest from the cares of the world and refresh body and mind with reminiscences awakened by once more traversing the beautiful campus, and seeing the old college buildings looking as they did scores of years ago? We know one Alumnus who has not failed to visit Brunswick once a year ever since he graduated—fourteen years ago, and there is no reason why there should not be many to do the same thing. We should be most happy to see the Chicago, New York, and Boston Associations here in palace cars, as the Amherst Alumni at Chicago propose to do. Our Commencement this year will undoubtedly be very good. The election of a President will also occur during the week, and it ought to be a matter of great interest to every friend of the college.

In order to have the next number of THE ORIENT make its appearance during Commencement week, that we may have a fresh copy to show the Alumni who may be present, students who do not remain in town until Commencement will be obliged to wait for their paper until next term, or else give orders to have it sent to them by mail. We trust that all will be satisfied with the arrangement, as the editors deemed it the

best for the financial condition of THE ORIENT, as it is hoped that many new subscribers will be obtained at Commencement.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, a graduate of Williams College, is going to furnish a poem for the *Williams Review*. Bowdoin has poets among her Alumni no less noted than Bryant; and we should rejoice to see an occasional production from them in THE ORIENT.

We wish that our exchanges would stop publishing doggerel poetry, for it fairly drives us crazy to read such effusions of poetic talent. Our editorial board is suffering with headache all round on account of it. We wish the *Miami Student* and others would profit by this.

We extend our hearty thanks to "Alumnus" for his exceedingly interesting series of reminiscences which are concluded in this number. They have constituted the most readable portion of our paper.

Written for the ORIENT.

REMINISCENCES.—IV.

Much of the interest in the Peucian and Athenæan Societies was concentrated in the anniversaries, which for many years were celebrated in the fall term, that of the Peucian on the evening of Nov. 22d. The two in which the writer participated were observed in the house of Mr. John Dunning on Pleasant street, now the residence of Mr. Samuel Jackson, the public exercises of the occasion being held in a hall in the L part of the building. It was the only suitable place to be had at that time, the only church edifice in the village being the Congregational, and in those days it was too formidable an affair to prepare that for an evening occasion, much more to gather a tolerable audience. This Dunning house stood on an unfrequented street, scarcely more than a bye-way, there being no dwelling between it and the main street, and, traversing a bog at that season of the year, it was almost literally a quagmire; but the *élite* of

the village picked their way as best they could, with lanterns or without, to hear the oration and poem. The officers of the society were designated on these great occasions by broad blue scarfs, the members wearing silver medals. On one of these occasions, to give variety and zest to the performances, an ode was sung, with the slightest instrumental accompaniment,—an incident engraven on the writer's memory; for, having been persuaded to try a part with his yet treble voice, he cannot forget the extreme awkwardness of the exhibition, from the full persuasion he felt that we were making most indifferent music. Germanians, or Mendelssohns, or even quartettes, were then unheard of. But the interest cherished in those occasions was deep and lasting. The memory of faithful hearts always fondly recalled them in subsequent years. Nov. 22d was an epoch to date from.

The first public anniversary of the Peucinian society at Commencement occurred in 1808, when the oration was pronounced by C. S. Davies (1807). The fame of that performance was fresh in my day, having attracted unusual attention at the time of delivery. At the instance of Rev. Mr. Jenks, then of Bath, it had been published in the Boston *Anthology*, the precursor of the *N. A. Review*. The motto or theme with which it opens, *ῥωμὴν εἰς Ἀθῆνας*, "Let us go to Athens," became a college watchword. It brought reputation to the society and to the college. Mr. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, an associate editor of the publication, and one of the brilliant lights of our elegant literature, introduced the article to the public with a highly complimentary paragraph, in substance as follows: "The following article comes from a region which we have been accustomed to regard as the Bœotia of New England; but from this effusion one may conclude that the author lives nearer Attica than we do ourselves." The orations on subsequent public anniversaries were always given by recent graduates, as were those of the *Φ. Β. Κ.* at Cambridge. The occasion was regarded as strictly an affair of our own; and it was many years before the notion was started that we should borrow the lights of other institutions, or of the land at large, to shine for

the hour in our own particular sphere. I think we were slow to adopt the fashion of going abroad to other firmaments for our stars; it may be from what has been somewhat characteristic of Bowdoin,—a modest bearing quite free from the disposition some witnessed, of imagining that we are the centre of things, as also from a taste for demonstration and flaunting array.

These more public anniversaries, when I first had place in a Commencement procession, indicated the beginning of days with the college, Without a hall of our own; a room for the august occasion was secured on Main Street in a long, low, red dwelling on the site now occupied by the Union Bank. Thence the Society marched to the church, from forty to fifty, perhaps, the officers arrayed in their insignia,—blue scarfs, and the members with silver medals. It was not until 1825 that the societies had permanent library rooms, where all meetings were held.

But my special object in these reminiscences is the interest felt in these literary exercises of the societies; and that these exercises constituted largely the life of these Associations does not admit of question. The libraries have always been important sources of improvement; but no one can doubt that the conflict of debate and discussion, and the careful elaboration of written performances under the stimulus of a public hearing before the assembled membership, were of the greatest account. I am sure that there was a strong sense of duty and obligation in regard to them, and I am equally sure that they were important means of culture. Several years after the period embraced in my personal reminiscences, one of the college officers was going to his college room on the evening when the Athenæan was in session in the mathematical room. It was a summer evening; the door was open, and a debate was in progress, which a passer-by could not but hear. He involuntarily paused a few moments, his attention being attracted by a loud, manly voice of one who had the floor. He afterwards expressed to a friend his surprise and gratification at the clearness and force of the argument, which he declared would have done credit to any legislative hall.

ALUMNUS.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

F. E. Whitney, of the Sophomore class, has bought a single scull.

The Juniors finished their original declamations last Wednesday.

President Harris preached in Providence, R. I., Sunday of last week.

"The good time coming, 'tis almost here." The term closes next week.

All overboard—is an order given by the captain of our two-oared crew.

Every student is requested to become a member of the Boating Association.

Some ambitious Sophomores occupied the Seniors' seats in church last Sabbath.

The fences around the college grounds have been treated to a fresh coat of whitewash.

A small party of Juniors contemplate a trip to the White Mountains this coming vacation.

We understand that F. E. Whitney contemplates pulling in the regatta at Skowhegan, July 4th.

"Right side up with care" has been the motto of the Junior crew in their new shell. We wish we could say the same of the Sophomores.

Dr. Jean Georges Kohl, who received the title LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1869, died at Bremen, Germany, week before last.

A large number are expected here at Commencement; and the prospects for a large class of Freshmen next year are favorable.

Prof. J. S. Sewall will deliver the annual address at the anniversary of the Tilden Ladies' Seminary at West Lebanon, Vt., next Thursday.

Back-gammon is a very popular game just now among a few of the Juniors. Some are very good players, and no gammon about it either.

The temperance character of the college janitor is now established to be above par; as it has been proved that whenever he takes a *glass* it is for some *pane*.

The pile of sand—a last mark of the excavation of the foundation of Memorial Hall, which has been an eyesore on our campus for more than a year—was removed last week.

The class of '74 have petitioned to have Calculus removed from the course of study. It was rumored about college that the Sophomores had petitioned to have Arithmetic in its place.

During the past few weeks there has been a report circulating about college that hereafter but twelve commencement parts were to be awarded; but we are reliably informed that the rumor is unfounded.

Rev. Mr. Byington recently preached upon the need of education and religion going hand in hand. In the course of his remarks he said that "all culture and progress which neglects religion is a failure."

Gas pipes have been laid in the Congregational Church, preparatory to having evening preaching, and it is now a query among the students whether we shall be compelled to go to church in the evening next term.

It is said that a Waterville student who was here at the tournament, said when he saw the Junior boat: "Wall, if any one goes out in

that ar' long, yellow, round-bottomed thing, I'll bet fifteen cents they'll tip over."

The last number of the *Brunswick Telegraph* is very severe upon the Boards for not electing a president previous to commencement, so that the inauguration might have taken place at that time.

Lannier's Dramatic Company played every evening last week in Lemont Hall. Last Thursday evening, about midnight, their band visited the college campus and serenaded the students. The music was delicious.

N. F. Curtis and E. P. Mitchell were the delegates from the Bowdoin chapter to the Psi Upsilon convention at Providence, June 8, which the *College Review* still persists in saying will take place "toward the close of the year."

A Sophomore who has thought long and deeply about the Darwinian theory, went to the depot recently in a state of mental abstraction. It is said that, having his mind taken up with "connecting links," he stole a coupling iron.

The classes of '61 and '66 will hold reunions at Brunswick during Commencement week. The present year is the fiftieth anniversary of the class of '21; but we have not been able to learn whether they have a reunion this year.

The dial-plate which used to crown the top of the stone pillow in front of Mass. Hall, has come to light. Seven years ago it was said to have been stolen, but came into Prof. Cleveland's possession, the gnomon gone, who put it into the hands of Mr. Dean Swift of this town, to be repaired. Within a few days Mr. Swift has returned it to the college.

To the incautious Freshmen who will soon advance to the dignity of carrying canes, we dedicate this little bit of advice: If some evening you should chance to escort a lady to her home, and after arriving at her paternal gate you should stop to have a short chat, be careful about thoughtlessly marking all the ground in the vicinity with your cane, as it don't look well the next day.

When we went to press, no answer had been received from a dispatch sent to the Dartmouth nine asking them if they could play Saturday, June 24. Last Thursday was the day agreed upon for the game, but a communication was received from the Dartmouths asking to have the game postponed until Friday. The B. B. B. C. voted to play Saturday—probably on account of its being a better day to leave college duties.

The Base Ball Tournament for the Junior championship of the State was played on the Bowdoin grounds, and afforded considerable excitement for the students. The games were of great interest as they were very nearly even. The Brunswick boys played well, and under more propitious circumstances would probably have taken the prize.

The following is the individual score of the different clubs in the late tournament:

CONGLOMERATES.				RESOLUTES.			
	O.	R.	L.B.		O.	R.	L.B.
Springfield, 3d B.	4			Emerson, 2d B.	6	1	
Foster, P.	1	5	1	Lewis, P.	2	5	1
Pray, L. F.	4			Libbey, 1st B.	2	4	1
Sturdy, 1st B.	4			Briggs, L. F.	5	2	
Libbey, S. S.	1	4	1	Ayer, C. F.	2	5	
Kelley, 2d B.	3	1		St. John, C.	5	2	
Wilson, C.	1	2		Knight, S. S.	1	3	3
Parlin, R. F.	4	2		Glendenning, R. F.	5	2	
Marston, C. F.	4	2		Winship, 3d B.	2	1	
	27	29	7		27	31	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Conglomerates.	0	6	6	1	0	3	5	8	29	
Resolutes.	9	0	0	2	10	2	4	0	31	

ELECTRICS.				RESOLUTES.			
	O.	R.	L.B.		O.	R.	L.B.
Foster, 3d B.	1	6	1	Emerson, 2d B.	4	3	2
Dole, S. S.	1	5	2	Lewis, P.	1	6	2
Snow, Geo., L. F.	2	3	2	Libbey, 1st B.	4	3	1
Crawford, 1st B.	5	2	1	Briggs, L. F.	2	6	
Leonard, P.	3	4	1	Ayer, C. F.	2	6	
Libbey, R. F.	3	3	1	St. John, C.	4	3	1
Strout, C. F.	5	0	2	Knight, S. S.	4	4	
Snow, A., C.	3	4		Glendenning.	0	7	1
Humphreys, 2d B.	6	1		Winship.	3	3	2
	24	32	11		24	41	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	Total.
Electrics.	4	8	0	5	3	1	1	10	32
Resolutes.	6	3	1	1	3	8	4	15	41

The Bowdoin's played with the Conglomerates Wednesday morning, beating them in seven innings by a score of 38 to 8.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Conglomerates.	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	8
Bowdoin.	4	7	12	1	3	6	5	38

The Bowdoin went to Lewiston last Wednesday and received a defeat, 29 to 28. The result was owing to the frightfully poor grounds, rather than to the good playing of the Androscoggins. The centre field was adorned with a mountain higher than Katahdin, while the other fields were subterranean, or at least were out of sight. The in field was rough and knolly, rendering it impossible to stop grounders. We hope we shall not have to chronicle another defeat as disgraceful as this.

It is very popular now among the students to take an after-supper walk around by the boat house and see the crews start off. Falling in with the fashion we found ourself one evening recently at the place of *sculls*. The new Junior boat had just arrived, and was the object of interest and admiration. It is a perfect little beauty, built by W. F. Stephens of Bath. For excellence of finish it cannot be surpassed. It is forty feet long, eighteen inches wide and weighs but eighty-eight pounds—out-riggers and all. The approaching race between the two crews is now much talked about. Of course we hope that our own class crew—the Junior—will be victorious, but they will have to pull hard to do it.

The Williams College boat club have just procured a new six-oared boat from Waters, Balch & Co., whose advertisement has appeared in another column. It is nineteen inches wide, forty-nine feet long, and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds. The *Review* says it is the lightest six-oared boat ever built.

The last number of the *Yale Courant* has an editorial denouncing the habits prevalent among class historians of making public personal eccentricities, or anything which shall "grind" a classmate, for the sake of raising a laugh.

The average yearly individual expense of the graduating class at Middletown was \$567 78. The lowest individual expense for the course was \$1,500. At Dartmouth the lowest yearly expense was \$250.

Commencement Week.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, JULY 9-14, 1871.

SUNDAY.

Baccalaureate by President HARRIS, before the Graduating Class, at the Congregational Church, at four o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY.

PRIZE DECLAMATION by the JUNIOR CLASS, at the Congregational Church, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY.

Address before the Alumni, at the Church, at 2.30 o'clock P. M., by Rev. E. P. PARKER, of Hartford, Conn. From the Church the Alumni will adjourn to the Chemical Lecture Room, Adams Hall, where the Annual Meeting of the Association will be held.

In the evening a CONCERT will be given in the Church, by the GERMANIA BAND, of Boston, assisted by Miss ANNIE L. CART. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

Commencement Day.

GRADUATING CLASS.—Kingsbury Bachelier, J. F. Chaney, C. E. Clark, E. C. Cole, N. F. Curtis, E. F. Davis, W. S. Dennett, Jr., S. O. Hussey, W. P. Melcher, E. P. Mitchell, A. J. Monroe, W. S. Pattee, V. D. Price, E. S. Stackpole, W. R. White.

The House will be opened for ladies at 10 A. M., of which notice will be given by the bell. Admission to the Transepts, by tickets from the Senior Class, at 9.30 A. M. Exercises will commence at 10.30.

THURSDAY.

The PHI BETA KAPPA FRATERNITY will hold their Annual Meeting at the Medical Lecture Room, Adams Hall, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Address at the Church, at 10 A. M., by President McCosh, of Princeton.

Annual Meeting of the MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY at their Library at 8 o'clock A. M.

Exercises of Class Day.

President.....	E. C. Cole.
Chaplain.....	N. F. Curtis.
Marshal.....	C. E. Clark.
Orator.....	W. S. Pattee.
Poet.....	E. P. Mitchell.
Historian.....	W. P. Melcher.
Prophet.....	E. S. Stackpole.
Parting Address.....	E. F. Davis.
Odists.....	V. D. Price.

Class Day Exercises will commence at the Church at 12.30 P. M.

NOTE.—The Public Rooms will be opened on Thursday from EIGHT to ELEVEN o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY.

Examination of candidates for admission to the several classes, at 8 A. M., in the Medical Lecture Room, Adams Hall.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'41. — W. B. Dean is in business at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island.

'42. — John C. Clark is in town.

'46. — Rev. Dr. Webb is to deliver the address before the graduating class at Bradford (Mass.) Seminary, June 28th.

'63. — Horace R. Cheney has received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, Mass.

'63. — Rev. Newman S. P. Smith, pastor of the First Parish Church of Bangor, and Miss Anna, daughter of N. C. Ayer, Esq., were married last Tuesday afternoon in the church, by Prof. Herrick of Bangor Theological Seminary.

'64. — John White is teaching Cooperstown Academy, New York.

'66. — Geo. T. Packard, assistant of Rev. Dr. Schenck of New York, was in town week before last, on a short vacation.

'68. — John S. Derby is practicing law in Saco.

'68. — F. E. Hitchcock, M. D., has hung out his shingle in Portland. He can be found at No. 10 Brown street.

'68. — Geo. M. Bodge is teaching Gould's Academy, Bethel Hill.

'68. — Chas. E. Chamberlain is principal of the Academy at Cumberland. — C. O. Whitman of the same class, is principal of the High School at Thomaston.

'69. — J. C. Coombs and E. P. Payson are attending the Harvard Law School.

'70. — D. S. Alexander is one of the editors and publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Gazette*, published at Fort Wayne, Indiana. It is the largest and most influential Republican sheet in the State outside of Indianapolis. We predict a fine record for this son of '70.

'70. — F. E. Hanson is at 1086 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'71. — J. F. Chaney has gone into business with S. & E. Colby, who have a sash and door factory and wood machine shop near the "toll" bridge. It is seldom our graduates get into business so soon after completing their college course.

PORTLAND, June 17, 1871.

Editors of THE ORIENT:

In response to your request for information respecting class-reunions, I write to say that the class of '66, of which I have the honor to be the secretary, will hold its annual reunion at the Tontine, Commencement night. This will be the ninth annual supper of the class; as we celebrated the close of each college year in this way, and have regularly met on the evening of Commencement ever since, having odes written and printed on each occasion. We look forward to class supper as the best thing of the week, and always make our calculations to be present then, even if we are obliged to be absent from everything else.

We cannot too heartily thank the writer of the above for the information therein contained, and it suggests a word we would like to say in regard to the department of THE ORIENT entitled "Alumni Record." The editors are fully convinced that the success of their undertaking depends in great measure upon the manner in which this department is conducted. If it is lively and newsy, and if whenever a subscriber takes up his paper he hears through our columns of this or that classmate or college mate, from whom he is separated by many miles, and of whom he has not heard for some time, the demand for THE ORIENT will be sufficient to ensure an undoubted financial success. But it is impossible for us, unaided, to keep track of all of Bowdoin's sons, however laboriously we may work in that direction. Yet if each graduate should feel interest enough to keep us informed concerning himself, he would be doubly repaid by hearing of others who in other situations are doing the same thing. No fact or matter of information about the doings of any Alumnus is too trifling to be published. Messrs. Alumni, please don't be too modest, but let us know what you are doing, that we may tell a host of your inquiring friends, who in turn will let you know what they are about. A very slight exertion on the part of each one will enable us to have an "Alumni Record" that shall be alone more than worth the price of the paper.

Harvard has ninety-two professors.

COLLEGE NEWS.

There are five ladies' colleges in New York state.

Boating at Yale last year cost nearly five thousand dollars.

Query.—Do the students at Brown ever indulge in a brown study?

President Grant's son graduates 37th in a class of 41, at West Point.

The next Freshman class in Michigan University, will probably contain fifty ladies.

The *Madisonensis* comes to us draped in mourning for the death of one of its editors.

It is reported that one of the lady Freshmen of Michigan, will take the degree of M. A. in advance.

Bayard Taylor is delivering a course of lectures on German literature, to the Cornell students.

A Rutgers Freshman is six feet and four inches in depth. He has to get out of bed to turn over.

Over one hundred and fifty volumes have been added to the Williams College library since the beginning of the winter term.

Freshies have begun sporting their canes already, and symptoms of an outbreak are noticeable among the Sophs.—*College Argus*.

Prof. Packard of Yale College has formed a class among the Seniors for the purpose of initiating them into the art of teaching Greek.

Yale College wants \$785,000 more to endow ten new professorships and a lot of scholarships. If Yale needs so much how much ought Bowdoin to have? We pause for a reply.

An Amherst student says that the As and Bs of a class are always virtuous and honorable, on account of their sitting on the front seats in recitation, and hence in close proximity to the Professor. We wish we could say the same, but we cannot consistently.

Written for THE ORIENT.

TO GO OR NOT TO GO.

No reform is being more thoroughly agitated at present than that of compulsory attendance upon religious services. Denounced by the best minds of the country, it still clings with the tenacity of a death grip.

Granted that it is our highest duty to obey the mandates of the Bible, and observe the Sabbath by attendance upon religious services, does it necessarily follow that man is a mere machine, to be controlled by the caprice of his temporary superiors, to be told that he *must* worship God, no matter how hypocritical that worship may be.

The very idea is an absurdity, a relic of puritanical fanaticism, which clings to college customs like a millstone around a drowning man's neck, dragging down the standard of morality.

Compulsory attendance at church generates feelings of utter aversion to all religious principles, and delays instead of hastening the desired end—conversion.

If sumptuary laws are considered to be such innovations upon freedom of action, what shall we say concerning laws which fetter one's religious opinions, binding him down to a sectarian belief, and depriving him of the right to act for himself in the most important matter of his whole life. It is the feature of compulsion which is objectionable, not the attendance itself. If it were optional, no doubt we should attend services regularly; yet the theory of "doing evil that good may come thereby" is too distasteful to be accepted by an impartial mind. The programme is highly interesting, although inconsistent with the liberal ideas of Americanism.

Services at sunrise, morning, afternoon, and to crown all, services at night. Strange to say, this excessive cramming has proved itself a complete failure, negative rather than positive in its results.

Compulsion smacks too much of despotism to be quietly submitted to by any one imbued with the spirit of freedom. Compulsion is conservative, freedom is progressive; the one old-fogyish, the other liberal.

The standard of college morality is proverbially

ally low. If we investigate the reason of this we find its principal causes to be not only the marking system and other unmentionable features of college discipline, but the revolting custom of compulsory religious teaching.

It is time that the yokes of old-fogyism should be discarded, and perfect liberty granted in this important matter. If "salvation is free" let us be free in choosing; no one but ourselves will be responsible for our neglect. Wherever students have been freed from this restriction the result has been highly conducive to the interests of the college, elevating rather than lowering its religious sentiment. ††

Faculty and students (ladies and gentlemen) of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, all turned out recently to clear the rubbish and *debris* from the college campus.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

Lippincott's Magazine for June is received, and it is a most excellent number. Among other meritorious articles we notice very entertaining articles entitled "Shopping in Paris," "A German Popular Lecture," "The Monarch of the Gila," "The Freedmen's Bureau," "Servantgism in Virginia," "At the Beginning of Summer," and "Prof. Lowell as a Critic." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Literary World for June contains articles from current literature, reviews on American Religion, Handbook of English Literature, Life of Lord Brougham, Married for Both Worlds, Wake Robin, Little Men, and Condensed Novels. Published by S. R. Crocker, Box 1387, Boston, Mass.

The Nation continues to have its accustomed articles of real worth, and upon living issues.

The Irish Republic, "a journal of liberty, literature, and social progress," favors us weekly with its welcome visits.

The College Courant is regularly received, and as regularly and thoroughly read.

We have received a catalogue of Harvard University for the year 1870-1. It is a good-sized pamphlet of 118 pages. There are eight different departments at Harvard, in which are 1,161 students. Adding to this the number who attend the University lectures, Harvard has a brood of 1,316 under her wings.

Hoyt, Fogg, & Breed of Portland, will have ready in a few days Barth's Commentary, an expository and practical commentary on the books of scripture, arranged in chronological order. The object of this work is first, to facilitate the study of the Holy Scriptures, by arranging them in strictly chronological order; and, secondly, to elucidate the Sacred Text by expository annotations, and at the same time to furnish arguments against the pernicious effects of modern rationalism. It is highly commended by eminent divines, and it will be an invaluable volume to each one who possesses it.

The same enterprising firm have also in press a new work on the revelation of St. John, entitled the "Seals Opened; or, the Apocalypse Explained," by Dr. Pond, of Bangor Theological Seminary. It will be a 12mo volume of about 350 pages. In his preface the doctor says: "My design has been so to present this last book of the Bible that it may be read and understood by Christians generally; feeling sure that they will find it, like all other Scripture, 'to be profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.'"

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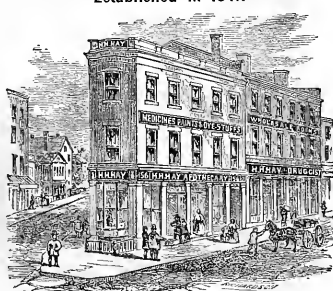
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VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, JULY 11, 1871.

No. 7.

THE ORIENT.

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BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, GEO. M. WHITAKER,
J. G. ABBOTT, O. W. ROGERS,
H. M. HEATH.

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Principles are as essential to the management and welfare of a college as the foundation and framework of its buildings to their existence. With these, everything that is possible may be accomplished; without these, the inevitable result is failure. We may differ in our methods and theories, in fact, these may be subject to constant change, but the real principles involved will change, never. Principles are eternal and unalterable. With us then there remains but one question to decide. Are we to enter upon a profession, are we to pursue a particular course of study, are we to found a college, what then may be the principles which should govern us? Let us consider the last case. Suppose for instance a college is established. What then? Evidently it is not a machine capable of perpetual motion, unless it has able men at its head. And what do we mean by able men? Let us be clearly understood. We claim, first that a college professor should be the possessor of high scholarly attainments. He should have a rich fund of knowledge. He should be a man of fine culture. He should be able to impart his knowledge in a clear, pleasing and instructive manner. He should be a sound thinker; acute at reasoning and logical in his speech. These are the chief qualifications which he should bring to his department of instruction. But still more is needed. The college must be governed. This requires a man of high executive ability, one who has a knowledge of the world and human nature as it is. He should be a man also of social qualities, pleasing, easy, and natural in his bearing. He should recognize all classes, all sects, all men of every profession. If one has brains and several thousands of cash for which he has no particular use, and is present at commencement, this man should receive a due share of attention. If necessary "pat him on the back," provide him with a dinner ticket, and call on him for a speech. If this don't prove to be a Herrick court plaster on his pocket-book, then we have failed to read human nature aright. All men love to be noticed more or less, are desirous of praise and attention. If we expect favors we must be ready to grant them. The successful management of a college requires high business

tact. As in any other business (the missionary for instance, where high qualifications of begging are required) it will not do to be saucy, independent, too sectarian, too narrow-minded, or too particular about small straws in the shape of technicalities.

Again, students and professors should be brought into more intimate relations. Each should feel that the one has an interest in the other. Then again the course of study should be liberal. All minds cannot be moulded on the same plan, no more than all stomachs can relish the same kind of food. Individual peculiarities should be recognized as much as possible. All, however, must be disciplined. That course should be pursued which will best develop the student. The powers of his mind should be subjected to culture in their natural order. The faculties of reasoning and judgement are the last to develop. Students in college ought to be at least somewhere within a gun-shot of this last stage. A good share of attention then should be given to the training of these powers. Reason has been known quite often to deal in perfect safety with things higher than a Greek root. She often gets tired of repeating the same rules day after day. She demands more logical thinking and less verbal acquisition. It will not prove a serious detriment to the student if you impart to him some of the ideas of his own age, for he is to live in the future and not in the past. Study principles. Make him symmetrical if possible. The world has had enough of these passive book worms. The age now demands something more than these cramped, stuffed, deformed, mental pigmies who move about in thin, pale, weak, and stunted bodies. Let these demands be heard and answered.

The class of '72, received during the last week of the term, three very instructive lectures from Prof. Young on Faust; also, an entertaining and practical address upon "German University Life." The class have now finished all work laid down in the course in Prof. Young's department, and will leave it with regret.

EPITOME OF THE BACCALAUREATE

DELIVERED JULY 9TH BY PRES. HARRIS.

MATTHEW 22 : 27 — "And whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

THE CHRISTIAN LAW OF SERVICE.

According to the christian conception service is free and ennobling. Greatness is not attained by using power to compel the services of others, but by using power to render service to others. He who best serves his fellow men is a king of men by divine right. From the contrary principle of heathen civilization—that the strong use power to compel the service of the weak—arises despotism, wars of conquest, race-hatred, slavery, the degradation of women. Jesus, by propounding the law of service, gives birth to the germinant principle of a new civilization.

The *measure* of the service required is the ability to render it. The obligation to service attaches to the ability to render it—pre-eminent ability, pre-eminence in service.

Between equals the service must be reciprocal. This is the law of business, for in any particular transaction the parties profess to offer a service equivalent to that which each wishes to receive.

Between unequals the superior is bound to serve the inferior. All possessions and powers are a trust to be used in the service of man.

The christian law of service is applicable to the prosecution of business not less than to the use of its gains. Men say: We will exercise christian charity in the *use* of our gains; but business is business and must be prosecuted on business principles. And the inference is that in doing business a man is to look only at his own gains, and make all that he can out of those with whom he deals. The above law requires that every business be as really a service to man as the christian ministry. When in any transaction it is the aim of one party to secure all the advantage to himself, that is the essence of all oppression, it is the intent to use superiority to compel unrequited service, it is the essence of all dishonesty, for it is the intent to get possession of another's property without rendering an equivalent. A highwayman does the same ex-

cept that he is rougher in his way of securing the transfer.

Legitimate business gives scope for christian service because it is productive and supplies human wants. The only legitimate business is one which renders service to society. Speculators force an advance of price, render no equivalent for what they gain, but only force property into their own possession. This is, therefore, analogous to gambling.

A man renders service in the prosecution of business so far as he multiplies and cheapens products and brings them within reach of a larger number. The industrial movement of modern times—the distinctive characteristic of christian civilization—gives scope to the greatest talent and energy in peaceful service, which in ancient times found scope only in war and selfish ambition.

If industry is only for gain it will become a drudge and shirked when practicable; luxurious living without work will be the highest condition of man. But if business is christian service idleness will be a disgrace, and the whole vigor of manhood will be called out.

If business is regarded as a service the aim will be to do work thoroughly and honestly—every article will be such as will do good service. But if work is only for gain, the man regards his employer, workman, or customer, as a victim to be plundered, a goose to be plucked. The man becomes rapacious, unscrupulous, mean and niggardly; he becomes diligent and energetic as a steam engine and as hard and heartless. He lives to prey upon society—a devil seeking whom he may devour.

Business must be such that in its very prosecution it shall be a service to man; and so far as one gains any superiority over others he becomes subject to the law; the strong must serve the weak.

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.

The first is the example of Christ, who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. The best human instincts teach the same. It is not greatness and strength which establish a claim to service. Whoever is growing rich and great and uses his superiority to extort service and gain from others, is in the family of God an overgrown

baby, using the strength of boyhood to exact the service due only to the babe.

Christianity exposes the error that he who serves is the inferior, and it teaches that he who renders a service is the superior of him who receives it.

The character attained and expressed by loving service, is the noblest. Jesus, the ideal man, appears in the "form of a servant." By Christ-like service we become "partakers of the divine nature." We assent to Christ's words, seeing therein the highest dignity. "It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master and the servant as his Lord."

Christian service develops greatness. Among foreign missionaries are an unusual proportion of distinguished men and women. If Paul had remained a Pharisee he would never have been heard of.

A ship's captain when his ship is in danger is for the moment made great by his responsibility. Analogous to the transitory influence of a great crisis is the constant influence of christianity, ennobling life with the consciousness of a great trust, a grand responsibility and an urgent service. The greatest energy in the service of self fails to develop so noble and great a character. Contrast Paul and Napoleon — one conquered by force, the other by love.

The same thought is applicable to society. Society can attain its best condition only as it is governed by the law of love. The ambition which compels service by force, and the greed of gain must give place to the christian law of service before a christian civilization can be made to rule society.

This is the lesson which communism is teaching. In ancient civilization the power of the sword ruled. The struggle of modern times has been to secure to individuals their rights. The motto of modern civilization is, "A career open to talents" every man free to make the most of himself. But this principle is but a half truth. Society perverts individual liberty into self-assertion — every one grasping all that he can for himself. Society says, "If you are in danger of starving we will provide you food in the poor-house; but till then look out for yourself. So-

cietiy opens to you an unobstructed career, but every member of society will make everything out of you that he can." This principle of individual liberty is inadequate. Under it the old principle of the domination of the strongest still creeps in. Tyranny that is taken away from government reappears in the social state; and the purse is as mighty as the sword. The less successful masses are becoming conscious of their condition and also of the fact that ten are stronger than one. By combination they use force to compel a reduction of society to their level. They utter many fine sentiments, but they fall back into the old error, that the strong may compel the service of the weak — they lift their masses to enslave the individual to society. They proclaim that rights belong only to society. The individual has only duties; he exists only as the tool of society.

Communism thus re-creates tyranny and oppression, which the conflicts of centuries have been overthrowing, and in the worst form in which tyranny has ever been organized. It is the lifting of inferiority to supremacy by the power of mere mass — restraining genius, talent and diligence from gaining more than mediocrity and indolence, closing by organization and law a career to talent, and taking away all motive to enter it, and making human progress impossible.

Thus communism, which expresses the unrest of society under a real evil, resorts to the old methods of force to remove it.

The evil itself can be met only by the christian law of service. Under it individual liberty is acknowledged, a career is open to the talents, the greatest stimulus to individual enterprise and development exists; yet every individual is followed in all his acquisitions by the christian law of service, and freely accepts the obligation to use all that he attains to render service to men. The evil can be removed only as individuals freely obey this law. There is no progress of society except as the individual members of it become freely conformed to the spirit and law of Christ.

The question brought before christendom in this startling demonstration must be met by the young men now entering on active life. It is no

trivial conflict which it will involve, and it demands of every well-wisher to humanity the most careful study of the gospel law of service, a cordial acceptance and an earnest inculcation of it.

The fact that the gospel presents the principle to meet from generation to generation the emergencies which arise in the progress of society, proves that it is from God.

A liberal education implies an interest in literature, in science, and in all knowledge for its own sake, and not merely for gain. Especially, therefore, should liberally educated men accept the christian law of service, and live not to be ministered unto but to minister.

OUR CABINETS.

The valuable collections in the different cabinets are among the objects of interest to visitors at our Commencements. These collections are in Massachusetts and Adams Halls, and are under the care of Professors Brackett and Goodale, who are continually adding to their extent and value.

IN MASSACHUSETTS HALL,

on the right hand as one enters, may be found an assortment of fossils; passing around the square are specimens of the simple rocks, and also rocks of the State survey. In the table cases is the Shattuck collection of shells. But only about half of this collection can be placed on exhibition on account of limited room. The wall cases are devoted to duplicates of simple minerals, beginning at the door, with the elements, and closing with coal.

IN ADAMS HALL,

on the third floor, may be found another large collection of minerals. These were selected in part from the Cleaveland collection, and arranged according to Dana's system of mineralogy, beginning with elements and reading from left to right, closing with petroleum. Visitors will notice that many labeled specimens have the names of Berzelius or Häuy. These are authentic specimens and were obtained by purchase or exchange.

These cabinets are open to the public and are of great interest to any one who has within him the slightest particle of scientific taste.

The anatomical cabinet, the botanical museum and the ornithological cabinet are not accessible to visitors. The last mentioned is a very valuable collection of over two hundred and fifty birds, collected principally by Dr. Cushman of Wiscasset, a graduate of the medical school. The collection is now crowded into every spare corner, and the public are deprived of the gratification of viewing it, simply from the fact that there is no room in which to properly arrange and exhibit it.

One immediate and pressing need of this college is more room for its cabinets. Large quantities of valuable specimens are stowed away—of no more practical value than so much rubbish, and all for the reason that there is no proper place for them. And thus that which would be of great benefit is compelled to be of no good to any one, and only in the way.

Professors Brackett and Goodale are excelled by but very few in their departments; and having men of their talents is an inestimable benefit to the college. But it is poor encouragement for such persons, who could have larger fields for the exercise of their powers, if they would accept of them, to be cramped for room which they would use for the lasting advantage of the college.

In the last number of *Old and New* is a very well written and truthful sketch of Bowdoin. The following tribute to President Harris and others is paid in the article: "Absence of pretension, it is believed, has been characteristic of Bowdoin men. All who have held the office of President—McKeen, Appleton, Allen, Woods—have commanded esteem and the highest respect for extensive learning, profound thought, and broad culture, and they were fitted to give high tone and character to the institution over which they presided. And we may be sure that the present incumbent, Dr. Harris, whose anticipated retirement causes sincere regret, has followed with not unequal steps."

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farnington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

Wanted — Ex-Gov. Chamberlain for President.

Our base ball nine beat the Phi Rhos of Bath, very badly week before last.

The canes of '74 have appeared, and they are very neat and pretty in appearance.

The term has passed, annual is ended, and three classes have "gone up higher."

At the close of each of the examinations three cheers were given for President Harris.

Back numbers of THE ORIENT containing the series of "Reminiscences" by Alumnus can be obtained at No. 26 Maine Hall.

Students are ranked on the Annual Examination, and this rank counts for a whole week in making up the average of the term.

"By Gosh, McCosh is to deliver the *Φ. B. K.* address," said a Sub-Freshman when reading the programme for Commencement week.

At the recent Congregational Conference at Bath, the resignation of President Harris was justly noted with expressions of regret.

At the Sophomore written examination, the prize for the best examination in Greek was awarded to Wm. A. Blake; in Latin to N. D. A. Clark.

The *Bowdoin Scientific Review* is publishing a series of valuable articles on the medicinal qualities of some of our native plants.

It is said that much business of importance is to come before the Boards this week, and that their meetings will be neither short nor few.

The approaching college regatta is creating considerable interest. Both crews are in excellent condition, and confident of taking the prize.

'72 has adopted as a class color at the coming regatta, light blue. We hope the class will not have occasion to feel blue over the result of the race.

Religious services have been conducted by some of the students in three different places in the vicinity of Brunswick, every Sabbath during the term, and much good has already resulted therefrom.

The last week of the term kept Mr. Booker busy at work trimming the hedge round the campus, and clearing up the walks. The annual crop of hay has been gathered, with but little loss from fire.

L. L. Crounts, Esq., Washington editor of the *New York Times*, was in town week before last, as guest of ex-Gov. Chamberlain. He paid a visit to the college, and was highly pleased at its appearance.

The question of a classical school as a feeder for Bowdoin was amply discussed at the recent Congregational Conference at Bath. The whole matter was finally referred to a committee of which President Harris is chairman.

A member of the editorial board was on the "Convention train" which was run into at Hallowell, week before last. He had left the baggage car, which was smashed into splinters, only a few seconds before the accident occurred.

At the base ball contest July 4th, at Skowhegan, the Phi Rhos of Bath enrolled into their ranks Gerry Briggs and Bradstreet, of Bowdoin. They beat the Conglomerates in the forenoon, but having insufficient time for rest were defeated in the afternoon.

The drawing for vacation books from the general society libraries was a matter of but little interest. July and August are not months favorable to much reading. Excursions, visiting, and haying will occupy the time of many of the students.

It will be noticed that Hon. E. P. Weston will deliver a poem at the public meeting of the *Φ. Β. Κ.* fraternity Thursday afternoon. The notice of this poem was omitted from the first edition of the printed programmes, by one of those mistakes which sometimes happen in the best regulated families.

Athletic amusements have never attracted so much attention at Bowdoin as during the past term. In addition to our boat crews, we have a first nine, said by good judges to be equal to anything of the kind ever at Bowdoin. Also the class of '74 have a class nine of no mean base ball skill or muscle.

Among those who are expected to enter the Freshman class are four from the Portland High School, six from Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and five from the Brunswick High School. It is unusual to have so many enter from Brunswick, but we hope that in succeeding years as many or more will do likewise.

We have heard of several young men who intended entering Bowdoin this coming Commencement, if certain that ex-Gov. Chamberlain was to be president, but on account of the tardy action of the Boards it is very probable that some of them will go elsewhere, as persons like to know what college they expect to enter more than four days before they are examined.

At the close of a collegiate year, involuntarily we take a retrospect, and a very pleasing view is seen fading away in the distance. In point of good morals, not for a long time, if ever, has there been such a healthy condition in college. During the past year intemperance has been almost unknown; other vices, if they existed, have been effectually concealed; and plenty of hard work has marked the passing days and weeks. Not a single authenticated case of haz-

ing has come to our knowledge, and President Harris can not but feel that he has done a good work for Bowdoin, in thus being the means of raising the moral tone of student life out of many of the boyish yet barbarous ways into which it had fallen.

A week ago last Sabbath evening the students were not required to attend church; but the large number who were present at the services, was a sermon in itself against compulsory attendance at church. A majority of the students attend church every Sabbath evening, yet from an innate principle of humanity, many of them would growl fearfully, or "be sick," if *compelled* to go.

One of the best things of Commencement week will be the concert. The Germania Band and Miss Annie L. Cary are too well known to require any "puffing." The class of '71 have to congratulate themselves on the superior talent they have been enabled to engage, and we trust the concert will be a source of great pleasure and still more profit to them. Trains will leave for Bath, Lewiston and Portland after the concert.

Professors Brackett and Goodale are going to prepare a cabinet for illustrating Structural and Economic Botany, where will be exhibited the chief commercial products of the plants used in the arts. They desire friends of the college to aid the project by contributing specimens, especially in the following classes: food-plants of the tropics; fruits, nuts, etc., in good preservation; textile fabrics, unwrought and manufactured; sections of woods, showing both bark and wood.

Among the interesting occurrences incident to the close of the year, that of drawing rooms is not the least exciting. The drawing for the next year was conducted week before last, and probably an unusual number of rooms will be occupied, as the mania for rooming alone, prevails to a considerable extent. The Seniors will room on the second and third floor rooms of Maine and Winthrop. The Juniors will take what third floor rooms in Maine are left, and the

second and third floors of Appleton. The Sophomores will have first and fourth story rooms.

The competitive examination for the Chandler Prize took place week before last. The prize was offered last year by the Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, LL. D., to the member of the Junior class who should pass the best examination in any Latin work not required in the curriculum. This is the first year the prize has been contested for, and the examination is one of the most severe in the whole college course. The competitors for the prize were examined in Tacitus' Germania and Agricola. A written translation of forty-three lines was required, and also written answers to about seventy questions. The prize was awarded to S. L. Gross.

The Sophomore Prize Declamation took place last Monday evening, at the Baptist Church, with the following order of exercises:

Supposed Speech of Patrick Henry. Albert J. Boardman.
Irish Aliens. N. D. A. Clark.
The Doge of Venice. Edwin J. Cram.
Themistocles. Augustus L. Crocker.
The Bells. Benj. T. Deering.
Castellar. J. Fred Elliott.
Bardell vs. Pickwick. Wm. G. Fassett.
Speech of Senator Nye. A. E. Herrick.
Woman's Rights. Geo. E. Hughes.
The State of the Union. Frank S. Waterhouse.
Destruction of Jerusalem. Fred E. Whitney.
The Dying Alchemist. Fred A. Wilson.

The music was by the Bath Cornet Band, and was not of the highest order. The declamations were all well rendered, and the exhibition was of a superior character. The prizes were awarded to Boardman and Deering. A thunder shower which threatened toward the close of the exercises, detracted considerably from the attention of the audience.

The Amherst debaters invent more nonsensical questions than the Freshmen of Bowdoin. How's this: "When Adam and Eve partook of the tree of knowledge did they study the higher branches?"

The Harvard Faculty permit the base ball nine there to play match games only on Saturday.

Commencement Week.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, JULY 9-14, 1871.

MONDAY.

The Boards will meet Monday afternoon.

PRIZE DECLAMATION by the JUNIOR CLASS, at the Congregational Church, at 7.30 P. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

W. O. Hooker, Jr. Lay of the Madman (Anon).
O. W. Rogers. The Victim (Tennyson).
S. L. Gross. Paul Clifford's Defence (Bulwer).

Music.

H. Wilder. The Vagabonds (Trowbridge).
M. Coggan. Christianity (T. V. Moore).
W. F. Bickford. Rome in America (Anon.).

Music.

J. S. Frost. Extract from Curran.
J. W. Spaulding. Virginius to the Roman Army (Kellogg).
H. Harris. Speech of the Dead Christ (Richter).

Music.

G. M. Seiders. Extract from Phillips.
J. S. Richards, Jr. The Madman (Orpheus C. Kerr).
J. G. Abbott. Signor Strossmayer to the Roman Council.

Music.

TUESDAY.

REGATTA. The Regatta will take place below the M, C. R. R. bridge, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be four races:

- 1st. Single Shell—two miles.
- 2d. Wherries—one mile.
- 3d. Tuhs—two hundred yards.
- 4th. Four-Oared Shells (Junior and Sophomore crews)—three miles.

Address before the Alumni, at the Church, at 2.30 o'clock P. M., by Rev. E. P. PARKER, of Hartford, Conn. From the Church the Alumni will adjourn to the Chemical Lecture Room, Adams Hall, where the Annual Meeting of the Association will be held.

In the evening a CONCERT will be given in the Church, by the GERMANIA BAND, of Boston, assisted by Miss ANNIE L. CARY. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

Commencement Day.

GRADUATING CLASS.—Kingsbury Bachelder, J. F. Chaney, C. E. Clark, E. C. Cole, N. F. Curtis, E. F. Davis, W. S. Dennett, Jr., S. O. Hussey, W. P. Melcher, E. P. Mitchell, A. J. Monroe, W. S. Pattee, V. D. Price, E. S. Stackpole, W. R. White.

PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Music.

1. Salutatory—Kingsbury Bachelder.
2. Disquisition—Edgar F. Davis.
3. Oration—Sylvanus O. Hussey.

Music.

4. Literary Disquisition—E. P. Mitchell.
5. Disquisition—E. C. Cole.
6. Philosophical Disquisition—N. F. Curtis.

Music.

7. Disquisition—Wallace R. White.

8. Discussion—J. F. Chaney.
9. Philosophical Disquisition—Wm. S. Dennett, Jr.
Music.
10. Literary Disquisition—W. S. Pattee.
11. Dissertation—Wm. P. Melcher.
12. Oration—E. S. Stackpole.
Music.

Exercises for the Degree of Master of Arts.

13. English Oration—Orville D. Baker.
14. Latin Valedictory—John A. Hinkley.
Conferring of Degrees.
Prayer.

The House will be opened for ladies at 10 A. M., of which notice will be given by the bell. Admission to the Transepts, by tickets from the Senior Class, at 9.30 A. M. Exercises will commence at 10.30. Music by the Germania Band.

THURSDAY.

The PHI BETA KAPPA FRATERNITY will hold their Annual Meeting at the Medical Lecture Room, Adams Hall, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The public meeting will be at the Church at 10 A. M. The exercises will consist of an Address by President McCosh of Princeton, and a Poem by Hon. E. P. Weston, of Ferry Hill, Lake Forest, Ill.

Annual Meeting of the MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY at their Library at 8 o'clock A. M.

Exercises of Class Day.

Class Day Exercises will commence at the Church at 12.30 P. M.

Prayer	N. F. Curtis.
Oration	W. S. Pattee.
Poem	E. P. Mitchell.

UNDER THE OLD OAK TREE.

Chronicles	W. P. Melcher.
Prophecy	E. S. Stackpole.
Parting Address	E. F. Davis.
Singing the Ode	V. D. Price, Odist.
Smoking the Pipe of Peace.	
Farewell.	

The exercises will be interspersed with music by the Band.

E. C. COLE, *President.*

C. E. CLARK, *Marshal.*

NOTE.—The Public Rooms will be opened on Thursday from EIGHT to ELEVEN o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY.

Examination of candidates for admission to the several classes, at 8 A. M., in the Medical Lecture Room, Adams Hall.

The iron coast-survey steamer, now building at Wilmington, Del., will sail for the Pacific coast about the 1st of September. Professor Agassiz and ex-President Hill of Harvard College will make a voyage on the vessel, for the purpose of taking deep-sea soundings all the way along the route.

ALUMNI RECORD.

We have received a catalogue of the Young Ladies' Seminary at "Ferry Hill," Lake Forest, Ill. It is an institution for giving young ladies a collegiate and a preparatory course of study of the highest order. It has a large number of students and an able corps of instructors. Hon. Edward P. Weston, of the class of '39, is Principal and Professor of Metaphysics and Literature. The Department of Natural Science is presided over by E. Burbank Weston, of the class of '70. Among the list of references we notice the name of Hon. Josiah L. Pickard, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, a Bowdoin graduate of the class of '44.

'25.—David Shepley, D. D., is soon to remove from Yarmouth to Providence, R. I.

'55.—Thos. H. Little is Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.

'65.—E. J. Millay is practicing law at Bowdoinham.

'67.—J. C. Wilson was admitted to the bar last month and is now practicing at Orono.

'68.—Geo. W. Foster has gone into practice in Bangor.

'70.—John B. Redman delivered the 4th of July oration at Trenton.

'71.—W. R. White was a delegate from Winthrop to the Republican State Convention.

'71.—E. F. Davis delivered the 4th of July oration at Machias.

College base ball games:

June 10—Yales, 12; Atlantics, 3.

June 21—Yales, 8; Haymakers, 34.

June 21—Tufts, 16; Dartmouths, 12.

June 22—Browns, 41; Dartmouths, 17.

The annual regatta of Yale will take place July 12 at Lake Saltonstall. There will be a barge race and two shell races.

Cornell has seven secret societies, whose membership amounts in all to 130.

Class Day exercises will be observed this year at Cornell for the first time.

[SELECTED.]

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

There is a morbid curiosity through the country about Hawthorne and all that surrounded him, arising out of the—as yet half acknowledged—feeling, that in him America lost her greatest poet; and it is only right that this curiosity should be so far gratified as to do justice to the woman, whom if he had never loved, Hawthorne would, in all probability, have died undeveloped and unknown.

No biographer of the great romancer can ever delineate the strange elements of character that mixed themselves in him, and were expressed in his figure and face; the hereditary abnormal tendencies towards solitude and gloom; the almost insane dread of contact with his fellow men; the oblique and shadowed aspect in which, as he stood apart, the world appeared to him. Friendly hands may give us the outside facts of his life, the cut of his clothes, the attitude and gestures which he used to those about him, while trying, out of a keen fear of being ridiculous, to fit himself with their alien habits of thought and speech; but the only glimpses left us of the real Hawthorne are in his books. The man was of his own blood, alone, in the world of thought, and has left no kinsman. Between him and the outer world came only his wife. There was something at once comical and pathetic in the dismayed appeal with which he turned to her when the ordinary business of life bewildered and jarred on him, and the alertness and bright gentleness with which she served as his shield and shelter. She belonged to one of those old families in New England who have imbibed culture with the air. She had an intellect of quick and harmonious movement, which found apt and pleasant expression both by her pen and pencil. It may do us no harm to look for a moment at this one who had no other aim than to be simply a wife. There is a significance to all women in the fact that, while the genius and idiosyncrasies of her husband placed him on an entirely different intellectual level from her own, the infinite love between them made them one, and fitted her, with her keen tact and wholesome sweetness of temper, to interpret between him and the

world. If it had not been for that cheerfulness and sunny temper, which kept daylight about him perpetually, the moody genius of Hawthorne would never have struggled through its shadows into light. The world owed a great debt to this woman who was contented to be only a wife.

There is a pleasant hill slope near Concord, full of shady lanes and dusky with apple trees, where Hawthorne and his wife were used to walk at evening, cheerfully talking as they went. He sleeps there now alone. We cannot bear to think they will leave the gentle, brightfaced lady to rest in one of the damp churchyards of foggy London. But however that maybe, we think that somewhere, where he waited for her, they must have met ere now. We like to fancy that the wife's work is not yet all done; that even in the limitless possibilities of the hereafter, the homely love and care which are left behind us here are needed and waited for; and to believe that through the lives to come this man and his true wife will pass on side by side together.

COMMENCEMENT ITEMS.—The title of A. M. was conferred upon Gov. Perham at Bates College Commencement.—Wendell Phillips has been elected an overseer of Harvard.—Phil. Sheridan was made Doctor of Laws at Chicago University week before last.—Rev. Dr. Porter has been elected President of Union College.—At the Bates College Commencement the degree A. B. was given to a graduating class of seven.—At Princeton Commencement, President Grant was present, also a long list of Senators, Generals, Governors, and Reverends. At the trustees' dinner, Grant sat at the right of Dr. McCosh.—Four Maine boys graduated this year from Harvard.

The *College Mercury* published by the students of Racine College, has this item in its locals: "The latest specimen of sheet music—a baby in bed."

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BY A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE will be put to press by him the coming Autumn. Any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

4t

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July 12. Commencement — Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College — Friday.

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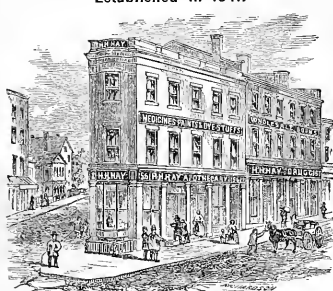
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VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 2, 1871.

No. 8.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

Address communications to THE ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.

THE ORIENT is for sale at 20 Winthrop Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN.

The election of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain as President of Bowdoin is hailed as a most pleasing and auspicious event in its history. Well may the Alumni and students rejoice that the welfare and interest of their *Alma Mater* are to be governed and directed by such a man. And just here, perhaps a brief sketch of his public life may not be devoid of interest.

Gen. Chamberlain, after graduating with high honors at Bowdoin in 1852, went through a course of theological study preparatory to entering the ministry. In the year 1855, however, the chair of the Professor of Rhetoric at Bowdoin became vacant, and being invited to accept the position he at once complied. In this department he remained until 1862, when offering his services to Gov. Washburn for military duty, he received a commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the 20th Maine and soon after left for the Army of the Potomac. You know the rest. No man did more for the suppression of the rebellion, and no one rose more rapidly in military honors than

Gen. Chamberlain. For his heroic action on one occasion he was promoted on the field by Gen. Grant, to the rank of Brigadier-General, and when after the long siege of war was over, and he had returned home with the scars of honorable battle, his people promoted him to the rank of Governor, and this they did not only once, but four times in succession.

Therefore as President of the College, Gen. Chamberlain brings to the position many rare and superior qualifications. Being a man of distinguished ability, admirable scholarship, noble character and brilliant reputation, and possessing as he does, by nature, the social qualities of a gentleman, he enjoys the highest confidence, respect and affection of his fellow men. Though young in years, he has been educated in a school of unceasing and varied experience. Having, therefore, a clear knowledge of human nature and the world as it is, he recognizes the true wants and real necessities of those who are to live and act therein. Mainly through his endeavors, are we indebted for the liberal course of study which is presented in another column. It is the evidence of a progressive mind, and we are led to believe that this man who has been tried and never found wanting, either in the chair as Professor, as Governor, or in the saddle, will be fully equal to the office of his new position, discharging all its duties with ability, faithfulness and acceptance, and reaping for the college a large increase in students, influence and wealth.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE."

The victory is won, and Bowdoin henceforth is to hold a leading position in the ranks of the college world. We only chronicle a well-known fact when we say that from the early dawn of her history down almost to the present time, her province of study, outside of the medical depart-

ment, has embraced but a single course, familiarly known as the classical. To-day she drives the last spike in the parallel track and opens a new and practical route to the goal of *Science* and the field of *Reason*. The college now recognizes for the first time in a wide degree, the tastes and peculiarities of its students. The course devoted to *Science* and the *Arts* which we present elsewhere, is liberal in the broadest sense of the word. It aims to give the student a useful, practical and symmetrical education, fitting him for the actual work of life. Therefore it will deal less with mechanical routine and verbal acquisition, and have more to do with thinking and the formation of independent judgment. Instead of confining the student entirely in some antiquated mummy-pit in deciphering the mouldy manuscripts of the distant past, it leads him on and upward to the heights of *Science* and *Art*, giving him a larger and needed infusion of the living and available truths which belong to the present age. While the new course will place some importance as it must, upon facts, forms and figures, it will place still more on the understanding of their meaning, spirit and purport. The result will not be given without the reason, the effect without the cause, the conclusion without the logic. It will endeavor to deal with the question of education in a philosophical manner, aiming to lead the student carefully on, subjecting the powers of his mind to culture in the most natural order.

It is a matter of fact that the college course in the past has been shaped too much in the interests of a particular class, the education of clergymen, and on their account the classical element has largely predominated. But even this class are beginning to see that something more than Greek roots are necessary to the elucidation of scriptures and the defense of doctrines in these more modern times. Clergymen as well as men of every other profession, should seize upon the elements of practical knowledge. The new course claims no pretension to monopoly. Therefore we hail this "new departure" as the triumph of the liberalism of modern men of modern days, and therefore commend it to the reason and common sense of all.

BOWDOIN'S PROFESSORS.

The list of Bowdoin's professors embraces one new name familiar to all—Walter Wells, admitted to be as high an authority and expert in Physical Geography and Hydrography as can be found in the nation. He was a classmate of ex-Gov. Chamberlain. He has written several valuable treatises on Physical Geography, and is also known as the author of the extended and comprehensive work entitled "The Water Power of Maine." Professor Wells will occupy a chair in the department of Science and the Arts as Professor of Physical Geography and Meteorology.

Wm. W. Thomas has been secured to lecture on the Swedish language. Mr. Thomas has been American Consul to Sweden, and, having given careful attention to the language, will doubtless be an important addition to the list of our instructors. It seems desirable—almost necessary—that the people of Maine have a considerable knowledge of the Swedish language. A large company from that country has already settled in the State, and many others are seeking homes in our cities and villages outside of the settlement.

Dr. Alpheus Packard has been appointed lecturer on entomology. He has been associated with Prof. Morse at the Peabody Academy of Natural Science. During the spring term, Prof. Morse delivered a course of lectures on Zoology before the Medical and Senior classes, and afterward before the public, with such marked success that Dr. Packard, his collaborator, will be received with full confidence.

Judge Appleton, who will deliver a course of lectures on political science, is too well known to need any word from us to inspire confidence. He comes with a good reputation long since established.

The course of lectures on painting, to be delivered by Mr. Willard, will be of especial interest. Mr. Willard's ability is already well known here, some of his fine work having already found its way into the picture gallery, in the portrait of General Howard.

The many friends of the college who are acquainted with Tutor Charles H. Moore, will

also recognize the fitness of the selection. Tutor Moore was a graduate of the class of '70. To the new position he certainly brings all the desired qualifications. More professors are soon to be added to the list.

We have not deemed it necessary to mention the names of those of our instructors whose ability and reputation are already well known not only throughout the State but throughout a great part of the country.

Such names added to the corps of Bowdoin's able professors can but be regarded as sure indications of her future usefulness and success, and no less promising are the steps which have been taken to establish a course of thoroughly practical education.

WELCOME TO '75.

As the new collegiate year opens upon us, strange faces are presented to our view. We give a hearty welcome to the class of '75, and congratulate them as the first class upon which the "new day" has dawned. They enter upon their course of study under circumstances more favorable than any class that has preceded them for many years. We gladly announce to them as they, timidly and as strangers, tread these grounds, that they are no more under the discipline of "sophomoric" rule; but that we meet all upon one common level, animated by the same feelings and working for the same great end. They are no longer subject to that rigid training which Bowdoin's previous classes have undergone; but are governed by that which is more honorable, and are guided by that light which has reason as its source. We give them up to their own manly natures and trust to them as rational beings to show themselves at once worthy of being recorded in the ranks of "old Bowdoin." Already we see the result of the many changes which have recently taken place in our institution. This result is only the murmur of that which is to be the mighty river of progress that is soon to visit us. We feel the bonds of error giving way, which have confined us so long. We trust the class of '75 will ap-

preciate the present as it is, and feel that they are each, one of the workers in this field of advancement, and that they will dare to act on the principle of morality and truth. Again we welcome you to that which is to be to you the dearest spot on earth; to that which is ever to be a source of reflection. Guard it well that your after life may be made pleasing by happy remembrances.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STUDENT AND PROFESSOR.

President Chamberlain, as may be seen in another place, has introduced a new and, we believe, most important measure into his policy,—important to the college as such, and vastly so to the student. We refer to his Thursday evening receptions. The feeling has been entertained by very many of the students,—and the bearing of professors, with few exceptions, has given weight to this feeling,—that there exists between professor and student a gulf which may not be passed until bridged by the college diploma. It is true, students now and again have been invited to the homes of professors, and when the invitation has been accepted, few evenings have been more profitably and pleasantly passed, but still there has always been a sort of restraint lest the professor's time might be infringed upon. Never have the students of this institution felt free to go in and out before the professor at any time.

It may be said that they ought never to feel such freedom. In one sense this is true, but in another, strange as it may seem, much can be said in favor of it. In the first sense this perfect freedom should not be indulged, because it would necessarily consume much time through lack of system; on the other hand, we are creatures of imitation. Before we are aware of it, a motion or tone of some one has by us been reproduced. The All-Wise saw this and met it in the example of his Son. The professor seems to have overlooked this fact, or to have thought it of small moment. He shuts himself up in his study, excepting three times a day, when he may be

seen with eyes bent on the ground as if looking for some lost thing, making his way to the recitation room. He is buried in deep thought, doubtless more congenial to him than recognizing and talking with students. Such is the example set by him, but such example will not do. The student cannot be expected to imitate it. He finds nothing agreeable in it and turns to the example of some one more pleasing, though often most objectionable.

President Chamberlain sees the difficulty and meets it. He will give a social reception to the students each Thursday evening during term time, and thus he proposes to root out the erroneous idea that a student is not to be considered a companion of professors until he can affix A. B. to his name. He means to cultivate among the students a gentlemanly feeling and bearing, which is much needed. His course shows a sound knowledge of the principles of reform. The smallest item is not neglected by the true reformer. The minutest details must receive his attention. He that is faithful in the little will be faithful in the much. Students should be treated as men. Many of them come here young and inexperienced, and one must expect them to do some things which were better omitted, but, on this account, they should not be cast adrift by those under whose immediate care they have been placed. Such boyish actions only show how much they need the professor's influence to bring them up to the plane of perfect manhood.

We are glad to see that the moral as well as mental faculties are to receive their due share of attention. There is no better training for a young man than to recognize him; make him an equal and companion; set him a good example. He will imitate it, for a young man will do the things done by those whom he loves to honor. Let the president go on and soon the ruts of a century will give place to a practical high-way.

There are two hundred Japanese students in various institutions in the United States.

Chicago University has ninety-one students in its Academical Department.

THE ALUMNI RECORD.

All of our subscribers among the Alumni tell us that they are much interested in this department, yet they fail as a general thing to give us any information to make it interesting. Now what we propose to do is this, to ask you again, gentlemen, each and every one, to trouble yourselves just enough to inform us of the doings of those graduates concerning whom you may have any knowledge. A few moments occasionally devoted to this work would not only be of great advantage to us, but of exceeding pleasure to all our graduate readers in the outer world. In this way the knowledge of the whereabouts of many an old friend would come to light.

We shall also be pleased at any time to insert inquiries and answers relative to this department. Let us hear personally from each one of the Alumni. We want to know, gentlemen, what you are doing, and propose to publish it to the world.

At this time it may not be improper for us to say a few words concerning the policy of THE ORIENT. We wish it understood that we shall endeavor to make it distinctly a college paper, open for the discussion of college questions and a record of college news. In this work we shall aim to discuss all subjects in a fair, candid and courteous manner. We shall not allow unwarranted attack upon any person. Slander, personal ridicule and low-mouthed slang we consider as beneath our notice, and the work only of low-bred puppies. As the paper is in the interest of the college, we shall also deem it our duty to sustain the faculty in all wise measures of government. Our only motto is, "Be just and fear not," and we believe on this ground that we shall be supported by all liberal minds and true gentlemen.

Ann Arbor has 1,110 students. Of these 488 are in the Academic, 307 in the Law, and 315 in the Medical department.

Amherst Agricultural College has received a grant of \$150,000 from the Legislature.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

About twenty students board at the "Tontine"; the rest in clubs.

A member of '75 preaches regularly at the Congregational church in Yarmouth.

Judge Appleton has consented to give a course of lectures on Political Science.

The rope pull this fall will prove to be of unusual interest; the knowing ones tell us.

President Chamberlain will not deliver his inaugural address until next commencement.

The class elections will soon take place. The Freshmen are unduly excited over the question.

The moral standing of '74 has been improved by the addition to its ranks of a Methodist minister.

F. W. Waterhouse will captain the first nine this fall. It will be substantially the same as last term.

Our columns are open to contributions on all questions relating to colleges and educational reform.

The Sophomores are attending lectures on chemistry, to Prof. Brackett, every Monday morning.

The College has been presented with a fine altitude and azimuth instrument by the United States Coast-Survey Department.

Gen. Chamberlain will deliver the address at the Agricultural Fair at Bristol, Oct. 5th, and at Dover on the 19th.

The Seniors are studying Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Olmsted's Astronomy and attending lectures on chemistry.

The Seventy-Two boat has been thoroughly repaired, and will probably be used by the college four in the coming State Regatta at Bath.

The mansion usually occupied by the President of the College is vacant and will remain so, Gen. Chamberlain occupying his own residence as a home.

General Chamberlain will not attend to any college recitations but will perform such duties as may fall upon him as the executive officer of the college.

It is a matter of considerable congratulation that permission has been requested to have our collection of paintings exhibited in the Boston Athenæum.

Hon. Amos D. Lockwood, formerly of Lewiston, now of Boston, accepts the office of Treasurer of the college. Mr. Lockwood is also one of the Trustees.

The Senior crew has been selected as follows: W. Lewis, stroke; W. O. Hooker, No. 3; M. Coggan, No. 2; W. C. Shannon, bow; H. M. Heath, spare man.

No more using fly leaves to write excuses upon. Each student has been supplied with printed blanks upon which he must relate his troubles to the Faculty.

Morning prayers are now held at 8.30 A. M., the three recitations following, at 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30. Evening prayers are held at the usual hour, a little before sunset.

Paley is productive of evil effect, we fear. A Senior fresh from a recital of Stephen's "labors, dangers and sufferings," recently perpetrated the following: What was Stephen's song when he was stoned to death? "Rock me to sleep."

Six or seven young ladies, graduates of Brunswick High School, have recently applied for admission to the new course of study.

The Sophomores possess the biggest thing out, in the shape of a tin horn fifteen feet long and having a muzzle capacity of eight inches. Of itself it forms a fair sized band.

The College is soon to erect a new laboratory on the Delta. The second story will be fitted up for an analytical laboratory, capable of accommodating one hundred students.

The Freshman class numbers 53, and nearly one-fourth of these are in the "new course." The Sophomore class has also had an accession of eight. "How's that for high?"

The Juniors have been attending chemical lectures with the Seniors preparatory to entering upon the study of Mineralogy. This was a good move and will be decidedly beneficial.

We earnestly desire to receive the subscription of every member of the Freshman class. Either of the Editors will receive new subscriptions or gratefully accept those remaining unpaid.

Negotiations are being made for the purchase of a six-oared practice shell for the college crew. Who the fortunate pullists are to be, is a question of the future. With the example of the "Aggies" before them, they will "do or die."

The College Library is now open from 11.30 A. M., to 12.30 P. M., and also from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Peucinian is open from 12 to half past, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the Athenian at the same hour on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The President, with his family, will be at home on Thursday evenings, when he will be glad to receive social visits from members, graduates and friends of the college. None, however, who have reason or desire for an interview, need be deterred from calling at other times.

Several additions have been made to the Bowdoin Navy this term, bringing the question of enlarging the boat-house down to a sad necessity. Something must be done by next

spring or things will be in such a crowded state as to warrant a radical change of programme.

There is considerable discussion as to the propriety of issuing a *Bugle* this fall. It is positively necessary that the election should be held as soon as possible, for it is an arduous task to compile so much information even in a term.

The Seniors for most part room in "Sodom" and the South end of Maine, the Juniors the second and third floors of Maine and Appleton, the Sophomores occupy "Gomorrhah" and part of Appleton, while the Freshmen are stowed away in fourth-floor rooms and, in fact, in whatever place the night finds them.

For the benefit of those interested we republish the officers of the Boat Club. First let us say that every member of the college is expected to join the club in order to make a sure thing a success. Commodore, F. A. Ricker; Vice-Commodore, A. G. Ladd; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lewis; Executive Committee, F. A. Ricker, W. C. Shannon, W. A. Blake.

The all-absorbing question is "Shall we have a college regatta this fall?" The unsatisfactory termination of the race Commencement week is the weightiest argument in its favor. If it is the general desire of the college to have a regatta Fair week, some measures should be taken immediately to set the ball in motion. We would humbly propose the idea of having two separate stake-boats next time.

Graduates who desire permanent engagements as teachers, principals, &c., are requested to communicate with the President. There are several good opportunities now open. It is desired that graduates and students should understand that an interest will be felt in their success in life by the officers of the College, and every aid and support in securing advantageous situations will be cordially rendered.

Applications for leave of absence should accord strictly with the blank forms to be furnished for that purpose; and in cases involving absence from recitation or lecture, should have the endorsement of the officer having charge of such

exercise, before they are presented for final action. These applications should be left with the Registrar or President's Messenger, before 12 m., at which hour they will be submitted for decision. At 12.30 they will be returned to the Registrar's office with the final action thereon. The President's official business hours are at 8 A. M., and 12 M. Appointments for private interviews may be made through the Registrar or Messenger.

The famous Red Stockings of Boston, paid us a visit Sept. 22d, and played our boys on the Sagadahoc Fair Grounds in Topsham. A large crowd had gathered to witness the playing of the champions. The Bostons presented their full team, determined to "thrash" our nine in the most approved style.

The summary appended speaks for itself:

BOWDOINS.

	O.	R.	Left on bases.	F. B. hits.	Flies caught.
Deering, C. F. ....	.4	0	0	2	3
Crocker, 2d B. ....	.1	0	4	4	3
Perry, S. S. ....	.3	0	2	2	0
Bradstreet, C. ....	.3	0	2	2	2
Briggs, 1st B. ....	.4	0	0	0	0
Hooker, L. F. ....	.4	0	0	0	3
Waterhouse, P. ....	.3	1	0	1	0
Gerry, 3d B. ....	.3	0	1	1	0
Snow, R. F. ....	.2	0	1	2	2
Total .....	.27	1	10	15	13

BOSTONS.

	O.	R.	Left on bases.	F. B. hits.	Flies caught.
Wright, Geo., S. S. ....	.2	3	2	5	2
Barnes, 2d B. ....	.6	1	0	2	4
Birdsall, R. F. ....	.4	2	1	4	0
McVey, C. ....	.4	2	0	2	1
Spaulding, P. ....	.2	3	1	4	0
Gould, 1st B. ....	.1	4	1	5	2
Schafer, 3d B. ....	.3	3	0	3	2
Cone, L. F. ....	.2	3	1	4	0
Wright, Harry, C. F. ....	.3	3	0	3	0
Total .....	.27	24	6	32	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Bowdoins	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bostons .....	.9	2	0	3	0	1	0	8	1	21

Put out on first—Bowdoins 10, Bostons 10.

Put out on second—Bowdoins 4, Bostons 2.

Fouled out—Bowdoins 2, Bostons 2.

Time of game 2 hours.

The term has opened quietly, and everything augurs a pleasant term, especially for the Freshmen. It seems to be the determination of the Sophomores to let these hitherto persecuted un-

fortunates severely alone. The nerve-rending sound of a solitary horn is occasionally heard at times few and far between, but even this is almost a thing of the past. Forbearance on one side and gentlemanliness on the other, will go a long way towards eradicating the barbarous custom of hazing.

The Annual State Regatta will be holden at Bath, Oct. 4th. There will be a four-oared, a single-scutt, an eight-oared and a double-scutt race, the first prize in each case being the championship of the State. Bowdoin will send two crews as follows: First crew—W. Lewis, stroke; A. G. Ladd, No. 3; A. L. Crocker, No. 2; W. O. Hooker, bow. Second crew—D. A. Robinson, stroke; D. A. Sargent, No. 3; J. F. Elliott, No. 2; A. J. Boardman, bow. Surely such an array of muscle ought to vindicate our claim that we are some on "sailing with an ash breeze."

COURSE OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

We take pleasure in commending to the readers of THE ORIENT the following collegiate course of study, covering a space of four years. A careful perusal of the same, will explain itself. Further information, however, relating to the subject may be found in our advertising columns.

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

The regular studies are Latin, Algebra, Physical Geography and Meteorology, English Language (Etymology), Ancient History, and Elements of Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Latin, Geometry, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Mechanical Powers, English (Syntax), Ancient History, Book-Keeping, Free-hand Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Latin, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Optics, Acoustics, &c. Plane Astronomy, Rhetoric, English (Punctuation, &c.), General History, Commercial Forms, Drawing.

SECOND YEAR — FIRST TERM.

The *regular studies* are French, Surveying and Navigation, General Chemistry, Mechanics, Nature and Transmission of Force.

The *optional studies* are Field Work, Instruments in Surveying, Plots, Plans, &c.; Spherical Trigonometry, Nautical Astronomy, and Use of Instruments in Navigation, History of the Middle Ages, Latin, Logic, Elocution and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

The *regular studies* are French, Rhetoric, General Principles of Law, Chemical Analysis and Philosophy.

The *optional studies* are Analytical Geometry, (Theory of Curves and Surfaces), Mineralogy, Chemical Physics, Topography (Orthographic and Stereographic), Projections, Charts, Maps, &c., Dialling and Levelling, Trigonometrical Surveying, History of France, Latin, Drawing, Shades and Shadows, and Principles of Music.

THIRD TERM.

The *regular studies* are French, Anatomy and Physiology, and Laws of Nations.

The *optional studies* are Chemical Analysis, Conic Sections, Linear Perspective, Isometrical Drawing, Practical Telegraphing, History of England, Latin, Study of Colors, Music and Drawing.

JUNIOR YEAR — FIRST TERM.

The *regular studies* are German, Prime Motors, Water Wheel, Steam Engine, Windmill, Caloric Engine, &c., History of the Elizabethan Age, English Literature.

The *optional studies* are Differential Calculus, Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Dressings, &c., Laboratory Work, Practical Photographing, French, Latin, Water Colors, Oil Painting, Instrumental Music, and Laboratory Physics.

SECOND TERM.

The *regular studies* are German, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Political Economy, History of the United States and English Literature.

The *optional studies* are Integral Calculus, Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Topographical

Engineering (Roads and Bridges), Laboratory Physics, French, Latin, Philology (Science of Language), Water and Oil Painting, and Instrumental Music.

THIRD TERM.

The *regular studies* are German, Botany, Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, (Natural and Artificial States of Plants, their Diseases, Enemies, &c.), Law of Evidence and English Literature.

The *optional studies* are Chemistry, Quantitative Analysis, Laboratory Work, Machinery and Agricultural Implements, Horticulture, Floriculture, Study of Master Pieces, French, Latin, Italian, Music and Painting.

SENIOR YEAR — FIRST TERM.

The *regular studies* are Physical Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Constitution of the United States, Forensic and Argumentative Composition, Study of Master Pieces, and Parliamentary Rules and Practice.

The *optional studies* are Metallurgy, Laboratory Practice, Machines, German, Spanish, Swedish and Anglo Saxon,

SECOND TERM.

The *regular studies* are Moral Philosophy, Critical study of Master Pieces in English Literature, Anatomy and Physiology, and Privileged attendance on Medical Lectures.

The *optional studies* are Entomology, Insects Beneficial and Injurious, Specialties in Machinery, Topographical Engineering and Modern Languages.

THIRD TERM.

The *regular studies* are Moral Philosophy, Geology, Evidences of Christianity, and Kent's Commentaries on American Law.

The *optional studies* are General Principles of Architecture (Theory of Arches, Strength of Materials, &c.), Esthetics, and Cooke's Revelation of Chemistry.

The Post-Graduate Course of Study is now in preparation. Something will depend on arrangements with Professors who are not yet here; but a general outline appears in the advertisement in another column.

ALUMNI RECORD.

CLASS OF '71.

Edwin H. Lord is Principal of the Richmond Academy.

Wm. P. Melcher and Chas. E. Clark are to attend medical lectures at Harvard this fall.

S. O. Hussey has wheeled into the matrimonial line, and now proposes to go West. This is the first new-departure subject in the class.

E. C. Cole is Assistant Principal at Bethel Academy.

J. F. Cheney has gone into the sash, door and blind business.

W. R. White is studying law in Winthrop.

W. F. Sanford has entered the class of '72 in Yale.

Edgar F. Davis is in close confinement at Thomaston—teaching the Academy there.

E. S. Stackpole is Principal of the East Machias Academy.

Kingsbury Batchelder is Assistant Principal of the Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Me.

W. S. Pattee is Principal of the Brunswick High School.

V. D. Price intends to spend the winter in Germany.

A. J. Monroe has been traveling for his health.

'34.—E. H. Downing is one of the prominent carygmens of Galena, Ill.

'49.—Hon. Joseph Williamson, one of the leading lawyers of the State, is in the practice of law at Belfast.

'58.—Robert Ellis is an Attorney and Counsellor, Oconto, Wisconsin. He is also Clerk of the Boards for Oconto county.

'60.—Moses Owen, Esq., has been appointed to a clerkship in the post office at Bath.

'65.—E. J. Millay will represent the town of Bowdoinham in the next Legislature.

'68.—Orville D. Baker will enter the Harvard Law School this fall.

'69.—John C. Coombs is in the law office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, 5 Tremont St., Boston.

'72.—Jehiel Richards is the Principal of the flourishing Academy at Monmouth.

'73.—Albert F. Richardson is teaching school at Round Pond, Bristol.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

The Scottish universities are four in number—the Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. They differ from ours in every respect; first, as to location. While in America a bit of woodland or river scenery is deemed indispensable, and trees, walks, grounds, avenues, a rural community, and moral as well as academic influences are sought, the Scotch universities are in great cities, and perhaps in the meanest and dirtiest parts of those cities.

The professors always address the students as "gentlemen," but there is an uncouthness about them, as if they lived at best in the border lands of uncultivated habits. But disturbance is rare; a little demonstration over, they settle down into regular university routine, and, until spring comes, no more do they leave it than the bear forsakes his winter's cell.

It is organization that the Scottish university lacks. The student may, by paying a pound, become a member, without any examination whatever. He then may enter any one or more classes he pleases by paying an additional fee, usually of three guineas, to the professor in each, who retains it as part supplement of an inadequate salary. In order, however, to graduate, he would be obliged to pass through the regular curriculum, or attendance upon the seven classes of Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic and metaphysics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and rhetoric and English literature.

The graduate "with honors" is very different from the ordinary graduate. He is subjected to a much severer examination, for which he may hold back one year, and even longer, after becoming entitled to an examination for the ordinary degree. Few graduate with honors—about seven or eight per annum in the arts department; and only about one tenth graduate at all.

Under the wide allowance of elective study, class feeling is lost. There is too little college life. The Scotchman's Alma Mater is a bosomless parent. She is not warmly cherished. Her diplomas confer little distinction. But she is politic, Elizabethan, and tries to make her children good scholars by fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and so forth, about 170 in all, in value from a few dollars to eight hundred dollars, tenable, some, for five years, and open to competition, some, by graduates of five years' standing. Attendance is not compulsory; expulsions rare. The students do not assemble for morning and evening prayers, but are an entirely independent body, scattered all over the city in private lodgings. They have no Greek letter societies or class elections. On graduating there is no pipe of peace, no mystic circle, no oration, poem, or parting song; no participation, in short, in those class day exercises which, in America, make the termination of a four years' college course a gala occasion.

These Scottish universities, with sixteen hundred students or over, so united and harmonious, are wonderful bodies. How unlike Cambridge! How unlike Oxford! While the English university is exclusive, the Scottish university excludes none; the rich and poor meet together there, sons of aristocrats and hill-side laborers. Divided on questions of church and state, Scotland is united in her universities, giving not a pretentious education to the few, but a good and useful education to the many.

The leading colleges of the country had the following number of graduates last year: Harvard 157, Yale 103, Princeton 78, Dartmouth 68, Amherst 59, Bowdoin 14, Cornell 40, Wesleyan, Conn., 23, Ohio Wesleyan 46, Hamilton 33, Columbia 31, Lafayette 31, Oberlin 23, Middlebury 15, Vassar 21.—*Ex.*

Colleges do not take the stand in Congress they did forty years ago. Yale has six representatives, Harvard four, Union four, Miami four. Next.—*Ex.* Score Bowdoin one, Wm. P. Frye in the House.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

No doubt a large number are acquainted with the tract called the "Black Valley Road"; many, alas! even with the road itself. But what we desire to say is, that a book has recently been written by Rev. S. W. Hanks, illustrative of this subject, showing the different stages in the drunkard's life. The principal personage of the book is JUG-ON-NOT, the god of the drunkards. The passengers on this great route are taken in at Sippington, and proceeding on past several stations they reach Drunkard's Curve. From this point the train is an express, and passengers for all places beyond are thrown out without stopping the train. Finally they reach Destruction, the last station on the road.

The work is finely illustrated and the argument is strong and conclusive. Prof. J. S. Sewall says of the work: "It is one of the most emphatic temperance lectures that could possibly be addressed to either eye or ear." Orders for the work should be addressed to the Congregational Publishing Society, 13 Cornhill, Boston.

A party of Freshmen went rowing on the river the other day and were upset. A bright Sophomore says that they were not drowned because they were such "good little buoys."—*Ex.*

At the final examinations, Princeton Seniors are examined in every branch of study which they have pursued during the whole course.

A professor wishing to give notice of the postponement of a recitation said: "To-morrow you will recite on Wednesday."—*Ex.*

We would meekly advise the *Nassau Lit.* to pick the beam out of its own eye before it undertakes to criticise its superiors.

Washington University has two young lady Freshmen, with a prospect of more. May they increase and multiply.

In making up his "cash account" recently, a western student inserted this item, "Washing, fifteen cents."

An alumnus of Simpson planted a quart of baked peanuts. Wonderful mental development exhibited!

Chapel exercises are voluntary in the University of California. Good idea.

Watches, Clocks,**JEWELRY,****Silver and Plated Ware,****FANCY GOODS.****Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Promptly Repaired**

AND WARRANTED.

AT THE OLD STAND OF JAMES CARY,

*Mason Street, in Front of the Town Clock.***EDWIN F. BROWN.****GENTLEMEN!**

DO YOU WANT A

STYLISH SUIT OF CLOTHES?

GO THEN TO THE

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**ROBERT ROBERTSON,**

At his New Store under Lemont Hall,

WHO HAS ON HAND THE

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS

From New York and Boston markets,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

IT PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE his goods at his store at the

Corner of Main and Pleasant Streets,**BRUNSWICK.****J. H. LOMBARD,****DENTIST,****DAY'S BLOCK, - - BRUNSWICK, MAINE.****J. Griffin,****PRINTER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER**

TO

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

FOR 50 YEARS, is still at his Old Stand, opposite north end of the Mall, ready to answer all orders in his line.

IT A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE will be put to press by him the coming Autumn. Any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

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PAPER BOATS

Have been rowed by the winners of NINETY RACES since their introduction in 1808, viz., 14 in 1808; 26 in 1809; and 50 in 1870.

For racing and training, they are preferred to those of wood by the midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, by numerous Boat Clubs, and by numbers of the Best Oarsmen in the country.

OUR NEW CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST for 1871 is now ready and will be mailed free on application by letter.

We have in press and shall publish in May, our

ANNUAL

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**AND OARSMAN'S MANUAL**

FOR 1871.

One Large Quarto Volume of 250 pages, printed in colors on tinted paper, containing fifty fine illustrations on wood, and four large folding plates (12 x 40 inches), strongly bound in muslin. Price \$5 00.

BRIEF OF CONTENTS.**INTRODUCTION.** Chapter I.—General History of rowing as a means of physical training, in England and the United States during the past fifty years.

Chapter II.—General Classification and description of boats. Wooden and paper boats compared. General discussion of the details of racing boats.

Part I. Detailed description of all the different varieties of boats, oars and sculls built by us, fully illustrated. Details of care and repair, cost of shipment, &c.**Part II.** Hints to oarsmen on rowing and training. Books to be consulted. Best boats for beginners and adepts. Hints on the organization of boat clubs. Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of five prominent clubs in the United States.**Part III.** On boat racing. Rules adopted by the highest authorities. Races won by Paper Boats 1808, '69, and '70. Harvard vs. Yale and Oxford vs. Cambridge races, and those of the most prominent Regatta Associations in the United States.**Part IV.** Complete list of the Boat and Rowing Clubs of the United States and Canada, on the 30th November, 1870, with full details of each club in regard to their officers, organization, Constitution and By-Laws, Boat Houses, Boats. Estimated value of property, and description of the course each uses for rowing.**Part V.** Plans, sections, elevations and descriptive details of Boat Houses, costing from \$150 to \$5000, with bills of material and all necessary data for building purposes.

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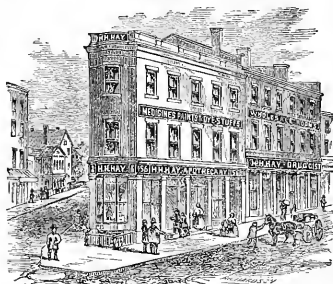
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

No. 9.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,

J. G. ABBOTT,

H. M. HEATH,

O. W. ROGERS.

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TERMS—\$2 00 a year; single copies, 15 cents.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 20 Winthrop Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

Since the question of the next national college regatta has been opened by the *College Courant*, it is proper that we should humbly and meekly assert our position in the coming struggle of words, as we intend at a future time to be powerfully represented in the struggle of oarsmanship. Yale conceit is singular, and in fact, peculiarly their own. There seems to be an indefinable something in New Haven air which produces conceit in immeasurable quantities. Possibly this fact may be some palliation for the enormity of the insult gratuitously tendered by the *Courant* to the "smaller colleges." That any man, ignorant of boating, knowing nothing of the state of the science in other institutions, should by a single stroke of the pen undertake to rule out all but Harvard and Yale, on account of supposed inferiority, is an undiluted insult not to be swallowed in silence. Is the masterly performance of the Agriculturals forgotten? Is it forgotten how easily they defeated the Harvards, Yale's acknowledged superiors in every

manly sport? It may be said in reply that Harvard did not present her best crew. That makes but little difference, for Harvard never had a crew equal to that of the sturdy farmer boys. 16.47 will go on record as the fastest time ever made by a college crew. But the course was straightway, it may be said. Upon such a sluggish course as that of Ingleside, as good time can be made against as with the current; hence, if there had been a stakeboat to turn, it would have made no material difference. Twenty seconds in turning and twenty seconds on account of the difference of currents would have made the time 17.27, beating the time of the famous Wilbur Bacon crew over fifteen seconds.

It is useless folly to attempt to disparage the well-earned victory of the Agriculturals by puerile quibbling, for it will stand a stinging rebuke to Yale's conceited pretensions. "Hopeless to contend with the two leading (?) colleges." We are exceedingly glad to hear it. Courage and gas, it is said, will ensure success in life, but it needs something else to win honor with the oars. Skilled, trained muscle, is the one thing needful. Not a fancy stroke by any means, but a sturdy, long, sweeping, graceful stroke is what Down Easters call a sign of good oarsmanship. Of what avail is this boasted experience of years? When the members of one crew leave the "University" do they transmit their superior skill to the new men who are to occupy their seats in the boat? Do these new men enter upon rowing, full-fledged oarsmen, having the experience of a quarter of a century centered in their muscles? The veriest tyro can easily see the absurdity of such a fallacious claim. The patient instruction of a Josh Ward will counterbalance the apparent benefit arising from years of that experience which has benefited the past, but does not affect the present. It would be policy for our loosely informed contemporary, the *Courant*, to investigate the principles

of boating a little more thoroughly, lest its ignorance should entice it into still greater blunders. Much study is a weariness to the flesh, but we must urgently advise more patient research and more practical knowledge in the case of our brother journal. Now in regard to the plan proposed by that master of the science of boating, the *Courant*, viz.: It is eminently proper that no more than two colleges should contest in the race, and hence Harvard and Yale (of course) should row with each other; also that these two should take the initiative in inviting the "smaller" colleges to appoint races with one another at the same time and place, the crew making the best time to win the championship.

Thanks for the compassion exhibited, but we respectfully decline! It would be extremely gratifying to Yale to avoid a contest with the Agriculturals, as they would if this smooth, oily proposition were accepted. It is a well-known fact that the interest in a boat race is measured by the number of contestants. The crews themselves feel that their prospect of winning is much increased. The utter foolishness of this part of the proposition is so palpably evident that we will not waste time by enlarging upon its demerits. "Yale and Harvard should row together." For this reason, that the insignificant crew at first despised and deemed unworthy of notice has loomed up to gigantic proportions, and Yale upon its lofty pedestal of conceit trembles lest she too may feel the power of this "small college." With 16.47 staring her in the face her knees tremble and she seeks to run away from the dread monster by pushing forward a chimerical plan, which merits the cries of derision it is receiving from all quarters. Let us modify the last statement somewhat and say the plan proceeds from Yale's exponent of journalistic blackguardism. Inasmuch as the *Courant* has been supported by Yale in the past, we may reasonably suppose, however, that its child-like prattle is upheld at the present time. In coupling the colleges together, we find Bowdoin and Dartmouth, Cornell and Williams and such unequal contests, laid out for the "inferior" colleges. Wonderful judgment! Bowdoin, with a fine

course and considerable experience, to contend with Dartmouth, having no aquatic facilities at all! Cornell, very large and good privileges with Williams, small and an inferior course. The originator of this plan gives as a reason for its proposal his fears lest the efforts of many of the "smaller" colleges would be looked upon with pity and contempt. We know it; we can realize how crestfallen the farmer boys must have felt coming in far ahead of Yale's annual conqueror. No doubt at Yale they know how defeat feels; their twenty years of experience have burned that idea into their hearts if nothing more. This exceedingly deep and interesting article continues in the same strain, giving to the poor, ignorant, small colleges advice, which we for one thankfully receive and scornfully despise. When we wish advice upon such a subject, we will ask for it, and not accept as very weighty the senseless articles emanating from one who to his own ridicule displays his thorough ignorance of boating.

In the meanwhile we will continue our rowing and endeavor next July to teach the "upper tendon" of American colleges that Maine corn-fed muscle, clad in homespun, will press hard against the oiled ringlets and kid gloves of its aristocratic and concealed neighbor. It is an old and trite saying that,

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Even with a slight modification it remains equally true,

"Strong crews from 'small' colleges go."

If any one is skeptical concerning this new version, we will respectfully refer him to the late Ingleside regatta, where a "strong crew" from the Agricultural College of Mass., went to the tune of 16.47.

Vive la "new departure" of the *Courant*.

We heard it stated recently, by good authority, that our collection of paintings was considered the fifth in rank in the country. The most valuable picture is a portrait by Vandyke, for which \$30,000 has been offered and refused.

THE LIBRARY SOCIETIES.

In these columns last year, something was said concerning the management of general societies, and we deem the subject of sufficient importance to warrant a second notice. As was then stated, these libraries are run in an exceedingly loose manner in all their departments, but more especially in the financial. Every person at the time of joining either of the general societies is required to pay a certain sum as initiation fee; during his college course, a small tax each term, and besides these, fines for violating rules and regulations. This is all right and proper, every one must admit, but there is no way to collect such bills,—we are glad to be able to say that such indebtedness is not plenty. Unless the members will of their own accord step up like gentlemen and like gentlemen pay their honest debts, the fact that such debts are due is of no more advantage to the libraries than so many soap bubbles would be, because the libraries can never get hold of the money.

Any organization whose finances are unsound is certainly in an unhealthy condition. Finance is the very blood of all such institutions. If, then, the finance be unstable and uncertain, the life-giving element fails to distribute the necessary nutriment to all parts, and the patient sickens and dies. Our libraries are threatened by this same disease. The circulation is becoming imperfect, and its effects upon the whole body begin to manifest themselves. Some of these effects are, want of financial blood,—a very little now being required to nourish a vast surface of wasted tissue,—tottering body, which swings from side to side as if doubtful whether to stand or fall. This condition certainly suggests the propriety of consulting a physician, and we beg pardon for acting in that capacity long enough to prescribe once for the failing patient.

First, we say, remove the cause of the disease. Adopt such a course as will at once increase the vitality and at the same time regulate circulation. Secondly, this can be done only by forcing into the system a little of that *iron* rule which sustains the College Library and Reading Room. Figures aside, the plan is just

this. Let the members of the general societies pass a resolution to the effect that all debts at the end of each college year shall be added to the term bills of such indebted students, and thirdly, we do not mean by this that we would add new duties to the college librarians. We would have the management of the general societies just as they now are, with the exception of placing their financial affairs on a firm foundation. We advocate such measures only as shall enable the libraries to collect pay for all books lost, stolen, or carelessly kept over time, fines for violating privileges, term taxes and initiation fees.

With such a policy, we should not forever behold so many places on our library shelves unoccupied, places which have not been filled for terms! The missing books which should fill our shelves, are in the possession of thoughtless students, who do not heed the call to return the same, because the only penalty attached to such detention cannot be inflicted. Let us have a “new departure” in this respect. Let us have these crooked ways made straight; the weak made strong; that which is unstable put on a firm and durable foundation. Then the former glory of Athenæa and Peucinia will shine again with all its wonted lustre, and all their sons shall shout for joy. We recommend that this matter be brought before the societies at their next annual initiation.

LECTURES ON POLITICAL SCIENCE.

A man's education is beneficial to himself and to the world just in that degree in which he is able to apply it to useful and practical ends. The student may toil many years laying up in the storehouse of his memory lengthy rules and extensive formulas, but unless he is able to put those rules and formulas to a good and useful purpose, his education becomes a failure and a humbug. The world in which we live is busy, progressive, and ever changing, and if we would have an education which we can wield therein as a power and a benefit, we must see to it that it shall be so shaped and modified as to enable

us to cope successfully with the world's real obstacles and influences, otherwise stuffed, deformed and cramped in mind, trained without regard either to wants, sense or system, we shall be about as useful in society as pop guns in war. What we really desire and need is to be able to seize the work and opportunities of the world by the handles. And on this account we look with considerable favor upon the course of study embraced in the "new departure." Its ideas and plans face directly out toward the actual needs and practice of life. But one of its very best and most modern designs is the one which offers to the student a course of lectures on Political Science. Now it matters not what profession a man may choose to follow, each and every one must be a citizen, and "as such" he should have a thorough knowledge of the duties devolving upon him. Though in a great measure he may be secluded, yet he is one of the grand whole. His work may be humble, yet it forms a part of the total of human action. There is no one, however obscure, who does not exert an influence either for good or evil upon his fellow men, and shape in some degree the destinies of his country. The smallest pebble though dropped in mid ocean is felt on the farthest shore. So the influence of each and every individual, however lowly, however obscure, will live and be felt far on in the distance of the future. Our students, more than any other class, are to become in a great degree the moulders of public and private action. How desirable then it is, both for their own and the public good that they should make these large interests which are to be consigned to them a part of their study. Never has there been greater need of wisdom and reform in the political world than to-day. But if there is to be any change it must come from our educated men, men who not only have intellectual power to act, but who will act aright. And in order that such men may be produced, they must have a thorough knowledge of the great principles of political science. When they have gained this they will be better fitted to perform the duties of citizenship and govern and control the thoughts of those who are their inferiors.

In introducing this course of lectures by

Judge Appleton, President Chamberlain has provided a blessed necessity. We only trust that he may go on in his good work, hoping that his progressive ideas may yet form the pivot on which this whole question of educational reform may be made to swing.

The Junior class election resulted as follows : President, A. E. Herrick ; Vice President, G. S. Mower ; Orator, C. E. Smith ; Poet, J. A. Cram ; Historian, F. A. Wilson ; Prophet, J. F. Elliott ; Secretary, N. D. A. Clark ; Treasurer, A. C. Fairbanks ; Committee of Arrangements, G. E. Hughes, A. P. Wiswell, A. L. Crocker ; Committee on Odes, A. J. Boardman, D. A. Robinson, L. F. Berry.

The boat race at Bath resulted rather unfortunately for Bowdoin. The class of '73 entered their boat, and their crew would have started in the race, had it not been for the breaking of an oar. On account of the late hour of starting the race could not be postponed, and Bowdoin was left unrepresented. The race was won by the Longshorem of Portland. Time, 19.41.

We have received a copy of "Yale and Harvard Boat-Racing," from the publishers. Although dissenting from the position taken by the compiler, whose sympathies are evidently with Yale, we consider it a valuable pamphlet, which should be in the hands of every man interested in the Yale-Harvard embroglio.

We intend ere long to publish some interesting reminiscences of college life and college jokes. They are to be written by an old graduate who has attained a national reputation as a writer. Now is the time to subscribe, if you wish to be sure of obtaining copies containing the above.

We must again urge upon the members of the Freshmen class, the propriety of their becoming subscribers to THE ORIENT.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

One by one the Junior "plugs" appear.

The greater part of the Freshmen have joined the base ball club.

The Seniors have finished Paley and commenced Butler's Analogy.

The gymnastic exhibition will be held in Le-mont Hall, as we learn from headquarters.

Prof. Morse is to deliver a course of lectures soon, on Natural History, to the citizens of Portland.

The fishing season is over and the societies have retired from the field, taking six Freshmen apiece.

The Juniors are studying English Literature, Tacitus, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and German.

The college grounds are beginning to put on the dreary look of winter, suggesting coal fires, and the like.

One of the departures from old customs this year, is that of requiring declamations from the Freshman class.

An irreverent Freshman says he doesn't exactly like going to church in a barn and sitting on the scaffold for the sake of hearing the minister preach out of a stall.

Prof. John S. Sewall preached in the First Parish Congregational Church of Augusta, a week ago Sunday.

The Freshman class has been receiving new acquisitions lately, making it one of the largest classes Bowdoin ever had.

Prof. Rockwood recently delivered an instructive lecture to the Senior class, on the Astronomy of the Ancients,

The Junior crew this fall is as follows: A. L. Crocker, stroke; A. G. Ladd, 3d; D. A. Robinson, 2d; A. J. Boardman, bow.

The bowling alley is becoming the public resort. The rolling of balls and clashing of pins makes music to the ears of many.

The pools in Portland on the State Regatta, sold in many cases with the Bowdoin as first choice. At Bath they sold third.

In the prayer the first Sunday of the term special mention was made of those "*fresh* from their homes." No joke intended.

The College Library is to be transferred to the south wing of the chapel. The north wing will be occupied by the Maine Historical Society.

A Junior says he is going to cut the chapter on "Liquids in Motion," as he had an experimental knowledge of it during his Freshman year.

We would call the attention of the "powers that be," to the condition of affairs in East College, and suggest a little better management there.

They who "trip the light fantastic toe" occasionally, have been trying to start a course of assemblies. As a failure it was a first class success.

The annual foot-ball match between the Sophomores and Freshmen is over, and '74 is highly elated at the result. Why not have another?

After careful deliberation the committee on the Classical School, appointed by the Congre-

gational Conference, selected Hallowell as the most desirable location for the classical school which is intended to serve as a "feeder" for Bowdoin.

The old sun-dial is to be remounted on the stone pillar near Massachusetts Hall. May its period of usefulness last longer than before and its shadow never grow less.

It is currently reported that there is to be no more making up of separate recitations. It is imperative, however, that students should be prepared at the examination.

The fall rope-pull is over, and contrary to the usual order of things the Freshmen are highly elated at their success. The Sophomores fought nobly, but fate had decided against them.

The gymnastic exhibition this fall will be far superior to any ever given at Bowdoin. Of the tumbling, bar performances, and such higher gymnastics, we will say more at some future time. A class of Sophomores will perform the club exercises, and a class of Freshmen will display their ability in exercising with the dumb-bells.

On account of the repairs going on in the south wing of the chapel, the College Bugle election was held in the Memorial Hall. The meeting was organized by the choice of J. G. Abbott as Chairman and H. M. Heath as Secretary. Samuel L. Gross was almost unanimously elected as Senior editor, and after several unsuccessful ballots A. P. Wiswell, A. F. Moulton and W. A. Blake were elected to serve as Junior editors.

This business having been transacted, next came the annual rush or "hold-in," as we call it. Promptly at the word "go," the archmen swung into position, and the Freshmen encouraged by their success at the rope-pull the preceding night rushed on to victory or death. But alas! the frailty of human hopes. The star of '74 was in the ascendancy, and '75 retired from the field with the following losses and mishaps: one tooth, three handfuls of hair, one coat sleeve, one eye in mourning, one enlarged forehead, and several minor bruises.

COLLEGE RECITATIONS.

May there not be some needed reforms as regards the number and manner of conducting our college recitations. In the first place would it not be decidedly better if they were fewer in number and the lessons accordingly lengthened. In this way a subject which a class might be studying could be taken up and treated for once and all as a whole, and then some clear, definite, and connected ideas would be gained about the matter in question. As it is now we are governed wholly by paragraphs. The idea which should be taken in, masticated and swallowed entire, at once is halved, quartered and otherwise divided into three, four or five recitations. In this manner our efforts fritter away almost into nothingness. Consequently when the student has taken a sufficient number of these paragraph leaps to have finished the subject, he has mastered it about as well as a general would a hostile city which he would attempt to bombard by the use of small arms, at a distance, using his powder entirely in this way, instead of cramming, from time to time, a lot of it down a cannon's throat and letting the enemy have it right square in the broadsides, thus effectually taking the city and shaking "daylight" out of its very inmates.

Classes we assert should take up their lessons as much as possible by subjects, be it "the dangers, labors and sufferings of the Apostles," "the parallax of the moon," or the characteristics of an ancient "shoemaker." If the text books which we now use won't permit of this, throw the worthless things away, and get something which will.

If the subject which is being discussed is worthy of notice, let the professor give the students a "familiar talk" on the matter, and request the students also to "read up" on the subject beforehand. In short do anything which will arouse more interest than there is at present in our recitations. Get out of these mechanical ruts if possible. So doing, we shall avoid many "serious pull-backs."

Yale has established a School of Philology.

ALUMNI RECORD.

CLASS OF '66.

Chas. M. Beecher is in the wholesale lumber business, in Albany, N. Y., firm of Beecher & Silliman.

Chas. A. Boardman is in the firm of Geo. A. Boardman & Co., lumber merchants, Calais.

Delavan Carleton is in the drug business, in Manistee, Mich.

Sylvester B. Carter is doing a large insurance business, in Newburyport, Mass.

Ezekiel H. Cook is Principal, and Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Mental and Moral Science, in the State Normal School of the First District, West Chester, Chester County, Penn., with a salary of \$3,500.

John P. Gross is teaching in Montclair, N. J.

John J. Herrick is in the law firm of Hardy & Herrick, 125 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. K. Hinkley is with Rust Bros. & Bird, wholesale druggists, 43 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

George F. Holmes is practicing law with A. A. Strout, in Portland.

Charles E. Webster is in the practice of medicine, in Portland.

'44.—Hon. C. W. Goddard has been appointed postmaster of Portland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Davis.

'60.—Attorney General Reed recently went to Rockland to take part in a murder trial. He lately secured the conviction of a murderer in Medway.

'60.—The name of J. W. Symonds was prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. Goddard as Judge of Cumberland Superior Court.

'70.—D. T. Timberlake is teaching the Academy at Wilton.

'70.—Not long since we announced the fact that D. S. Alexander had taken up his abode at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and had become associated with R. G. McNiece as one of the Editors and Publishers of the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly

Gazette, one of the leading Republican sheets of that State. To-day, from the cards before us, for which our thanks are due, we can say that another partner has been added to the firm, that is to the Alexander portion of it, and consequently the name of Alice Colby has been changed, and the card now reads "Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Alexander."

'70.—Keene and Collins have received appointments as teachers in the Boston High School, with salaries of \$2,400. There were sixty applicants for the two vacancies.

'71.—W. S. Dennett is attending medical lectures at Harvard.

'71.—S. O. Hussey is dangerously ill at his home in Newburgh.

'72.—G. M. Whitaker is editor and one of the publishers of the Southbridge *Journal*, Southbridge, Mass.

The literary societies have followed the plan adopted last year, of dividing the new students equally, each taking half. Both will probably hold meetings for debate during the year in order to be just in selecting the contestants for the gold medal.

Place, astronomical recitation-room; subject, the use of the sextant. Professor—Mr. C., if you should look at a star through the telescope, what would you see? C. (with one eye towards the class, the other cocked up towards the heavens)—See the star, I suppose.

The *Trinity Tablet* comes to us with its usual overplus of literary (?) matter.

The Freshman class at Dartmouth numbers sixty-five; that of Hamilton fifty.

Colby has opened its doors to women. One Fresh(wo)man has already entered.

Froude, the English historian, expects to lecture in this country the coming winter.

A Hamilton student says his sister "can everlastingly paw ivory and howl like a mule."

COLLEGE NEWS.

Madison has educated over 1500 clergymen.

Racine beat Evanston at base ball, 33 to 28.

Virginia University has seventeen secret societies.

A Junior ode to his washer-woman—\$5 27.
— *College Times*.

There were twenty-four conversions at Dartmouth, last year.

Dartmouth has received \$80,000 in gifts during the past year.

A Professorship of Celtic is to be established in Edinburgh University.

The president of the University of Athens, Greece, is elected annually.

Trinity is to have a fine Gymnasium built for the benefit of its students.

The Atalantas of New York beat the Yale '73 crew. Time 19.06 1-2 and 19.15 1-2.

It is proposed at Yale to publish an annual, containing all the prize essays and orations of the year.

The annual increase of Oxford University, England, is £875,000, and that of Cambridge is £750,000.

President Caswell of Brown, has announced his intention to resign at the end of the present academic year.

At Yale, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon took thirty-four men each. Alpha Delta Phi took sixteen.

The best fencer at Heidelberg last year, was an American, from Kansas, and the greatest beer drinker a Kentuckian.

The Williams *Quarterly* and *Vidette* have been united. We hardly consider the new arrangement equal to the old.

Three ladies graduated from Oberlin in 1841, being the first ladies who have received a literary degree in this country.

Ashland, the former residence of Henry Clay, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky, for \$90,000.

The next convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity will be held with the Delta Chi Chapter at Cornell, next November.

A Professor at Ann Arbor is said to have defined a "dead-beat escapement" by referring to a Junior who invariably left the class when roll-call was over.

The father of a student, supposing he was quoting scripture, said, as he saw his son returning from vacation: "Here comes the fatted calf." The son was probably from Harvard.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is going to lecture for the benefit of the Cornell Boat Club. Horace Greeley will go and do likewise. President White is an active member of the club, though it is understood he refuses to row.

Professor Agassiz says Maine was the first formed land of the new world, that here the solid land first appeared, and here the "Laurentian Hills" stood above the waters, and first showed to the world a rising continent.—*Courant*.

Tuesday A. M., college in confusion of moving. R. L. (anxious to sell his old furniture): "Have you obtained a carpet yet?" Incomer (very green): "N-n-no, I have observed that very few of the rooms have carpets on them and have decided not to get one.—*Yale Courant*."

Williams has chosen its College six. Their stroke and captain is a Maine boy. Middletown has done the same, having a Maine boy for bow oar, however. Boating at Amherst is about dead. At Brown, however, they are organizing for the next campaign, nothing daunted by their ill luck of last July. Cornell is also working hard.

COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETIES.

BY HON. C. H. HILL.

The two great benefits of Debating Societies to young men are the training they give them in debate, and the knowledge acquired in them of parliamentary law. We do not regard the essay writing and the delivery of written speeches, commonly called orations, as of equal importance; for these are a part of the regular scholastic training acquired in college, and the

turn of each member to prepare them comes too seldom for the exercise to be of much practical benefit. But the training derived from carefully prepared disputations in the lower classes and from extemporaneous debate, open to the whole society but naturally principally confined to the upper classes, is of a kind for which the ordinary *curriculum* does not provide, and which, even if it did, cannot be gained so thoroughly and effectually as in a literary society. As General Garfield said, what one learns in a debating society is the art of "thinking upon his legs"—the art of arranging while speaking the thoughts which pass so rapidly through the brain, of selecting, of condensing and expressing them in clear and forcible, and, at the same time, in pure and even eloquent language. That is the art which must be attained by any one seeking to be an effective extemporaneous speaker. A few favored individuals have it to a good degree of excellence by nature—most great speakers have learnt it, as Macaulay says, "at the expense of their audience."

Now, in order to be in a position favorable for acquiring this art, certain things are necessary: First, an audience. The larger this is the better, up to about one hundred. A man can never learn to debate well with only eight or ten hearers, and fifteen or twenty are more embarrassing than fifty or sixty are. On the other hand, the audience must not be too large.

The third thing required is an able opponent. No man can become a powerful speaker if what he says is to pass unchallenged. At the bar and in the Senate, the orator knows that he is to be followed by an opponent watching eagerly for any weakness in reasoning and recklessness in statement, any latent ludicrousness in illustration, and that his reasoning, his facts, and his rhetoric, will be exposed to merciless criticism; and knowledge of this, and his fear of the consequences, cause him to weigh every word that he utters with the greatest possible care. The blows which one receives in forensic and parliamentary discussion teach him the necessity of displaying a reasonable degree of fairness toward his opponent; for the more candid a debater is the less does he lay himself open to attack.

This power of resisting attack can only be gained in contest with one's equals. Of all public speakers and controversialists, clergymen suffer most from want of such training. From the necessities of the case, their argument in the pulpit is not criticised, and their statements are not impugned, and they often become as weak in the one as they are careless in the other, and when attacked, they are tempted to resort to *ex cathedra* assertions, and ill-judged anathemas; and thus arises that charge of unfairness in argument generally made against them, and which has its origin in causes that are their misfortune rather than their fault. Too frequently has it been the case that in defending the truths of their Holy Religion, instead of admitting the right of discussion in respect to them, and remembering that the truth can never be overthrown by it, they have begun their defense of it by silently assuming as axiomatic propositions that the truths of Christianity, as they have been taught them, admit of no question, and that their antagonist must be either stupid or dishonest to dispute it; and they found, upon these premises, an argument perfectly conclusive to their own minds. Nor is it clergymen alone who suffer in this respect. A lawyer who has been holding judicial office for ten or a dozen years finds himself at a great disadvantage when he returns to the bar, where he is no longer treated with the deference he received on the bench, and where his opinions, no longer decisions, are treated like the statements of any one else. Mr. Addington, too, who had presided as speaker in the House of Commons, in a manner that gave him a brilliant reputation, on becoming Prime Minister made a pitiable figure in debate, when attacked by the trenchant argument of Fox, the scornful invective of Pitt, and the, perhaps, still more galling ridicule of Canning.

Literary societies, therefore, are needed to teach a man how to bear calmly, and how to resist and return an attack; and, therefore, as hard blows should be given as is consistent with the high breeding and courtesy that ought ever to characterize the discussion of gentlemen. Where the audience consists of persons of about

the same age, attainments, and condition, they can be given and received with good humor, or, at least, without serious offence or mortification, while they are disagreeable enough under all circumstances, to teach the lessons we have referred to.

It is singular to how extraordinary a degree intellectual, like manual occupations are, after all, mere trades, that can be learnt by all people of average ability, but which as a rule must be learnt as much as shoemaking or carpentering. Public speaking is in this respect like any other trade. A man, if he will only learn how, need not be a very able one to become a very successful preacher, lawyer or parliamentary dialectician, and the debating societies of the college, the divinity school and the law school, are the places in which the early apprenticeship can be served. Presence of mind and power of expression may be acquired there as well as anywhere else. Perfection is only attained after years of serious application to the pursuit when it has become the business of life.

But, besides the power of debate, the student learns, in the literary society, something about parliamentary law—those rules and usages which have become the common law of deliberative bodies in all English-speaking countries, and which, while differing in details, are the same in principle every where in them. They can never be so well or so easily learned by theoretical examination as they can be by practice, and the member of any body, in which they are even superficially understood, takes them in by absorption.

Nor can we perceive that the excitement attending society election is injurious. If the societies are well attended, their offices will be sought after, and to desire to hold them is a perfectly innocent and even a laudable ambition. Of course these electoral contests will not always be conducted with fairness; they may be attended with heat and bad feeling; the most worthy candidate may not always be chosen. These, however, are evils which might be predicted of every election that has ever taken place, of every kind and every degree of importance, from that of President of the United

States, or Pope of Rome, down to the most insignificant. The worst of them is better than entire stagnation, and this may, at least, be said of a college election.

We have said nothing about the knowledge acquired in the training of a literary society, because it may be urged that this can be got by reading, although we are not prepared to say that the same kind of knowledge can be thus gained. The three kinds of training which a man needs have never been distinguished more admirably or concisely than in the well known saying of Bacon: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man," and this second named discipline is as important, perhaps, in ordinary life, more important, than the other two.

In conclusion, we will endeavor to answer the very natural objection: "After all, what is the great benefit of this training to a young man, which will justify the time these societies will take from his studies, and from his general reading, and the trouble and expense attending its acquisition by means of them?" Our answer is, that in all intellectual work, the world looks to the liberally educated man to take the laboring oar. In a public meeting of any kind, who is to do the work of organizing it, of directing its proceedings, of guiding its conflicting and inchoate opinions, if not the man who has been through college? The great majority of us will never belong to any legislative assembly; only a part of us are looking forward to a career at the bar, but any one is liable, indeed all are likely, to be at some time in a position where our fellow citizens will require these duties from us. No man, as a rule, is educated to thoroughly practical life, if he does not carry away from college at least the rudiments of that education which will enable him to express himself clearly and readily, both on paper and orally on his feet. As all may hereafter feel the need of this culture, therefore no wise man will neglect the means of getting it.

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Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

4t

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INTRODUCTION. *Chapter I.*—The past and present condition of rowing in England and America in its relation to physical education.

Chapter II.—Boats classified. History of modern racing boats. *Chapter III.*—Description of the modern wooden shell boat. Its merits and defects considered. *Chapter IV.*—Paper boats. Their history. Method of construction. Advantages and disadvantages. Evidences of their excellence and success. *Chapter V.*—Technical terms used to describe the drawings of boats. Essential points required in racing shells. *Chapter VI.*—General discussion of the beam, depth, length and lines of racing shells, considered in their relation to buoyancy, stability, displacement and the resistance of the water. *Chapter VII.*—Practical hints on the selection of boats for racing, hunting and exercise. General divisions of the body of the work.

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PART FOURTH. A Directory of the 273 Boat Rowing and Hunting Clubs and Associations of the United States and British Provinces in existence on the 30th Nov., 1870, giving the names and P. O. address of their officers, (some 200 in all), number of active and honorary members, description of the rowing course used by each, number and kind of boats on hand, and the value of their real and personal property.

PART FIFTH. Hints on the construction of Boat Houses, with plans and specifications of five, costing from \$150 to \$5000, (with 7 plates).

This work was promised early in 1871, but in consequence of its magnitude it was found impossible to publish it at the time proposed. No expense has been spared to make it a standard work on the subject of which it treats, and it will be found to contain a large mass of information never before printed. The Directory of the Clubs is alone worth the price of the work.

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Professor of Latin; and Registrar.CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II.
Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.
Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.
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PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

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Medical Library, . . . 3,550
Pecunian, . . . 6,850
Athenæan, . . . 6,650

Total, . . . 32,588

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00.
Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$10 00 to \$14 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement — Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College — Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences — Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College — Thursday.

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Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

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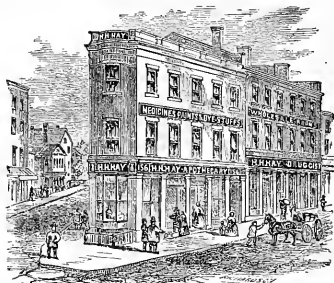
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

No. 10.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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THE ORIENT is for sale at 20 Winthrop Hall, Bowdoin College. Also by J. Griffin and B. G. Dennison, Brunswick; and A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.

Every person is after truth, or else his ideas of education are erroneous. An education which is made up largely of untruths is little better than no knowledge at all. The mind is developed by such training, but it is in the wrong direction. It requires more labor to obtain a harvest of grain from ground cultivated and covered by weeds than from uncultivated ground. So with a mind which has been developed by grasping wrong ideas and untruths. It is more difficult to remove the wrong from such a mind than to plant the right in virgin soil. This brings us to the point in hand. Ten pages in some scientific work is assigned as the lesson. More or less time has been spent upon it. In recitation questions are asked and such answers as have been gathered from the text-book are given, but alas! the student is told that the text is all wrong. That the fact is not as stated, but some other way, which way is forthwith explained. Now this question naturally arises: Was that class of students benefited by preparing a lesson from a text-book, parts of which are untrue?

Was it better for them to learn a wrong statement concerning a fact than it would be not to have any knowledge of such fact? Certainly not!

Does it seem sufficient reason for continuing such a text-book to say that it is the best we can get? "Bad success" to such books and their authors—better have none at all.

We can not but believe that a great mistake is made in the manner of conducting recitations in college as well as in schools of a lower grade. During a child's first years his education is obtained almost entirely by sight and feeling. That the fire will burn the child's finger if brought in contact with it, though a dozen times repeated, will not, from the very nature of the case, leave so clear and satisfactory a conviction as one actual contact will do. Indeed there are unintelligible terms or words used in the telling which leave a very vague idea on the child's mind of just what is meant, which actual experience at once and forever removes. The child does not know fully what is meant by the term, "the fire will burn," and to explain its meaning would lead to a long discussion made up of other terms equally obscure, but let him now suffer from a burn and the whole difficulty is cleared up at once. As it is with children so with men—"children of a larger growth." In chemistry, for instance, one may study and recite his proportional part of H_2O , N_2O , N_2O_2 and SO_2 , but he hardly distinguishes one formula from the other, and for his life cannot tell which means which. Alternate letters and figures are all that he brings from the recitation; but let him assist in forming the compounds thus symbolized and he never will forget them. Practically this cannot be done for want of time, therefore we are driven to the next best thing,—the blackboards. We have great faith in blackboard teaching, for we have seen it used to good advantage in giving instruction in geography, grammar, reading, spelling,

philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, as well as arithmetic. We are glad to say that some of our Professors are awake to its importance and are making good use of it, but we cry out for more in every branch of instruction. Every chalk mark made upon the board has its counterpart at the same time impressed upon the mind, not easily to be effaced. Therefore we believe that instruction in the Languages and in History may receive much aid from the use of the black-board.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The idea was broached in the *Bugle* of 1869 of waiting until the beginning of the third term of the year before pledging Freshmen to the various secret societies. Since then the subject has lain undiscussed and unnoticed; permit us, therefore, to again urge the attention of the college to it, hoping that it may be thoroughly investigated and examined *pro* and *con*. That it would have a marked influence upon the conduct of refractory Freshmen, cannot be doubted for a moment.

Each man would be put upon his good behavior and would endeavor by a gentlemanly bearing to win the esteem of his associates.

We can hardly claim that a millennium would follow, or anything approaching it; but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that it would effectually and totally eradicate the last vestiges of hazing.

There are many who on entering college are so filled with a sense of their own greatness that the world is barely large enough to hold them. They are possessed of the insane idea that the genius of a Webster, or a Beecher, is sleeping in their brains, only awaiting culture before dazzling the lesser lights of the world by their brightness.

They imagine that Fame is pictured on their brows, insignificance on their associates. It is comparatively easy to trace out this character in one's mind, for we behold its living illustrations every day of the year.

"Fishing" such men is like hurling gunpowder into a fire to check its spread. Entering college with such feelings of importance, they

are seized upon by upper classmen, petted, plied with various arts of persuasion, given to understand that they are considered "Extra Superfine" men, invited to dinner, pulled this way and that, until some unfortunate Society is most palpably "sold" in taking them under its protecting folds. The result is obvious. Encouraged by his warm reception, our fresh friend soars higher and higher until he looks with disdain upon Senior and Sophomore alike; he graciously acknowledges his Senior friends and haughtily nods to the insignificant Sophomore. Water cannot wash out such unpardonable sins; its efficacy is found wanting.

To cap the climax, here comes the stern declaration of the "powers that be"—there shall be no hazing.

Query: how then shall we correct such faults as are exhibited in the case of our conceited Freshman friend?

We are obliged from motives of policy to accept as final the decree of Fate, but we can seek some alternative. All agree in rejoicing at the death of hazing; yet the smile is somewhat sardonic, because its death has deprived us of an infallible remedy for that prevalent disease known as "enlargement of cheek," which by the way, was peculiar to Freshmen alone.

We must seek some other remedy which shall be equally efficacious. Put the Freshmen on their good behavior for two terms, and no one can imagine the beneficial result which would proceed from such action. The early petting would not be used and its evil effects would not be experienced. Every new comer would be more likely to realize his true position, that instead of having finished his education he had but commenced. That feeling of "largeness" would be kept in abeyance and steps thereby instituted for its total ejection. Let this probation continue for at least two terms (three would be better), and then the character, disposition, attainments, &c., of each will be known. The Societies will have some sure data upon which to found their opinion of the various candidates. There will be no more danger of taking base metal for good, of taking rottenness for soundness, "gas" for real worth; but it is folly to continue the list.

All fully understand the evils of the present system and the advantages to ensue from the adoption of the new. The experience of other colleges is satisfactory testimony as to its feasibility. As our object was simply to bring this subject before the attention of the college, we need not beg pardon for the many digressions from the original proposition. Something must be done.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

It is quite well known, or will be soon, that a slight "unpleasantness" arose between the Senior class and two of the Professors, which resulted in the suspension till the beginning of next term, of fifteen of the above mentioned class. We do not enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of the affair, but simply to give a true statement of the circumstances which led to the trouble; that no one may receive injustice.

The new course of study and a change of time for recitations came to us hand in hand. All the recitations were to be heard during the forenoon. This included all classes. The dignity day, of which the Senior was so choice, was at once stricken from the college books. Such an infringement on old customs could result in no less than a petition to the Faculty that the dignity day be restored. The petition of course did not have the desired effect. No dignity day made its appearance. This was arrow number one left ranking in the heart. A few days after one of the Seniors perpetrated a little practical joke by which some members of the class were shut out of the recitation. The Professor considered the act worthy of a severe rebuke, and therefore he used language that cut like sharpened steel. Some of the boys took it as a class insult. They thought that what he said to one, was evidently meant for all. Arrow number two. Then came the Agricultural Fair at Tops-ham. This of course would bring an "adjourn" of the recitations for that day. The adjourn was asked for, but refused. Arrow number three. This refusal was looked upon as altogether uncalled for and out of place. Never before in the memory of the oldest student was

such a refusal heard of. It was too much. The "college band" was out that eve and played some of its noisiest music. The next morning it was voted by the whole class, with one or two exceptions, not to attend the recitations of the day. The recitations of two Professors were "cut." At evening a notice came from both Professors stating in substance that the members of the Senior class, who cut the recitations, would make up the same the next day at 11.30 A. M. A meeting of the class was called at once. Nearly all were present and some warm discussion was the result, but in spite of all that could be said, a majority voted not to make up the lessons. It was decided to prepare the back lessons and make them up as usual, but not spend extra time; consequently only one member of the class made his appearance at the appointed time. This brought the final blow. During the afternoon the order came for those who cut recitations, stating that they were suspended until the beginning of next term. They were to leave on the first train. Of course they obeyed orders for it was imperative. Only five of the class are left to preserve its identity. This is the whole story as we know it, but it will not be complete until we say a word as to the action of the Faculty in refusing holidays. The term began two weeks later than usual on account of new arrangements. It was desirable to do the full amount of work and therefore every day must be made to count. It was considered that five afternoons and one whole day each week, if judiciously used, would give the students quite as much time for base ball and boating as could be allowed when twelve weeks' work must be accomplished in ten. We offer no comments.

A few words in regard to the nature and design of THE ORIENT, and the duties resting upon its editors, may not be amiss. THE ORIENT is not intended to be a mirror of the minds of its editors merely, but the exponent of the thoughts and opinions of all who have been and are connected with the College. Let us do away at once with the senseless notion that upon

the editors devolves the duty, not only of collecting and arranging, but of composing the articles which fill its columns.

If the Alumni and students would be more prompt in acting upon these suggestions the pleasure and profit would be mutual. Those who have already graduated would be informed of all matters of interest transpiring within the College, while we should receive the benefit of their superior knowledge and experience. THE ORIENT needs the earnest assistance of all; when it receives it, then and not till then, will it become interesting to all. Bowdoin's banner is advancing, and let us show ourselves true to our colors in this as in every other enterprise.

LETTER FROM HANOVER.

The following letter clipped from the *Dover Inquirer*, is a curious specimen of carelessness or unpardonable ignorance. We will offer no comments. The letter speaks for itself with more potency than we can speak for it. It is said to be the work of a Senior, but we are not ready to "credit the fable." We know some of Dartmouth's Seniors, and they are men of too much good sense to permit such a jumble from a classmate, to appear in print. At first we thought it might be a letter in the A. Ward style, and on this point we are still in doubt. But in either case it is a complete failure.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, }
Oct. 7, 1871. }

Messrs. Editors: Observing in your columns a few days since a letter from Bowdoin, we seemed to be admonished by good old Dartmouth that she, too, might be honored by a similar favor.

Relentless Time has brought round to us, also, the time when they who gathered here one short time ago as Freshmen, must relinquish their cherished seats down stairs—to make room for they of '75—and ascend to the gallery to receive their Sunday treat in an instructive and interesting discourse from our esteemed pastor, Dr. Leeds. And a mass of eager and expectant faces they are, too, who take their seats in this same church every Sunday, and their expectations are well rewarded, and we all look forward to the Sabbath as the pleasantest and most beneficial day of the seven.

The trees in their autumnal garb, the frosty walk to breakfast and morning prayers, and the sight of a stray

overcoat now and then, gently remind us that the "husking moon" will soon be brightening the hearts and faces of our rustic friends. Ah! those huskings, so suggestive of freshly baked pumpkin pies and cold water, followed mayhap by a game at "puss in the corner"—and then, those little excited "startings" for home! Well, all this served for pastimes of our more youthful days, but farmers please won't invite us any more.

Dr. John Lord is delivering a fine course of historical lectures to the college.

The change in our calendar will cause more country school-masters to remain here this Winter than have been wont to do so heretofore, and we are predicting a very pleasant time in consequence; and if our library with its 38,000 volumes, our reading room with its 75 copies of papers and magazines, and our well furnished gymnasium, together with the precautions which every one is taking to keep a glowing grate, are at all conducive to pleasure, we don't expect to be disappointed.

And now we are only waiting for pressing invitations to partake of the Thanksgiving turkey; and if fortunate we assure all the readers of your sheet, Messrs. Editors, that we will praise the stuffing to their heart's content. G. R.

The duty of the hour is to subscribe for THE ORIENT. We have never known a person who has taken this paper, to discontinue it during his college course.

EVERY FRESHMAN should subscribe, that he may have a complete history of his course *from the beginning*.

EVERY SOPHOMORE should take THE ORIENT, for its news columns will contain a full account of his various pranks.

EVERY JUNIOR should sustain THE ORIENT, for while it is emphatically a College paper, it is, in a peculiar sense, a paper of the Junior class.

EVERY SENIOR should have THE ORIENT, for it will review the public exercises of the leading class in College.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FACULTY takes THE ORIENT already.

We wish, while treating upon this subject, to say to the large number of College students who take this paper: *Preserve every number!* By a little care, each ORIENT that is issued may be filed, and at the end of the course the bound volumes will make a handsome book, of surpassing interest, which every student, possessing an average amount of college spirit, will be proud to own.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.50 A. M.; 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Bath, 7.45 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.
 Boston, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.50 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.
 Portland, 7.25 A. M.; 1.50 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.; 11.30 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.05 P. M.
 Lewiston, 8.10 A. M.; 2.05 P. M.; 6.35 P. M.

LOCAL.

Three editors of THE ORIENT are taking a vacation.

Wanted—A few Seniors to fill up the seats in chapel.

What fowl do all colleges have in common? Ans.—Ducks.

The students turned out *en masse* to see President Grant.

Booker is stopping those holes which let the rain into our rooms.

The Senior class is a pentard. It has only five combining powers.

The leaves are falling fast. The college campus begins to look bare again.

Cows are being pastured in the College campus and housed in East College.

How much does the College receive for pasturing cows in the College yard?

There have been some additions to the Praying Circle, and there are to be more soon.

Base Ball and Boating seem to have given place to Chess and Foot-ball, for a season.

Prof. J. S. Sewall has delivered a very interesting lecture to the Juniors, on the Drama.

A Senior remarks that the nights seem short. He thinks the sun must rise long before day.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to straighten out things a little in the Reading Room department?

The work on the new rooms to be occupied by the Historical Society, is drawing near completion.

Gen. Chamberlain joined the Presidential party at Brunswick, and proceeded with it to Bangor.

Prof. Brackett has concluded the Senior lectures in Chemistry, and the class is using the text-book.

The Juniors are all learning to play "*the slag*." This is a piece of music arranged especially for the blow-pipe.

The last issue of THE ORIENT was unavoidably delayed. No one is deserving of blame. We shall try to be on hand in good season hereafter.

Generally the students are well pleased with the new arrangement in the time of recitation. The whole college have every afternoon and all day Saturday.

The Gymnasium seems to be growing in importance this term. Beside the regular course of training, A. L. Crocker has a fine class in the dumb-bell exercise.

A number of the students availed themselves of the President's Thursday evening entertainment and were well pleased with the visit. Why not more attend?

The success of the Juniors on the blow-pipe is various. The most remarkable change is a perceptible enlargement of the eye-ball. The globules in this region are very evident.

The Sophomores have organized their "Nine" by the choice of the following men: Briggs, Capt. and 1st B.; Wheeler, C.; Hobbs, L. F.; Freeman, R. F.; Kimball, S. S.; Davis, C. F.; Gerry, 3d B.; Bradstreet, 2d B.; White, P.

Prof. Taylor, lately appointed to preside over the department of Elocution, has entered upon his duties. Prof. J. S. Sewall has performed the duties of this department in addition to his own, that of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres. This change

allows him to give much more time to his own department.

The Senior class have made choice of the following officers: Marshal, W. O. Hooker; President, F. A. Ricker; Orator, M. Coggan; Poet, O. W. Rogers; Chronicler, H. Harris; Prophet, F. N. Dow; Odist, H. M. Heath; Chaplain, S. P. Meads; Address at Tree, H. Wilder; Committee on Music—Herbert Harris, Geo. H. Cummings, F. Spaulding; Committee of Arrangements—Weston Lewis, A. V. Ackley, W. O. Hooker.

The Freshman class have effected the following organization: Pres., Chas. A. Dorr; Vice Pres., Joseph M. Rogers; Orator, Chas. W. Hill; Poet, Edward S. Osgood; Prophet, Myles Standish; Historian, Frank Dana; Toast Master, Horace Patten; Secretary, Walter H. Wells; Treasurer, William Thompson; Committee on Odes—Ernest Noyes, Fred O. Baston, Walter H. Holmes; Committee of Arrangements—Martin McNulty, Walter A. Ford, Geo. F. Harriman.

A Senior wishing to surprise a Junior by his proficiency with the blow-pipe called for fluxes. They were brought, and with them reagents. Mistaking Potassium Nitrate for Sodium Carbonate, he applied the flame. Of course the result was surprising, for instead of producing a bead, it began to blaze, sputter, and hurl its sparks in every direction. Senior became frightened, dropped the charcoal and gazed in astonishment. There is a big hole through the middle of that Junior's table cloth. He has arrived at the conclusion that the formula KNO_3 is wrong and would substitute *HOLE*.

GIRLS IN COLLEGE.

The question, "Shall girls enter college," is in a fair way of solution. It is said that five young ladies have entered the University of Vermont, and "their advent at Chapel exercises created quite a flutter among the gallant Sophomores." The Amherst students have had a meeting about the subject, we hear, and have expressed very decided views against the project.

They are ready to set their faces against the girls at all times, but especially when they talk about entering college. The dons of Harvard are considering the propriety of granting an application of young ladies who have asked for permission to enter the Dane Law School, and have rejected a request of others to participate in the privileges of the Medical department.

At Cornell, it is said, one of the trustees has presented the institution with a large sum of money for the establishment of a female department. The trustees are now considering the question of admission of women, and will probably report favorably. It is stipulated that the male and female students should meet only at lectures, and separate professors and recitation rooms would be provided for the ladies. But a slight innovation on the present system is proposed, as the ladies' department would be almost a distinct college. The students, it is believed, are opposed to the admission of women, but the Faculty are ardently in favor of it. Prof. Goldwin Smith, who proposes to remain a long time at Cornell, is supposed to look upon the admission of women to the lectures with a most friendly eye.—*Review*.

The law, instituted by the Faculty, requiring each student to furnish the august Board with a written statement of the place of worship and Bible-class attended, boarding place, etc., affords unlimited opportunity for the waggish student to display his peculiar ways. The following specimen was recently received by the governing element: "Attend Catholic church. Have conscientious scruples in regard to Bible-classes. Refresh the inner man at Mrs. Jerusha Ann Tompkins', at a pecuniary expense of \$5 per week—washing extra. Survive on faith, hash and napkins. Hired girl's name, Nancy; good-looking and robust, of Swedish extraction. We invariably arise at A. M. and retire at P. M."—*College Courant*.

A "School of Journalism" is to be established at Yale, with ex-President Woolsey at its head.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'43.—C. M. Cumston is head master of the English High School of Boston.

'44.—S. M. Webster is master of the Roxbury High School.

'46.—J. S. H. Fogg is practicing medicine in South Boston.

'53.—T. R. Simonton is an Attorney at Law in Camden, Maine.

'55.—F. V. Norcross is pastor of the First Congregational Church, Union, Maine.

'62.—General C. P. Mattocks, was in command of the troops at Bangor on the occasion of the President's visit.

'66.—H. B. Lawrence is teaching the Kings-ton High School.

'68.—Charles O. Whitman is teaching an academy in Westford, Mass. He proposes to go on a scientific tour to Florida the coming winter.

'68.—Charles Webber is teaching in New London, Conn.

'68.—Charles Ring is teaching an evening school in Boston, and attending Harvard Medical School.

'69.—George Hale has gone to New York, to study medicine.

'69.—F. A. Woodbury writes that a "number of the Bowdoin Alumni are sufferers by the Chicago fire." They are all, however, starting their business again.

Willis Meads of '70 and J. H. Kennedy of '69 are in Buffalo also.

'70.—Ernest Hanson was in Chicago during the late fire.

'70.—J. A. Roberts has left the Portland High School and has accepted a similar position in Buffalo, N. Y.

'71.—E. P. Mitchell has joined the editorial corps of the Boston Advertiser.

'71.—C. E. Clark is a member of the Park St. Church choir, Boston, W. H. Murray, pastor.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

Lippincott's Magazine for November comes to us with its usual attractions. Its contents are varied and interesting. Scrambles Amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-'69, is a very readable article. Some parts are thrilling. A Branch of Lilac, The Ideals, A California Seaside, Christine Neidever, Two Soldiers of Jena, and That Old Maid, are the most interesting of its articles. Terms: Yearly subscription \$4 00, single number 35 cts. Club rates: Two copies \$7 00, five copies \$16 00, ten copies \$30 00, and each additional copy, \$3 00. Specimen number mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Back numbers can always be supplied. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Those who are in search of pleasing and at the same time instructive reading matter cannot fail to be satisfied with the "*Harper's Magazine*" and "*Weekly*." An equal of "*Harper's Bazar*" as an "illustrated chronicler of fashion" cannot be found. Its supplements are wonders. We recommend a careful perusal of the advertisements in another part of the paper.

An Amherst Sophomore has devised a new way of telling bad news. He writes home to his father, "I came near losing thirty-seven dollars last week." Anxious parent writes back that he is thankful the money was *not* lost, and wants to know "how near." By return mail, "Came within one of it,—lost thirty-six."—*Advocate*.

Of all the many kinds of begging expeditions, we do not hesitate to affirm that none is more discouraging than that of begging advertisements for a college magazine. We do not say this from hearsay but from the earnest conviction that arises from experience.—*Cadet*.

We are of the same opinion.

President Porter, of Yale, was inaugurated recently.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The Williams *Quarterly* and *Vidette* have consolidated under the name of "*Williams Vidette*."

In France there are over 300 colleges, not one of which admits women students. They don't appreciate women in France.

Freshman: "I say—this umbrella, I bought of you last week is all coming to pieces." Shopman: "Indeed, sir. You must have been taking it out and getting it wet, sir, I think!"—*Review*.

Germany has ten professors teaching the Chinese and Japanese languages. France has four. Many Japanese students are now studying in our country with a view to returning home to teach and preach.

Prof. Harris, of the Divinity School, preached two fine sermons in the chapel on Sunday last.—*Courant*.

Prof. Harris was late president of Bowdoin. We never heard Prof. Harris preach any other than fine sermons.

Dr. Patten, the new president of Union College, recently rescued a young lady from drowning at the sea side, and then attempted to conceal his identity as her preserver.—*Vidette*. Generally in such instances the young lady loses her identity by changing her name.

The Freshman Class at Cornell numbers 225, including members in all departments; at Yale, 140; at Dartmouth, 75; at Amherst, 61; at Bowdoin, 53; at Princeton, 72. Cornell graduated last year 40; Yale, 103; Amherst, 59; Bowdoin, 14; Dartmouth, 68; Princeton, 78.—*Advocate*.

The "*Cadet Cornet Band*" still remains a popular and excellent feature of the University. It sustained a heavy blow in the loss of Capt. Botts, Sergeant Gooch, and Mr. W. P. Eakin, but by making a judicious and careful selection, the band is better than it has ever been before, and will soon make its appearance at the head of the corps. Mr. Ross is president, and Mr. Briggs, leader of the band, to whom any person wanting information or desiring to give assistance to the band may apply.—*Cadet*.

Bowdoin had a Gooch but no *band*.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

We do not here intend to give anything like that which may be termed the true basis upon which history may be studied, or to lay out a track for those who are endeavoring to seek the great railway of the past, but merely to set forth the value of searching the past and selecting the golden treasures which there may be laid away.

The continuity of time envelopes in comparative secrecy many treasures which would lie forever in a passive state, if not sought out and brought to light by the high-minded desire of revealing the truth and error of every age.

The mind of man is open to the fault of sluggishness, and though active in every other branch of study may as regards history be comparatively supine. We assert that the most active minds may be thus thrown into this system of neglect. And when in this state it only needs a word of warning from the pen of even the simple, and it at once sees the error into which it has fallen, and immediately arouses itself to new action. History is only a map of the past, and serves as a feast for the mind's eye to gaze upon and admire. As the eye loves to gaze upon the paintings of bible scenes, of ancient battles, of daring deeds, and portraits of those who have been actors in these, so the mind loves to float back upon the wave of time, and be as it were an actor in the exciting and thrilling events of the past. It then contains within itself the whole world's enjoyment. It has the pleasure of gazing and reflecting upon the world's childhood and its youthful days, and of tracing its boyish ambition step by step till it arrives at the noble landmark of its present excellence. It is not enough to know that we live, that we have tasks to perform, and that our age is a stirring age; but we need to know of the stirring ages of the past, of the events of great nations and of great men, that we may extend one hand of the present age and grasp the past, and with the other seize the future, that our age too may form a connecting link between the things past and things to come, thereby preserving the continuation of the great chain of historical events. History has been judged as fit only for legislators and statesmen, and for thousands who have

the forming and framing of governmental structures.

Most certainly such men need to be close and attentive students in history. It should be one of the requirements to governmental office. If we will look into the workings of our nation, in the true light of political economy, we shall see that the common citizen is the main-spring of the nation, and that the great statesmen of the age are his servants.

The common citizen should therefore be able to judge of the capabilities of him who is to serve in a responsible position. History is one of the essential qualifications to every statesman, every man and all classes of men who claim to be enrolled as members of a civilized community. We claim that the powers of history to instruct and discipline the mind are great. The childhood of every individual is but the drinking in of his parents' experience. His character is moulded and his destiny shaped in the same way as his parents' before him, till he is thrown into the tide of history, and learns that there are other channels for the youthful mind, and broader views of life to be taken than merely those which parental experience teaches. History takes us far beyond the limits of our present generation and shows us the aims and struggles of mankind. The study of the past needs stronger encouragement than it receives at present.

We, as students, need some greater power to rouse us to this noble study. We feel the need of some man, whose experience in the world has brought him into public notice, to stand before us in the lecture room and display those truths which will thrill us and animate us to deep research; one whose mind can travel back to the distant days of antiquity and bring up the soul-stirring scenes of that which once really existed. It is of course impossible for one man to enlighten us in all the history of the past, but by his recital of even a few of the more important events of antiquity, the student is led to a deeper and firmer search of their origin and their effects. He feels that he has but a taste of that full supply which by labor he may receive.

We should earnestly search for the true record and bear its golden fruits to our present age, remembering that we are not the last generation that is to inhabit the world, but that others are to follow who shall drink in the same spirit of love and correctness and bear it still farther down the stream of time.

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A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequalled by any other American publication. * * * The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any cyclopædia we can place in our libraries. HARPER'S MAGAZINE is a record of travel everywhere since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain among the Aodes and Ross Browne in the East, Speke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travellers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius, and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—*N. Y. Standard*.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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41

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TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Saynd's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' *Legendre's Geometry*, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology, and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,538
Medical Library,	3,550
Peucinian,	6,850
Athenæan,	5,660

Total, 32,598

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00. Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$10 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

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Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

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Professor of Natural History.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of the United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The object of this Course is to give a more practical direction to study, and to fit the student for his actual profession in life. The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters, presents an excellent locality for pursuits of this character; while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

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
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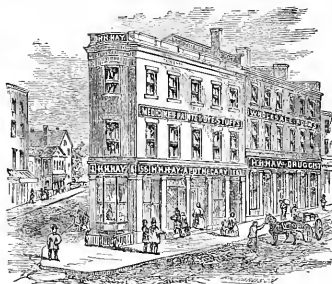
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

No. 11.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, J. G. ABBOTT,
H. M. HEATH, O. W. ROGERS.

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LAZINESS IN COLLEGE.

In reviewing our preparatory and college courses we find there existed an astonishing difference in point of enthusiasm and a love for our labor. Midnight would not unfrequently find us endeavoring to learn the story of the Cilician Queen or some similar one, and lamp-light in the morning would often guide us through the dark sayings of Cicero and Virgil. Ten or twelve hours of close confinement to our classic authors were patiently endured with more of delight than of murmuring, a review of slippery conjugations and declensions occupied our minds at our hastily-eaten meals, and even our dreams were rendered classic by a frequent interspersion of verbal analysis and inflection. College was within astonishing nearness—a sacred pantheon, whose invigorating and hero-producing atmosphere occasionally fanned our faces as they were hopefully turned toward that holy place; and even the vista beyond was sometimes opened to our vision, where we saw great results freely flowing from the glittering

crowns placed, by some beneficent and saintly Professor, upon our promising heads. Study early and late was the inscription, as we there read it, over the passage-way into this majestic abode of great spirits. A light and happy heart inspired us then, save when the fighful thought of being rejected cruelly stole in upon our minds. Our delight was in the rules of our Latin Grammer, and upon them did we meditate day and night. But how sudden and lamentable was to be our change of practice! As we slowly and cautiously entered for the first time the sanctified apartments of departed heroes, warriors and statesmen, quickly glancing at the high granite walls, now standing in mute astonishment at the dignified approach of some silvery-haired inmate, whose slight and cool recognition chilled our excited blood, we began to feel a fearful and rapid overturning in our preconceived and erroneous ideas of college life. Our further investigation brought us insight of a Senior, outstretched, asleep, upon a comfortable couch, his deep-stained meerschaum upon Butler's Analogy in a chair beside him. The Junior is contriving an excuse for wilful absence from church, prayers, and a week's recitations. The gentleman with horns is meditating upon hydraulics, and the innocent Freshman finds himself, contrary to his high hopes, in a place where study is a secondary consideration. But why this change? A spirit of comparative indifference seizes the student as he enters upon his college life. To get through is the end sought by far too many, and not to get discipline at the expense of hard and indefatigable toil. It is a deplorable fact that study holds not the first place in the list of college duties. A spirit of investigation and labor is wanting. A reckless inattention and listlessness prevails. The laudable ambition to be scholarly, thoughtful, and sincere, is too often replaced by a false ambition to appear naturally gifted, constitutionally idle, and daringly cheeky.

Can not this great evil be remedied? Should the students all carefully reflect upon their advantages, would not a consciousness of their duty to parents, teachers, and to all mankind, constrain them to cultivate the habits of industry, thought, sincerity, and order?

No students at Bowdoin can now complain that they are forced to pursue studies worse than useless. They have their choice from a new and rich curriculum; and now it remains to be seen whether the old course was really the cause of chronic headache and intellectual stupor. If this new course remedies the evil here, which is found in all colleges in about the same degree, then we may hope to find students carrying away a deeper and more lasting love for their Alma Mater.

PRIOPUS.

"Dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood" is the price of great attainments. *Priopus* is a necessary antecedent of an excelsior position in the literary world. Every student in college is undoubtedly looking toward some elevated position in the future. In considering whether every one is engaged in the unavoidable *priopus*, we must deal with some stern facts.

It is safe to affirm that a part of our students come here to work. They bring with them convictions that college life is no boy's play. They engage in college exercises with a vigor and an activity which betoken a fixed purpose to derive the most possible good from the studies of the regular course and from more general reading. It is equally safe to affirm that others do not manifest the same degree of earnestness in study. To be called a "pluggist," is, by them, deemed a lasting disgrace. To take an occasional "dead" is matter of boasting. Ability to palm off half-prepared lessons, is in high demand. No one utterly disregards that disgrace in the eyes of his classmates, which will be the consequent of a bad "slip-up" in recitation. Hence, "helps to read" are obtained and too freely used in the study (?) of the classics, while slips of paper well "cribbed" with mathematical formulæ, are

far more popular than beneficial. Instead of gleanings every item of value or interest from the subject studied, the too frequent practice is to learn just enough, so that with liberal draft on the imagination and some skillful guessing, one may pass a nominal examination.

It is said that some who take little apparent interest in the studies of the regular course, employ their spare time in useful reading. It is hoped that such is the fact. While in college, it is ours to gather much practical knowledge from a large and valuable collection of works treating upon just those topics which will be of deepest interest to us after graduation. Why do we not read more history? Why do we not become more familiar with the English classics? Such questions demand, and must gain our attention. Trace all this back to the primary cause, and that cause proves to be a dislike of labor,—earnest, patient work "at the desk's dead wood."

It is highly gratifying to note the positions some of our recent graduates have obtained by competitive examination; and the time is near at hand when good positions, not only in one, but in all departments, will be secured by the amount of practical knowledge which the applicant possesses. Then, the question will no longer be asked, "Where did you graduate?" but, "How much do you know?" With such prospects before him, how is the student to fit himself to meet in a manly way such interrogations? Work must be performed, and it is *priopus* only which fits one to stand in high and responsible positions. The whole college course is a *priopus*. It is designed to supply first class material for a firm, broad foundation, upon which the professional studies prepare one to erect the superstructure. With every essential at hand for laying such foundation, a lack of working disposition on the part of the student, whose duty it is to arrange the material provided, will render insecure and tottering any professional structure that may be reared upon it. The professions are crowded with men who have enjoyed every advantage of a liberal education, yet not all of them possess minds truly disciplined by long-continued, persistent effort. It makes little difference by

which course—scientific or classical—minds reach a disciplined state. In either, the couplet of Browning is true and suggestive:

“Active doer, noble liver,
Strong to labor, sure to conquer.”

HOW MUCH?

It has been many times said in our hearing that Senior year in college is an easy one. The idea, we suppose, is this: that as the class have spent nearly four years in college; have been under the instruction of college-educated men; have lain aside all of those more playful moods so common during Sophomore year; and have assumed the dignity of Senior, that they are entitled to a sort of foretaste of that ease and rest which so many students look forward to as the great goal of all their striving; and that therefore a portion of their duties are removed, and they are allowed to enjoy certain half days because they are Seniors. Some may say this is all well, while others will hold to different views of the subject. We have to do with the latter classes. We daily see students who would not consent to loiter time away, but who do as little real labor in their regular college studies as the veriest shirk. They are always busy, but never with their college duties. They find enough to do and they do it, but still the recitation shows that little real, earnest study has been done on the lesson. They are to be seen hastening here and there, now speaking a hurried word with this one, then sending a note to that one. What is all of this haste about? Are they doing anything, or is it all show? Our observation teaches us that very many of these working students are really engaged in labor, and labor, too, which if performed when they had leisure for it, would be praiseworthy. Many of them are engaged in the performance of duties which will receive their attention for life. They have only begun their life-work, and are pushing it with vigor. In such cases there certainly seems much which should escape censure, but for the most part we believe the practice to be pernicious. It is reaching out and drawing into the present, work which

belongs to the future. It is crowding out of the present, work which will never be performed. It is to begin a building without proper or wise attention to its foundation. It is building upon the sand. The best basis upon which to rest the study of the Law, or Medicine, or Theology or any other profession, is not to be found in beginning those studies at once. The young man, therefore, in college who neglects the college work is wasting his time, although the most of it may be spent in reading his profession. He is like a farmer who sows his seed upon green sward during the time which should be devoted to plowing. If he should see his folly and attempt to correct it, he would be subject to many serious difficulties. His time in college would have been thrown away excepting that which bestowed benefits that he necessarily received from college contact. Again, the day for college studies with him has passed. He finds when he would “make up” in after life the neglected lessons of his college course, that the stern duties of life are clamoring for attention. They demand his whole attention and their demands can not be ignored with impunity. He yields to them and for ever abandons the purpose to retrieve the lost. Through all his life he is sheltered by a shaky education, because it rests upon an ill-laid foundation. We conclude, then, that no student should allow anything to interfere with his college work. He has entered the institution to lay a good ground work, upon which to build his education. A certain prescribed course of study has been selected by educated men, for him to pursue. The course in former years has shown itself to be a judicious one. This course we believe should be followed, and faithfully, too. Nothing should be allowed to divide his time with his studies. He may not see the wisdom in spending so much time on studies which make but little show, but there is wisdom in it, nevertheless, and when his education begins to rise by adding a little daily, he will find the whole work firm and durable. A great amount of labor is performed before the foundation rises above the surface, but that hidden labor is essential to the durable building. Good and faithful work on the foundation admits of slight

in the framing, boarding and nailing, if anywhere, while poor work on the foundation will destroy the best of faithful labor on the building itself. So it is with an education, which is but putting one idea above another. If faithful study has been performed while in college, certain neglects afterward can be indulged in, while unfaithful labor in college, is an obstacle which the most earnest study in the future can not remedy. How much work a student ought to do beside his college work, can be readily answered. He should give a plenty of time to his studies to thoroughly master them, and the remainder he may devote to whatever studies he chooses. We believe that all indirect college business should give place to the direct. The studies of the course should be considered of prime importance, and other duties will come in in their proper places. This firm foundation is not obtained by studying those branches alone which are practical, but the mind is prepared to grasp the practical more readily by attention to those subjects which are not of practical importance, and yet, worthy of earnest attention. There seems to be a tendency now to discard as useless everything except the practical, but if these reformers would give careful attention to the subject they could not fail to see the mutual dependence existing between the practical and the disciplinary. One cannot live without the other any more than water can remain such with one of its constituents absent. The opinion, therefore, that we should study only the practical is erroneous, and the opinion that the practical is altogether outside of the college curriculum is also erroneous. The practical is not without its value, and we would give to it all that it can claim, but we would be just, and not heap upon the head of the practical that praise which properly belongs elsewhere. More attention, while in college, to the present and less to the future, would produce more perfect scholarship the world over.

More ventilation in the recitation rooms would be a decided improvement. Why can't we have it?

THE REASON.

We desire to make *THE ORIENT* a first-class college paper. To bring this about we know there are many things to be considered. There must be an almost endless amount of work done. Every sentence must receive the careful perusal and merciless "marking-up" of the editors. Nothing should escape their notice from the longest and ablest articles down to the least and lightest local items. Again, in order to do this amount of work, there must be time, and this is what we wish to dwell upon more particularly. There is, as has been said, a vast amount of work to be done, and work implies a use of time. This would be true if the paper received the most of its support outside of the editorial corps. How much more is it true when the *whole* work is done by that corps. We have no fault to find with any. We have received some articles which have given *THE ORIENT* standing with other college papers, but we have not had enough of such articles. Generally, the whole reading matter has been furnished by the editors, and that, too, with all their other work to be performed. So much reading matter to be furnished in so short a time, by four persons with college work to do, will necessarily force them to put in some articles without the second reading. Now, a second reading will often show passages in an article which express ideas very different from what the writer intended. A third reading will reveal many more of these. The changing, inserting, or expunging of a word will often remedy the fault, but if time denies these precautions, the article sometimes tells what was not intended. Under these circumstances two articles have found their way into *THE ORIENT*. On this account we thought that justice to our intentions demanded some apology. We wish to raise *THE ORIENT* to such a plane of excellence that all will find in it matter worthy of thought. To this end we invite all to contribute to its columns. If your article is rejected, try again. Better success awaits you. We should never allow failures to discourage us, but rather use them as a means to inspire redoubled effort. In contributing to this, or any other paper, a person

expresses his own ideas, and, better too, than another can for him. Frequent attempts will remove the difficulties which seem to rise up before a writer's first articles. To see his own sentences and ideas in print will stimulate him to read his article through, and afterward to read those of other and abler writers and then compare the two. Thus he is brought in contact with the modes of expression, the methods of arrangement and the easy style of good writers. These are a few of the advantages accruing to the young author. On the other hand, the editors will be relieved of the great burden of duties resting upon them, and thus relieved can be more careful in selecting and arranging the matter which is to make up *THE ORIENT* and give it its stand as a college paper. *THE ORIENT* as a paper, will live, and therefore, will be taken as the exponent of the college. It becomes us all then, Alumni, Professors, Undergraduates and all, to make it worthy the position in the college which it will necessarily take.

Written for *THE ORIENT*.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

That college has a most important element of reputation and success which can show a well-endowed and valuable library. Teachers, however able and accomplished, cannot meet respectably the requirements of their position without a generous supply of materials to aid them in their daily work. For the intelligent, conscientious teacher is always adding to his store of knowledge, that he may bring forth out of his treasure things new and old for the benefit of his pupils. Its library then demands the nurturing care of the governors of every institution and the respect and regard of its Alumni. Some historical notices of our library, it is hoped, may be of interest to the readers of *THE ORIENT*.

The library now contains more than 17,000 volumes. How has it been collected?

When the college life opened in what was then regarded as a remote and uncultured region of our country and which was in reality only an appendage of Massachusetts, to found a library

was a formidable undertaking. The only fund it has ever had has been a small assessment in the term bills, and a considerable portion of that is always needed to keep the books in tolerable repair. The first contribution for a library was in response to a call on the friends of the institution just struggling into life, to give books or money for the purchase of books. Many volumes bear on their labels the names of gentlemen, Trustees, Overseers, and many others having no other relation to the college than as friends of education and men of public spirit. It is interesting to one at all familiar with the infant life of the college, to notice this evidence of the wide and generous interest awakened in the novel enterprise of founding a college in the then District of Maine.

In 1810, perhaps a year or two earlier, the writer, a mere child, was shown, as something worth seeing, the library of the college, of about 1100 volumes, the largest he had ever seen. It occupied the east end of the hall in the second story of the plain chapel of wood that stood in front of Maine Hall.

The college, founded by the Legislature of Massachusetts on a petition mostly from clergymen and laymen of Cumberland County, and having received from the Legislature the historic name of Bowdoin, the surviving representative of that honored name, then a resident of Dorchester, at once adopted it as a foster child. He gave substantial proofs of his interest in the new institution from time to time, while he lived, and bequeathed to the college in his will, beside articles of apparatus, his beautiful and very valuable private library of about 4000 volumes, and his fine gallery of paintings, both which he had collected during his residence abroad as our Minister to Spain. I defer some account of this and of other accessions to the library to a future number.

ALUMNUS.

Alumni, please send the following items for *THE ORIENT*:—Your names, places and kinds of business, year of graduation; the same of any others you may know; also send \$2 00, and oblige yours truly.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Farmington, 7.30 A. M.; 1.25 P. M.

Lewiston, 7.10 A. M.; 7.30 A. M.; 1.25 P. M.; 6.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

Look out for a good *Bugle* in a few days.

Don't tear the papers in the Reading Room.

We would call attention to the new Catalogues.

All speak in the highest terms of Professor Taylor.

The college campus contains ten acres of wooded land.

Hon. W. W. Thomas was in chapel a few mornings ago.

A part of the fence about the campus has been repaired.

The Seven Sleepers—The fellows in the south end of M. H.

One of the editors, on a *flying* visit, lighted in Boston, and staid a week.

Capt. Bates, a well known citizen of Brunswick, is clerk in the college treasury.

Prof. Rockwood is delivering very interesting lectures, to the Senior class, on Astronomy.

A few nights ago a student was visited by a nightmare that tried to take away his pillow.

Somebody cut about twelve feet off of the bell rope. They supposed it was to be rung by a "tall, thin, wiry man."

"Isn't that a splendid bead," said a Junior in his sleep, as he pursued the blow-pipe analysis.

The work in the chapel is completed, with the exception of re-arranging the Picture Gallery.

President Chamberlain has just returned from an absence of a week in New York, we learn.

Freshman motto — "Distance lends enchantment to the view." It is apt to secure a dry jacket also.

Prof. Brackett is delivering his deservedly celebrated lectures on light, heat and electricity, to the Senior class.

A Junior's stove blew up the other day. He thinks the cause to be that he did *not* use kerosene oil in kindling his fire.

A Freshman gets the following translation from his Latin: "It were better had I remained a widow and *never* been married."

Three of the four best examinations for appointments in the English High School, Boston, were passed by Bowdoin graduates.

Two Juniors were seen a few days ago, playing "Biscuit." It is a new game, or rather an old game played on new principles.

A Freshman gives this question: "How many places would a person occupy at a table if he should change positions seven times?"

We know a student who burns his "midnight oil" in the stove. He says he can do it a great deal quicker and easier so than in a lamp.

The Athenæan Library has just received about twenty-five volumes of new books. Herbert Spencer is the author of quite a number of them.

After the little snow storm which we had a few mornings since, a Sophomore perpetrated the following: "This is only the 'Proof sheet' of winter."

Lost — A moustache from the lip of a Junior. Any one finding the same,—don't search without a microscope,—will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

The President of the Board of Overseers, the Head Master of the English High School of Boston, and the Head Master of the English High School, Roxbury, are Bowdoin graduates.

Some Sophomores, reasoning from analogy — they have not taken Butler yet — applied cold water externally to other bodies than their own. Conundrum — How many Freshmen, three deep, can get under one bed?

A few Sabbaths ago one of the Professors officiated in the church on the "Hill." At the close of the service a "Fresh" man who had been reciting to the Professor for the past four weeks, wanted to know where that minister was from.

A series of articles on the Picture Gallery will appear in THE ORIENT. The first will be published with the next issue of the paper. They are to be written by a graduate, — a man of known ability. We promise that they will be interesting, and advise all to subscribe at once.

Military is becoming quite a distinctive feature in Bowdoin at present. Several of the students have purchased military hats and have assumed military titles. One takes that of General, one that of Colonel, while a third is satisfied with the more modest title of Corporal.

The Senior Exhibition will take place at the close of the term as usual. J. B. Atwood, Herbert Harris, J. S. Richards, O. W. Rogers, G. M. Seiders, G. W. Stone, C. C. Sampson and G. M. Whitaker, Seniors; W. A. Blake, A. F. Moulton, C. M. Walker, and F. A. Wilson, Juniors, have been appointed to participate in the exercises. A. F. Moulton has been excused until spring, and F. E. Whitney appointed in his stead.

The college buildings are located on an elevated plain within four miles of the broad Atlantic, and are arranged in line like a platoon of soldiers, with the Memorial Hall a few rods in front of the centre. They are six in number, and for the most part are built of brick — the chapel and the hall above mentioned being the only exceptions. These latter are firm and substantial structures of Hallowell granite, and make many pretensions to architectural beauty.

In the last issue of THE ORIENT a list of the Freshman Class Officers was published. The election proved unsatisfactory to a majority of the class and a second election has been held, which resulted as follows: President, W. A. Ford; Vice President, J. M. Rogers; Orator, C. W. Hill; Poet, E. S. Osgood; Historian, F. W. Dana; Prophet, F. O. Baston; Toast Master, F. Furbish; Secretary, W. H. Wells; Treasurer, H. R. Thompson; Committee on Odes — Virgin, Pulsifer, Whitmore, 2d; Committee of Arrangements — Standish, Harriman, Carter.

Bowdoin College was chartered in 1794 by the Legislature of Massachusetts, of which Maine was then a province, and derives its name from a distinguished citizen of the old Bay State. Its first president, Rev. Joseph McKeen, was installed in 1802, with a class of eight students, and one building (Massachusetts Hall) served for the multifarious demands of the college. As years rolled on larger accommodations were made requisite. The Maine Medical College united its forces with those of the college, a library, now containing upwards of thirty thousand volumes, was procured, and the university was placed in the full tide of success. President McKeen resigned in 1807. The Rev. Leonard Woods assumed the robes in 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Harris, who resigned last Commencement, giving place to the present executive officer, President Chamberlain.

Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College Observatory, announces the discovery of a new planet. Its position, September 10th, was as follows: 10 h. 24 min. p. m. at Washington — right ascension 0 h. 12 min. 48 sec., and its daily motion 44 sec. east and 5 min. south. The planet is a faint star of the eleventh magnitude. It is No. 116 of the group of Asteroids, and is the thirteenth discovered by Prof. Peters.

An exchange makes the inquiry: If a young lady wishes a young gentleman to kiss her, what papers would she mention? No *Spectators*, no *Observers*, but as many *Times* as you like.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'34.—Rev. Chas. Beecher of Georgetown, left for his home in Florida, Oct. 6.

'40.—Rev. Wm. Warren, D. D., is commencing a round of Missionary Conventions along the coast, to occupy six weeks.

'42.—Thomas Tash is Superintendent of Schools in Lewiston, Maine.

'43.—Alden Blossom is practicing medicine in Boothbay.

'43.—Rev. J. O. Means, D. D., of Roxbury, Mass., is Recording Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

'44.—E. G. Swan is practicing medicine in Calais, Maine.

'50.—Jacob Abbott is teaching in Farmington.

'50.—John J. Bulfinch is preaching in Freeport.

'50.—H. Harding is arranging business for the new Classical School.

'57.—N. A. Robbins is in Government employ, Washington, D. C.

'59.—W. G. Nowell is teaching the High School in Calais, Maine.

'64.—Webster Woodbury is preaching in Norridgewock, with marked success.

'67.—Mr. S. H. Newman was to be ordained pastor of the Trinitarian Church, Taunton, Mass., Oct. 17.

'69.—J. N. McClintock is a member of the U. S. Coast Survey.

'69.—E. P. Payson has been admitted to Cumberland Bar, and will pursue the practice of law in Portland.

'70.—J. H. Gooch is a member of "Johnson's Band," Lewiston. He is in business in that city. Residence, Auburn.

'71.—W. P. Melcher was in town a portion of last week.

ALUMNI.

We desire to make the Alumni Record one of the prominent features of *THE ORIENT*, but we cannot do so unless the Alumni take hold with us and do their part of the work. We ask of you, as we have done before, to send us your own name, business, and place of residence, or that of any other graduate whom you may chance to know. Unless you come up to these wishes promptly, we shall be liable to publish the same name more than once, as we have done in some cases, or else we shall be compelled to drop out this department entirely. This will deprive our paper of more than one-half its value to graduates. Through the columns of *THE ORIENT* there may be a mutual exchange of news between classmates who have not heard of each other's whereabouts since graduation. Such news respecting one who had been in obscurity for years as far as his classmates were concerned, could afford only the greatest pleasure. This appeal, therefore, is as much for your pleasure as our benefit.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Collegian, College Review, Cap and Gown, Harvard Advocate, College Argus, College Courier, Chronicle, Amherst Student, Madisonensis, Dartmouth, Nassau Literary Magazine, Cornell Era, Nation, Lafayette Monthly, College Times, College Mercury, Trinity Tablet, Mercierian, Brunonian, Virginia University Magazine, Tripod, College Courant, Yale Courant, Philonian, College Herald, Southern Collegian, Morning Star, Literary World, Journal of Education, Hedding College Review, Southbridge Journal, Harper's Weekly, Cadet, Hamilton Literary Monthly, College Journal, Beloit College Monthly, Williams Vidette, Irish Republic, Independent, Congregationalist, Lippincott's Magazine.

Amherst College has 65 in its Freshman class. The college has a fund for the aid of indigent students amounting to \$70,000.—*Dartmouth*.

AMONG THE BOOKSELLERS OF BOSTON.

Among the thousand and one points of interest in and about Boston, there are few, perhaps, offering such attractions to the literary world as the book-stores of that famous city. Books, books, books, crowded together on every floor, on every shelf, in every corner, treating upon every subject, thought and question. Do you pause to examine, you are led to exclaim, "What worlds of thought, what fields of science, what scenes of romance, are encompassed in books!" But our object was not to preach a sermon on books, but to say something concerning the latest and best publications, and where they may be found. Let us, then, accompany, for a short way, the hurrying throng of busy men, saying nothing of the women, and make our first call on Washington street, at the store of

LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

This firm has recently published a volume entitled, "Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law." These lectures, ten in number, were delivered before the Law School of Harvard University, by Emory Washburn, LL. D., a Professor of Law in that Institution. Professor Washburn is the author of a large number of legal works, which may be found in every Law Library of the land. Known, therefore, and recognized as a leading authority on all questions of law, any comment or praise from us concerning the author, would be entirely unnecessary and superfluous. We are glad that these lectures were published to the world, for they offer to the student of law just what he needs, that is, a guide-board to show him the way. The volume consists of 318 pages, has a valuable index, is nicely bound in cloth, and is sold at a very reasonable price. The following are some of the questions which the volume discusses: Text-Books to be Read and Studied; Studying Alone, in an Office and in a Law School; Lectures and Recitations; Time to Enter a Law School; Moot Courts and Drawing Opinions; Common-place Books; Study of Statutes; General Reading; Consultation and Giving Advice; Duty towards the Jury; Defending Criminals; Open-

ing Cases to the Jury; Examination of Witnesses; Circumstantial Evidence; Arguments of Questions of Law; Writs of Error; Courts of Probity and Equity; Chances of Success; besides a hundred other subjects of equal importance. This work will be, to the student, at least, a boon and a blessing. We predict for it, as it justly deserves, a wide sale and circulation.

LEE & SHEPARD.

They have recently published several very interesting works, among which is one by the identical Elijah Kellogg, a son of Bowdoin. The title of the book is "The Spark of Genius, or the College Life of James Trafton," and you may be assured it is written in a very sparkling manner. The volume is one of his "Whispering Pine Series," and the story is located not a thousand miles from Brunswick. It is a perfect pen picture of College life. Among the popular subjects alluded to, is one on "Transmigration," which the writer would recommend to some of his immediate friends who have been or are now undergoing "dangers, labors and sufferings." In another chapter is a graphic little story about the "Mathematician in Shafts," and also a picture of the illustrious Bowdoin professor, who is endeavoring to steady the carriage down the hill. And so on through the book you will find each page bubbling over with a kind of fun and quaint philosophy which pleases and instructs. This book is finely illustrated and contains 272 pages. It may be obtained of the publishers for \$1 25. We trust that the work will not only find its way into our libraries, but also into the hands of the masses. Whatever subject Kellogg writes about, he is always sure to be charming and vivacious, and such, to say the least, has been the fact in this instance.

"The Curiosities of the Law Reports," by Franklin Fiske Heard, is the title of another volume recently published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard. The contents of the book are selected from the "Reporters," from the time of the Year Book to the present, and it is made up from specimens of both English and American Common Law and Equity Reports. It is certainly a happy medley, and must have been the

result of many years of profound reading. To lawyers and students, it will be a welcome volume, affording them pleasure and instruction in their leisure hours. In its make-up and design it is especially original. The price of the book is \$2 00.

The author of "Credo," Rev. L. T. Townsend, D.D., a Professor in the Boston Theological Seminary, has recently written another work entitled, "The Sword and Garment, or Ministerial Culture." In this work, the author has shown very clearly the character of the demands upon the clergy, more especially in the pulpit. Besides he has shown how these demands can and must be met. The subject of eloquence is treated in a very interesting manner, and some fine allusions are made to literary and sermonic models. This feature of the book alone renders it doubly worth its price. To theological students and ministers, the work must be *especially* valuable, both as a book of reference and for the subject matter discussed. 16mo., cloth, \$1 50.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Member for Paris, *A Tale of the Second Empire*, by Trois Etoiles, is one of the novels of remarkable merit recently sent forth to the public by this popular publishing house. The hero of the work is the elder of two brothers, sons of a former republican leader, upon whom he refuses to assume, and devotes the revenues of his great estates to charitable purposes, supporting himself by his pen. His two sons, admiring their father and adopting his principles, become lawyers in Paris; the elder soon finds an opportunity to distinguish himself in defending a journalist prosecuted for libel, and gains at once a brilliant reputation for eloquence, boldness, and extreme republican opinions. A wily and unscrupulous speculator in the confidence of the imperialists succeeds in gaining an influence over him, and, when the young man becomes a candidate for the assembly, contrives to have him elected by the withdrawal of the government candidate. By these means and others, the confidence of his republican allies is destroyed, their friendship alienated, he becomes

dissatisfied with himself, a soured and disappointed man, and at last by a singular fatality dies miserably, just as he is taking possession of his ancestral domains. The construction of the plot and the skill with which the characters are developed are both admirable, but neither is more so than the delicate and pungent sarcasm with which the empire and its adherents are satirized.

Col. T. W. Higginson's *Essays*, which appeared some time since in the "*Atlantic Monthly*" and which were so highly admired by all as evidences of culture and composition, have recently made a more tangible appearance in the shape of a neat book of about 350 pages. The essays are twelve in number and for a literary feast, a richer treat is hardly ever afforded in a single volume. The essays on "A Plea for Culture," "Literature as an Art," "Americanism in Literature," "Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?" and "Sappho" are exceedingly charming. The reader when he has for once began the perusal of this volume, will not be satisfied until he has reached the end. The whole, from first to last, is adorned with richness of expression, sound learning, and still more, the aroma of the age in which we live. We regard this as one of the best literary works on our book shelf.

[To be continued.]

COLLEGE ITEMS.

The Freshman class of Brown University numbers about seventy.—*Dartmouth*.

Vassar College had an excess of revenue over expenses, for the year ending June 22, 1870, of nearly twelve thousand dollars.—*ib*.

Miss Lizzie Williams, a graduate of Vassar College in 1869, has become a member of the faculty in the Leavenworth (Kansas) Agricultural College.—*ib*.

A Lawrence Freshman thinks that the idea of misery is expressed by "seven studies and one girl." The *Chronicle* thinks the height of happiness would be "seven girls and one study."—*University Press*.

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A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE will be put to press by him the coming Autumn. Any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

41

PAPER BOATS

Have been rowed by the winners of One Hundred and Thirty Races since their introduction in 1868, and are now in use in the United States, the British Provinces, England, South America and Australia.

We have in press, and shall publish in October:

THE

ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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BRIEF OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION. *Chapter I.*—The past and present condition of rowing in England and America in its relation to physical education.

Chapter II.—Boats classified. History of modern racing boats.

Chapter III.—Description of the modern wooden shell boat. Its merits and defects considered. *Chapter IV.*—Paper boats. Their history. Method of construction. Advantages and disadvantages. Evidences of their excellence and success. *Chapter V.*—Technical terms used to describe the drawings of boats. Essential points required in racing shells. *Chapter VI.*—General discussion of the beam, depth, length and lines of racing shells, considered in their relation to buoyancy, stability, displacement and the resistance of the water. *Chapter VII.*—Practical hints on the selection of boats for racing, hunting and exercise. General divisions of the body of the work.

PART FIRST. *Chapter I.*—Detailed descriptions of 22 varieties of shell boats, (with plates). *Chapter II.*—Detailed descriptions of gigs, dingys, canoes, and skiffs, (with plates). *Chapter III.*—Description of the fittings peculiar to outrigger shell boats. Oars, sculls and paddles described and illustrated. *Chapter IV.*—Packing for shipment. Cost and methods of transportation to different parts of the country.

PART SECOND. *Chapter I.*—Rowing defined. Hints to beginners. Use of the oar. Errors to be avoided. Sculling and steering. *Chapter II.*—Coaching a crew. *Chapter III.*—The theory and principles of training. *Chapter IV.*—Training in practice. *Chapter V.*—Hints on outfitting. Books recommended. Organization and administration of boat clubs. *Chapter VI.*—On swimming. Instructions for saving drowning persons. Directions for restoring the apparently drowned.

PART THIRD. *Chapter I.*—Boat racing. Regattas and the duties of their officers. Laws of boat racing. *Chapter II.*—Races won in paper boats from 1868 to 1871. Boat racing at American Colleges, The Harvard-Yale and Inter-Collegiate races, 1852 to 1871. Citizens' Regatta, Worcester, Mass., 1859 to 1870. Regattas of the New England Rowing Association, Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, North-Western Amateur Boating Association, 1867 to 1871. Oxford and Cambridge (England) annual races, 1829 to 1871. International Races, 1866 to Sept. 15, 1871.

PART FOURTH. A Directory of the 273 Boat Rowing and Hunting Clubs and Associations of the United States and British Provinces in existence on the 30th Nov., 1870, giving the names and P. O. address of their officers, (some 2000 in all,) number of active and honorary members, description of the rowing course used by each, number and kind of boats on hand, and the value of their real and personal property.

PART FIFTH. Hints on the construction of Boat Houses, with plans and specifications of five, costing from \$150 to \$500, (with 7 plates).

This work was promised early in 1871, but in consequence of its magnitude it was found impossible to publish it at the time proposed. No expense has been spared to make it a standard work on the subjects of which it treats, and it will be found to contain a large mass of information never before printed. The Directory of the Clubs is alone worth the price of the work.

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

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President.

THOMAS C. UPHAM, D.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, D.D.,
Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Theology, and Librarian.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages; Secretary.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
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GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Professor of Applied
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Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, (Johnson's edition); Sallust.
Haidley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.
They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late Col. GEORGE B. WOOD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is . . . 16,538
Medical Library, . . . 3,550
Pecunian, . . . 4,800
Athenæan, . . . 5,490

Total.

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays. . . 32,588

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60.00.
Room rent, \$10.00. Board, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

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MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

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
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

No. 12.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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COLLEGE TEACHERS.

It is a fact that most of the students who go out from college as teachers, are very successful. Their schools are well conducted. The discipline is good and the instruction judiciously imparted. No class of teachers, as a general thing, has a better reputation than they.

But while this is the rule there are glaring exceptions. Sometimes we hear it said, with sneering expression, "He is a college teacher," as if that term were synonymous with "poor teacher." If we ask the reason of this harsh judgment, the answer is ready and uniform, "college teachers are impracticable. They may have knowledge enough but it is not of the right kind, and they do not have the tact necessary to govern a school." This may be true of some students who attempt to teach, but when it is said that those are their characteristics as a body, the assertion is willfully false.

To account for the impression which prevails in some communities, and which forbids the employment of students as teachers there, it is

necessary to consider the character of the schools themselves. Some of these are Academies and High Schools, but by far the greater part are common district schools, kept for a short time only, and where the elementary branches are taught. There a practical kind of knowledge is required and, in order to govern rightly an assembly of boys and girls, differing in age, acquirements, and capacity, a fair understanding of human nature is necessary.

Though the majority of the student teachers possess these requirements, there are some who do not have them. The studies of the latter class have been mainly those required for a college fit. In order to enter as early as possible they have neglected the more common branches. Thus while they can repeat without hesitation the rule for the quantity of any Latin syllable, or give a synopsis of the most irregular Greek verb, they are utterly, at a loss when asked to analyze an English sentence, or to explain the simple rules of Arithmetic. Such a one as this undertakes to teach a school. He looks upon it merely as an agreeable way of spending his vacation, which will at the same time furnish a supply of spending money. He soon finds that a teacher's position comprehends more than he had any idea of. The multiplicity of studies confounds him, and their very simplicity puzzles him. His ideas of discipline are crude. He is unnecessarily harsh, or thinking to be lenient loses all authority. He does not understand the scholars nor they him, so after a short trial he gives it up in disgust, while the neighborhood is equally disgusted with him.

This person is taken as a sample of all collegians, and the people of course think they want no more of that sort. There college teachers are thenceforth at a discount. They are put into the same category and condemned together. Now we protest against this wholesale condemnation. To be sure the feeling of brother-

hood in college is very close, and the *esprit de corps* found there has its counterpart nowhere else, but it is manifestly absurd to suppose that because young men work together and pursue the same studies, they are all alike. Yet this is the supposition upon which those who sneer at student teachers act. If their experience in a few cases has been unfavorable, they deride the abilities of all. Is it not a more sensible course to judge each individual by what he himself does, and not by another's actions?

The fact of one's being a member of a college ought not to be accepted as a proof either of his capacity or incapacity. Those who class them in a body either way, are greatly in error. Let every one, then, receive praise or blame according to his individual desert, and a short experience will convince any one that no more able or efficient teachers can be found than the majority of college students.

CHRIST IN COLLEGE.

To cultivate the mind and neglect the heart is contrary to the acknowledged philosophy of correct education. Notwithstanding the fact, however, the aim of our colleges is to secure a specialist for every other branch of instruction, while the philosophy of Christ and its practicability the student is left to glean, as best he may, from a compulsory attendance at prayers, and the ephemeral and unstirring services of the Sabbath. No one would question the correctness of having an enthusiast in every department of science, art, and literature; but if Christ's philosophy actually merits what every Christian divine, philanthropist, and teacher claims for it, then there is no reason why its principles should not be placed before the student and advocated with as much ardor, and pressed with as much practical zeal as chemical physics or the Christless literature of the ancients. In what esteem is Christ and his doctrine held in our colleges? The fact that a large majority of students, for four full years, mingle with his professed disciples, and never once receive a kind and earnest word in Christ's praise, answers the question. The great work of inviting students to a personal

and intimate acquaintance with Christ is left wholly to the few who have fortunately cultivated this acquaintance elsewhere. Should not Christ have the zealous aid of every Christian instructor in college? Would not their knowledge, influence, and efforts greatly surpass what puerile students could achieve? Does not Christ ask the government of our colleges, as guardians, teachers, and friends of the students, to introduce him that he may fill their cups with love and wisdom? This never can be done at arms'-length. Christ does not want an introduction as stiff and cold as an icicle. His whole life proves his preference for a private and unconstrained interview. His aim was to *save* men, not to impress them with his superiority of mind and position. Even now he stands at our college gates longing to enter. No one recognizes him. He reveals himself to some of his professed disciples; and fain would he accompany them to the room of some classmate with whom he has never met. But they have not the time to spare. They must go to the gymnasium or to the barber's shop. Deeply grieved in spirit he accosts a passing teacher, who frequently, of a Sabbath, introduces him to popular congregations for ten or twenty dollars per day, and begs a private introduction to their pupils. They kindly offer to take him to prayers and there urge his claims, but really they are pressed for time and, moreover, don't know where those who need most to know him, room.

The immoral student feels no religious restraint in college. There is none there. The "praying circle" disturbs the sinful mind of the student far less than a circle in geometry or analytics; and why is this? Because a few professed disciples gather semi-weekly around the almost deserted altar, upon which a few slumbering sparks still linger; and there endeavor to shield themselves for a brief period, from the chill winds and blasting vapors of inconsistency, and college censoriousness, whose miasm quietly but truly infects all with whom it comes in contact, and after a formal fanning of the smouldering cinders, and a sad reflection upon the insulted Saviour, they disperse only to mingle again in the frigid atmosphere of indifference.

Christ's philosophy demands personal contact. The great Master set the example. He ate and drank with publicans and sinners. He talked with the lewd, placed his hand upon the palsied, and familiarly conversed with the most dissolute. But ah! how many, unfortunate in their habits, yet with kind but aching hearts, pass through their college course and never have the name of Christ once brought personally to their minds! Would not Paul exclaim, "I say this to your shame!" If the spirit of the "praying circle" and its individual members repel, then we may be sure it is none of Christ's, for his always attracts. If the professor's dignity places a gulf between him and the student, then it differs from Christ's in that his always removed the gulf.

What has been accomplished the past year for Christ, in college? One, to our knowledge, moved by outside influences sought sympathy in the praying circle; but the hand extended to him was so deathly cold, the eyes turned toward him so frigidly glaring, and the words spoken so heartless and distressingly feeble, that he withdrew from the ghostly thing as from a dying outcast infected with small-pox. How long is Christ to be excluded from our colleges? Is not his influence upon the feelings and conduct of students worth making personal effort to obtain? When will your daily prayer, "O Lord, prosper our college and bless these students under our charge," be answered, if you won't have Christ on the campus only at stated times?

The students, for whom so much apparent solicitude is exercised in chapel and church, have no faith in its reality, coming from the official and professional sources that it does. They want a personal interview, as a figure by which to demonstrate the pious theorem. They want the unrestrained sympathy of their teachers. They want to realize that their interests and their teachers' are not antagonistic but identical. And they are waiting, and many are longing for a personal introduction to Christ.

Cincinnati University is to commence with an endowment of \$1,737,000.

PROGRESS.

In this age of lightning and nitro-glycerine we are unable to detect any spirit of conservatism existing in the national mind. Of course we leave out of the discussion political conservatism, which often makes itself forcibly apparent when the rights of the humblest citizen are to be neglected by the passage of radically progressive law. New customs, new fashions, and their multitudinous accessories follow in quick succession, to proclaim to all the worn-out fact that society is in a state of constant progressiveness. What is stylish to-day, is rendered dowdy to-morrow by the rapid march of Dame Fashion. Squirm, cringe, or hide where you may, the influence of fashion upon society is irresistible and you must submit to be carried along its whirling current. Progress! forsooth, of course it is, but of no importance in benefiting mankind. One effect of its influence is to be reprobated; it breaks down the solidity of social conversation and renders it a mere hash, composed of frivolities and scandal.

If your hat is an inch too high, or your coat an inch too long, woe be unto you! thou son of independence. You will learn experimentally the meaning of that dread sentence—to be ostracized. You will suffer social banishment,—a fact, perhaps, not repugnant to your own wishes, but most assuredly injurious to your interests.

Think of losing that social polish (Duryea's best) to be derived from the fellowship of those divine creatures, who sit like so many pictures waiting for a customer to purchase them. Alas! poor fellow! instead of a Raphael, you have been bargaining for a wretched daub, glittering and beautiful to the inexperienced eye, but in reality a fictitious, unreal imitation. *Satis ejus.*

We can faithfully report wonderful progress in a more sublime direction—we are learning the noble art of stealing. "The biggest thief is the best man," is rapidly becoming an universal proverb. It is a shame that the morals of this people could become so degraded, so low, so barbarous. (I beg the barbarian's pardon, for even he has innate scruples against theft).

Determined to be at the top of the ladder in every conceivable thing, we thoroughly studied into the mysteries of this black art. Witness the progress of a decade! Then a defalcation was hardly known; now scarcely a day passes without some such rascality coming to light.

Behold the degeneration (*i. e.*, progress backward) from the strict morality of our Puritan ancestors. The burglar with his compressed-air drills, his blow-pipe and chemical compounds is not half so dangerous an enemy as the cunning Paymaster, Mayor, Treasurer or Cashier.

The eloquence of a Webster would faithfully portray the rapid march of progress in social, political, and intellectual circles. Scientific discoveries follow each other so closely, that before one is fairly cooled the other comes to improve it, rendering it more effective, it is true, but the original discoverer hardly dares to promulgate his secret, lest his laurels may be stolen from him indirectly. For fifteen years Science has been taking these rapid strides, and the end is not yet. The almost endless path of knowledge lies ahead; when we have discovered all the positive certainties, we will give ourselves to things more speculative in their character. No more floundering around in the mire of doubt? Progress has safely rescued us from that quicksand, and is carrying us *vi et armis* to the highlands of surety. Madame Science is a capricious mistress, decidedly coquettish in fact. It behooves every one, anxious to be even with the times, to watch her every movement, respect her wishes, and keep a "weather eye" open.

To-day we may be in advance of the common herd, but to-morrow this despised herd will leave us with lightning rapidity. Viewing everything with such a mind, of course we "throw up our hats" at every downfall of conservatism in college affairs.

With a radical President, a radical Faculty, a radical journal, and radical students, there is no reason why Bowdoin should not fall into line and with military precision steadily advance by forced marches to the goal of superiority.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.—II.

The very valuable accessions to the apparatus of instruction referred to in our last number, came to the college in 1812. Mr. Bowdoin's library contained a number of the most valuable scientific works of France, embracing those of Chaptal, Brochaut, Brongniart, DeLuc, Fourcroy, Lavoisier Buffon, Bulliard, the French translation of Pliny, Haüy, Lacépède, also leading authors in the history and literature of Great Britain and the Continent. In publications of the period of the French Revolution it was rich. Coming from the son of the distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, it embraced much that was valuable of the current literature of our own country before and subsequent to the revolution, and bearing the autograph of the Governor. It should be stated that many valuable works were given at different times by Madam Bowdoin, subsequently Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin Dearborn, among them was Wilson's Ornithology. Thus for that period the college became possessed of a library, if small, of great value.

Among the early patrons of the Institution the name of Vaughan was prominent. The head of that distinguished family, Benjamin Vaughan, LL.D., a native of England, educated at Trinity, Cambridge and Edinburgh—who had been a member of Parliament, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, came to this country with other members of his family near the close of the last century and became a resident of Hallowell. To him the college was greatly indebted for valuable and generous donations of volumes for its library and articles for its apparatus, and, what was of more value than these gifts, for a deep, constant interest in its welfare, and kind offices in its behalf both at home and through friends in England, an active interest, in which different branches of the family participated for several years. The bust of Benjamin Franklin by Houdon, and which Dr. Franklin gave to Dr. Vaughan, with whom he cherished friendship and intimacy of many years, was given to the college by Dr. Vaughan and stands in the library.

Soon after the accession of President Allen

some 500 volumes came to the library from Thomas Wallcut, Esq., who was a curious and diligent collector of books in Boston. He held office in the government of Massachusetts, and had given this collection to what was called "Dartmouth University." The celebrated Dartmouth College case having been decided adversely to the claims of the University, and the President of that Institution having been elected to the Presidency of Bowdoin, the donor consented to the transfer of his very valuable gift to this college. This collection embraced many valuable and some rare works in sacred literature, History, both civil and political, as Eliot's Indian Bible, 1685; The "Breeches Bible," 1611; Novum Testamentum cum postillis Nich. de Lyra, 1487; Mather's Magnalia, 1752; Almon's Remembrancer, 14 vols.

In 1823 Nathaniel Johnston, Esq., of Hillsboro, N. H., through the influence, as was understood, of President Allen, gave to the library some 350 volumes, which was deemed at the time a valuable and elegant accession.

The West-Indian cockroaches had some agency in procuring a very valuable addition to the library. A brother of Dr. Vaughan, of whom we have just spoken, Samuel Vaughan, Esq., of Jamaica, carried with him from England to that island a valuable library of 1200 to 1500 volumes of such works as a planter of scientific tastes and of general culture would gather around him. The Jamaica roaches found these books agreeable to their taste, and made such havoc with them that the owner sent them to the care of his Hallowell brother, and they were deposited for safe keeping in the Bowdoin library. The consignment arrived in the autumn of 1821, and were deposited in their place of safe keeping. A portion of a winter vacation was spent by the writer in preparing an alphabetical catalogue of this deposit, and which he had good reason for remembering, for no fire had ever been allowed in the building. This catalogue was an appendix to the first printed catalogue of the library. In the deplorable state in which the insects had left their prey, and as the books were only on deposit, they were bound in the plainest style for preservation rather than for

show, as the visitor may see. This collection fell by inheritance to a nephew of the owner, John A. Vaughan, D. D., of the class of 1815, and eventually was given to the college by this true and constant lover of his Alma Mater. Among the valuables of this library may be mentioned the Encyclopédie Methodique, 162 vols.; Transactions of the Académie Royale des Sciences, 108 vols.; of the Royal Swedish Academy, 16 vols.; Nicholson's Journal, 25 vols.; County Surveys, 22 vols.; and volumes of Travel, Political Science, &c. ALUMNUS.

The *Amherst Student* finishes one of its *sweepings*, respecting THE ORIENT, as follows: "But upon consideration we are inclined to believe that no penalty can be too great for so blundering a crime." Now if a crime can be said to *blunder*, certainly the editors are free of *one* charge brought against them. No mention was made of *two* blunders. If we have appropriated an *article* taken from the *Student* we are sorry. To do so is mean, to say the least. One of the *seemingly* most unjust doctrines of the Bible to us is, that "from him that hath *not* shall be taken even that which he hath." It is not our purpose to do any such thing, and therefore, we are "willing to be forgiven."

We shall be very sure in the future to give the *Student* full credit for any *articles* from its columns which we may be led to *copy*, since the use of about twenty lines, much changed, and for which credit could not be readily given, is a crime for the punishment of which there is "*no penalty too great.*"

On the night of the 13th, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, Prof. Rockwood, with some members of the Senior class, observed the heavens for the appearance of the Meteoric Shower of November. Nothing very noteworthy was witnessed. It was suggested that the shower may have entered our atmosphere a few hours later, which would bring the recurrence during the 14th, when of course nothing would be noticed.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

The Reading Room presents its usual file of papers with a few (?) exceptions.

President Chamberlain's house has received a new story. It is already near completion.

New walks about the Memorial Hall are being laid out. Work will be begun on them at once.

There have been several cases of sickness in college, during the term. All are, however, doing nicely.

Our thanks are due several of the Alumni for favors since our last issue. J. H. Gooch of Auburn, among the number.

Committees who have sought college and class adjourns this term have been exceedingly unfortunate. Where is the trouble?

Professor—"Now you may give a general definition of a liquid." Freshman—"It is impenetrable, electricity, and has pores."

A large number of students are to serve in the capacity of pedagogues this winter. Many of them have already engaged their schools.

"The Advance Drier," said a Junior as he read the advertisement. "I wonder what that means, does it dry the clothes before they are washed?"

During the lecture on Electricity, the Professor remarked that beef steak would form quite an effective battery. We have seen much that would resist one.

The following are the officers of the Reading-Room Association for the ensuing year: President, S. P. Meads; Vice President, G. M. Seiders; Secretary, H. W. Chapman; Treasurer, W. A. Blake; Ex. Committee, H. Harris, D. A. Robinson, J. W. Pray.

In our last issue we noticed the discovery of a planet by Prof. Peters of Hamilton college. Prof. Rockwood informs us that the 117th planet of the group of asteroids was discovered on the 14th of September, by Dr. Luther of Bilk. It is equal in brilliancy to a star of the eleventh magnitude.

We are glad to notice a spirit of improvement manifested among the students. Through their effort a post-office box has been placed in the Reading Room. All mail matter is taken to the village office three times per day, at 6.30 A. M. and 1 and 7.15 P. M. Why not have the college mail brought from the village office also?

The following is the programme of the Senior Exhibition, at Baptist Church, Brunswick, Nov. 27th, 1871:

MUSIC.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.
Herbert Harris, East Machias.
2. Cui Bono.
James B. Atwood, St. Albans.
3. French Metrical Version from the English of Bulwer.
William A. Blake, Bangor.
4. The Duty of Educated Men.
Jehiel S. Richards, Bremen.
5. English Version from the Latin of Tacitus.
Clarence M. Walker, Wilton.
6. Ruins.
Osgood W. Rogers, Windham.
7. Power of Mystery.
George M. Seiders, Union.
8. Latin Version from the English of Shakespeare.
Fred E. Whitney, Farmington.
9. Action and Reaction between Europe and America.
George W. Stone, Livermore Falls.
10. Greek Version from the Latin of Livy.
Fred A. Wilson, Orono.
11. Minority Representation.
George M. Whitaker, Southbridge, Mass.

MUSIC.

ALUMNI RECORD.

1807. — Seth Storer, Esq., lives in Scarboro', Me. He is hale and vigorous, except that his eyesight is somewhat impaired.

'34. — Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., formerly of this State, now President of Robert College, Constantinople, has arrived in New York.

'46. — Rev. Jas. B. Thornton resides at Oak Hill, Scarboro'.

'47. — A. G. Stinchfield has removed from Hallowell to Boston.

'57. — Rev. Roland B. Howard formerly of Farmington, brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, class of '50, is pastor of a church in Princeton, Ill. Mr. Howard was with us a few days last week. It is with feelings of sadness that we are forced to add, that to bury his wife at Bath, her native city, was the sad duty which called him to his native State.

'57. — Frank Waterhouse is teaching the High School in Newton, Mass.

'57. — Edward Parker, late of Biddeford, is teaching the High School in North Bridgewater, Mass.

'61. — Charles G. Haines is paymaster in the office of the Lawrence Company, Biddeford, Maine.

'61. — J. W. Bradbury is an Attorney at Law in Augusta.

'65. — Melville J. Hill is teaching the Chelsea High School.

'67. — J. F. Clark is teaching an Academy at South Berwick, Me.

'67. — George M. Bodge, A. M., recently principal of Gould's Academy, Bethel, will take charge of Gorham Seminary next term.

'68. — George T. Sewall is practicing law with his father in Oldtown, Me.

'69. — Mr. Clarence Hale has been elected to fill the vacancy in the School Committee of Portland, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Charles B. Merrill of '47.

'70. — C. E. Beale is in Government employ in Washington, D. C. In connection with his other duties he is reading law.

Among the delegates from Maine to the National Council of Congregational churches, which met at Oberlin, O., Nov. 15th, we notice the names of the following Bowdoin graduates: '25, Hon. S. P. Benson; '28, Rev. Ezra B. Pike; '33, Rev. Benj. Tappan; '34, Rev. Albert Cole; '37, J. O. Fiske; '43, Dea. Joseph Titcomb; '45, Rev. J. K. Mason; '66, Rev. George G. Kelly.

NOT QUITE.

A majority of the Senior class at Bowdoin College, was recently suspended on account of continued absence from recitations.—*Cadet.*

Partly so, and partly not so, Brother *Cadet*. The only "continued absence" happened to be from *two* recitations *one* forenoon. The recitations "cut" were Chemistry at 9.30, and Astronomy 10.30. These chanced to be the only recitations for the day. The class was requested to make up the "cut lessons" the next day at 11.30. This they did not do, but did attend the regular recitations of the forenoon. The only "continued absence" then, was from *two* recitations, and from "making up" outside of regular recitation hours. "Continued absence from recitations" is not allowed in Bowdoin. Any student has *permission* to go home before the "absence from recitation" becomes "continued."

READING.

Reading is said to make a full man, and if a person have his mind so stored with useful knowledge as to be called a full man, a little of his knowledge naturally flows over upon those who move him to conversation. Thus to dispense his mental possessions is a duty, and one more easily performed than omitted, for an individual whose mind is stored with knowledge, good or bad, can not enter into conversation without imparting of that knowledge, any more than a cup so full of a liquid that its upper surface is actually convex, can undergo any considerable agitation without displacing a portion of its contents. But it is not the duty of men only whose minds are stored with knowledge to

impart it, but it is a duty of every one, and if any one finds himself without knowledge worth imparting, then a double duty presents itself to him, namely: first to store his mind, and secondly, to impart those stores.

This is just the double duty which presents itself to every student on entering a college course, but while in college he should give more particular attention and effort to the first part of this compound duty, namely: storing his mind with knowledge, in order that he may be the better prepared to discharge the second part, profitably to others and honorably to himself, in after life. If by neglect, therefore, a student fail to perform the first part of this duty, and on that account is unable to perform the second, he can expect from the world no better name than "*shirk*." To any person, therefore, who enters the college course, is presented an opportunity to store his mind with varied and useful knowledge by reading,—an opportunity of four years' duration, vastly more important than any other four years of his life; for probably never again will he meet such a variety of subjects and such a wealth of books all within his easy grasp.

These facts do not obtain their full value in the minds of students. Generally speaking, they go through the four years without reading more than their immediate theme-writing demands. This neglect to devote more time to reading is, by some, thought to be due to the college curriculum; that so much time is necessarily spent "plugging" Greek and Latin and observing other *college customs*, such as *chapel exercises* and church attendance, as to slice off so much of the time which properly belongs to reading, that very little remains. In a very small degree this may border on the truth, but the real difficulty is a lack of disposition to read.

But these objections are, in a great measure, now removed. The long afternoon of every day can be devoted to reading and writing,—which, by the way, should go hand in hand,—and so we urge every student to improve his time by drawing from these literary storehouses measures of useful knowledge and in laying them up for future use.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

We have just received from the publishers, William White & Co., "Banner of Light" office, 158 Washington St., Boston, "*Looking Beyond*." It is a book of 101 pages. J. O. Barrett is its author. The whole work is treated under three heads: "Life's Mystic Key," "The New Birth," and "The Last shall be First." It is a work calculated to comfort the sorrowing, as it declares on its title page, and therefore treats very largely of the spirits of departed friends. It is well printed, well bound, and is altogether a book that would grace the shelves of any library. There are many who have no fellowship for such books, but to read "*Looking Beyond*" can do no one harm, if it result in no good. It is well written, and relates many incidents similar to those reported and believed long before their causes were attributed to the spirits of "departed ones."

Mayweed Blossoms. This a pretty volume consisting of prose and poetry. When one has finished its perusal he can but feel that its title should have been "Crown of Stars," and that the author is worthy to wear it or any similar crown. It is a collection of *truths* which every one should have. Its author is Lois Waisbrooker. "Alice Vale," "Helen Harlow's Vow" are from his pen. Buy it, *read* it!

A Yale professor was passing out of his recitation room, the other day, when a freshman dropped slyly into his hat a piece of paper on which was written "monkey." Tickled with his joke, he told it to all his student friends. But at his next recitation the professor addressed his division in his sweetest tones: "Gentlemen, as I was passing out of the room yesterday, one of your number did me the very high honor of leaving with me his card."—*Collegian*.

Scene—History examination. Question: "Give the several names of the leaders of the various crusades." Answer: "Can't think of but two, *Mahomet* and *Peter the Great*."—*Era*.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Yale College was founded 175 years ago.

The annual income of Harvard is \$185,000.

Madison has graduated over 1500 clergymen.

The Alumni of Yale are busy in the righteous effort to raise half a million dollars to be unconditionally donated to their Alma Mater.

There were two hundred and ten applicants for admission to the University of Michigan, of whom eighteen were ladies. One hundred and ninety-five applied for the Freshman class, the remainder for upper classes. — *Chronicle*.

Yale is turning over a new leaf. Junior exhibition and wooden spoons have been abolished, and now a proud father refuses the silver cup. He doesn't want to have his enterprise rewarded in that way.

A duplicate of the Zoan stone, which was presented to Monmouth College, has arrived in this country from Egypt. It has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute, where a cast of it will be taken, when it will be forwarded to Monmouth.

A scientific course of study has been started at Bowdoin College, and means are being taken to make it a University. The College is soon to erect a new laboratory on the "Delta," and many other improvements are being made. The new President, Gen. Chamberlain, is evidently up with the times. — *Phi-Rhonian*.

The *Revolution* says, Humboldt College, situated in Northern Iowa, is the first instance of women being appointed on the board of trustees for a college. This college is founded on unsectarian principles, and open on equal terms to young men and young women. The first class commences in September.

Appleton Chapel, Harvard College, is to have an open timber ceiling, ornamented columns, and galleries capable of seating 400 more students. The whole interior is to be re-decorated, to have new gas fixtures and screen-work about the pulpit, and the glass is to be stained.

Harvard has 173 Freshmen; Cornell, 200; Princeton, 95; Yale, 185; Amherst, 110; Roch-

ester, 44; Hamilton, 50; Wesleyan, 51; Dartmouth, 95; Bowdoin, 72; Lewisburg, 32. — *Herald*.

We heartily wish the error made in favor of Bowdoin were true, but since it is not we correct it. Not 72, but 57.

Ten or a dozen young ladies regularly attend Prof. Wright's lectures to the Juniors, without any perceptible detriment either to their own womanly character, the intellectual well-being and good order of the Juniors themselves, or to the interest in the lecture. How would it be worse or more unseemly for them to learn the lessons and recite with the class? — *Vidette*.

College papers are making a good deal of the fact that since the attendance upon religious exercises at Washington College has become voluntary, the Chapel is better filled than it was under the compulsory system. The *Southern Collegian* thus candidly explains the phenomenon: "The morning exercises of the Chapel are better attended this year than ever before. This is owing, in a great measure, to the generous and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by some of the ladies of Lexington who are present every morning to aid in the singing."

The following publications grace the College Reading Room:

Dailies — New York Tribune, Boston Advertiser, Portland Press, Boston Post, Portland Argus, Bangor Whig and Courier, Portland Advertiser, Lewiston Journal.

Semi-Weekly — New York Evening Post.

Weeklies — N. Y. Herald, Kennebec Journal, Maine Standard, Zion's Herald, Congregationalist, Zion's Advocate, Christian Mirror, Bridgton News, Brunswick Telegraph, The Nation, Portland Transcript, Harper's Weekly, Spirit of the Times, Appleton's Journal, Scientific American, College Courant, Littell's Living Age.

Fortnightly — Bowdoin Scientific Review.

Monthlies — Maine Journal of Education, American Naturalist, The Galaxy, Old and New, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Overland Monthly, Blackwood's Magazine.

Quarterlies — Westminster Review, North American Review.

AMONG THE BOOKSELLERS OF BOSTON.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

"Park Street Pulpit" is the title of a book containing twenty discourses, by Rev. Wm. H. H. Murray, who is recognized as the Beecher of Boston. Mr. Murray's church is crowded to its entire capacity each Sabbath, and the sermon of the day appears before the public in pamphlet form on the next morning. They are written in a very pleasing and eloquent manner and contain, above all, many gems of sound common sense. They are entirely free from that clumsiness and rigid doctrinal style which characterizes a large share of our pulpit efforts. The volume can be obtained of James R. Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont St., Boston, for \$1 50, while those wishing for the single numbers from week to week as they appear, can obtain them for ten cents each, or subscribe for the series for a year by paying \$4 00 in advance. No clergyman or student of Theology, should be without these beauties of literature.

"Castilian Days" is another brilliant book, by Colonel John Hay. It is a graphic picture of Spanish society as it existed in the later days of its last queen, and it describes in a very entertaining and instructive manner the character, customs, and institutions of the Spanish people at that time. The author seems to have made a very careful and extended research into the traditions of that nation, and the way in which he works the whole matter up by his frequent strokes of wit and ever present vivacity renders each page exceedingly interesting. This book has already become a great favorite with the public, and the probabilities are that it will have a much wider circulation. Such a work cannot fail in receiving the high appreciation which it justly merits.

CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

This Publishing House is located at No. 13 Cornhill. They have recently issued a volume containing ten lectures, which were delivered in Boston last season, on the leading questions connected with Christianity and Scepticism, by the leading Professors and Presidents of our

New England and other colleges. The work has already had a large sale of many thousand copies, and yet orders are coming in every day. This idea runs through the whole book: Is Christianity able to complete what it has begun? Orthodoxy here enlightens itself and its adherents, upon the living issues of the times. With very forcible logic, it cuts its way amid the theological and philosophical discussions of the day, yet all this it accomplishes in the spirit of liberalism and candor. The work, "Boston Lectures, 1870," is certainly one of merit. It may be had of the publisher for \$2 00.

People who are thinking about leaving appropriations to colleges in their wills, would do well to read the story of "Parson Turell's Legacy," as told by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and take particular notice of its moral, which is worded thus:

God bless you, gentlemen! Learn to give
Money to colleges while you live.
Don't be silly and think you'll try
To bother the colleges when you die,
With codicil this and codicil that,
That knowledge may starve while law grows fat,
For there never was piteber that wouldn't spill,
And there's always a flaw in a donkey's will.

—*Princeton World.*

Mr. Sage, a trustee of Cornell University, has recently presented to the institution a large sum of money for the establishment of a female department. A committee of the trustees now have the matter under consideration and it is expected that they will make a favorable report. It is understood that the students generally oppose it.

The following is from the *Cadet*. It shows the right spirit.

"Yale and Harvard, Bowdoin and Brown, Amherst and others have their "boat-clubs." Surely they have no better opportunities than we; no better river; no better men and muscle; no more enthusiasm, and no better stand among Northern Colleges than we have among those of the South. We have the way, let's make the will."

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TO

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

FOR 50 YEARS, is still at his Old Stand, opposite north end of the Mall, ready to answer all orders in his line.
 A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE will be put to press by him the coming Autumn. Any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

4t

PAPER BOATS

Have been rowed by the winners of One Hundred and Thirty Races since their introduction in 1868, and are now in use in the United States, the British Provinces, England, South America and Australia.

We have in press, and shall publish in October:

THE

ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND OARSMAN'S MANUAL

FOR 1871.

One large Quarto Volume, 475 pages, printed in colors on tinted paper, containing 75 fine illustrations on wood and stone, and 4 large folding plates (12x40 inches, strongly bound in Muslin. Price \$6 00.

No work of similar magnitude and cost on this subject, has ever been published in England or the United States.

BRIEF OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION. *Chapter I.*—The past and present condition of rowing in England and America in its relation to physical education.

Chapter II.—Boats classified. History of modern racing boats.

Chapter III.—Description of the modern wooden shell boat. Its merits and defects considered. *Chapter IV.*—Paper boats. Their history. Method of construction. Advantages and disadvantages. Evidences of their excellence and success. *Chapter V.*—Technical terms used to describe the drawings of boats. Essential points required in racing shells. *Chapter VI.*—General discussion of the beam, depth, length and lines of racing shells, considered in their relation to buoyancy, stability, displacement and the resistance of the water. *Chapter VII.*—Practical hints on the selection of boats for racing, hunting and exercise. General divisions of the body of the work.

PART FIRST. *Chapter I.*—Detailed descriptions of 22 varieties of shell boats, (with plates). *Chapter II.*—Detailed descriptions of gigs, dingys, canoes, and skiffs, (with plates). *Chapter III.*—Description of the fittings peculiar to outrigger shell boats. Oars, sculls and paddles described and illustrated. *Chapter IV.*—The packing for shipment. Cost and methods of transportation to different parts of the country.

PART SECOND. *Chapter I.*—Rowing defined. Hints to beginners.

Use of the oar. Errors to be avoided. Sculling and steering. *Chapter II.*—Coaching a crew. *Chapter III.*—The theory and principles of training. *Chapter IV.*—Training in practice. *Chapter V.*—Hints on outfitting. Books recommended. Organization and administration of boat clubs. *Chapter VI.*—On swimming. Instructions for saving drowning persons. Directions for restoring the apparently drowned.

PART THIRD. *Chapter I.*—Boat racing. Regattas and the duties of their officers. Laws of boat racing. *Chapter II.*—Races won in paper boats from 1868 to 1871. Boat racing at American Colleges, The Harvard-Yale and Inter-Collegiate races, 1852 to 1871. Citizens' Regatta, Worcester, Mass., 1859 to 1870. Regattas of the New England Rowing Association, Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, North-Western Amateur Boating Association, 1867 to 1871. Oxford and Cambridge (England) annual races, 1829 to 1871. International Races, 1866 to Sept. 15, 1871.

PART FOURTH. A Directory of the 273 Boat Rowing and Hunting Clubs and Associations of the United States and British Provinces in existence on the 30th Nov., 1870, giving the names and P. O. address of their officers, (some 2000 in all), number of active and honorary members, description of the rowing course used by each, number and kind of boats on hand, and the value of their real and personal property.

PART FIFTH. Hints on the construction of Boat Houses, with plans and specifications of five, costing from \$150 to \$5000, (with 7 plates).

This work was promised early in 1871, but in consequence of its magnitude it was found impossible to publish it at the time proposed. No expense has been spared to make it a standard work on the subjects of which it treats, and it will be found to contain a large mass of information never before printed. The Directory of the Clubs is alone worth the price of the work.

All orders should be addressed to the publishers,

WATERS, BALCH & CO.,

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Bowdoin College.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,
President.

THOMAS C. UPHAM, D.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, D.D.,
Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Theology, and Librarian.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages; Secretary.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Professor of Applied Chemistry.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Salust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,538
Medical Library,	3,550
Feuchlan,	6,850
Athenææ,	5,650

Total,

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays. 32,588

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00. Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$1 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

FACULTY.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,
President.

JOHN APPLETON, LL.D.,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory, and English Literature.

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NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, JANUARY 29, 1872.

No. 13.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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MINOR EDITORIALS.

The motto of some is "Peace on earth, good will toward men," but we propose to include the women.

Would it not be well to establish, under the authority of the State, a home for "Old Maids." Now that the Legislature is in session we suggest that as a "capital" idea. The crop has never been more flourishing than to-day. Brunswick, among other towns, yields a *fair* average.

If any of her Alumni desire to confer a lasting benefit upon Bowdoin, they should build and endow a bathing house for the use of students. There are no fitting conveniences of the kind in Brunswick, and since "cleanliness is next to godliness" their institution would procure, perhaps, a *healthier* condition among the undergraduates. We can assure the founders that they will be held in as grateful remembrance as if they had invested in the to be Memorial Hall.

Would it not be a good idea to have the laws which should govern our colleges and the students, emanate directly from the State, and have them placed in the statute book in black and white. Then each one would certainly know his duty. There would be no trouble about *ex post facto* laws, and much of the clashing of the elements would be avoided.

To every subscriber to THE ORIENT who owes us for the paper, we make this request, that you settle the bill at once. Printers, above all other men on the face of the earth, are poor, and must be paid for their work. Before you go to your couch to-night see to it that this matter is made right. We are in need of the money to meet the expenses of the paper, and we have no one to look to save you who are debtors.

Are we to have a college six-oared boat crew? If so, why not hold a college meeting at once, and elect a captain who shall select his men and set them at work. If the Bowdoin boys really mean business in this matter, they will find that there is no time to be lost. If we are to put in a crew at the regatta of American Colleges next summer, we want them in the best of trim. There is no reason why Bowdoin should be behind.

We would call the attention of the College authorities to the fact that the steps leading into the halls are frequently covered with "snow and ice" and unless something is done to remove this evil, there may be some broken bones. Elsewhere these "articles" are often the subject of damages before our courts. But as "bones" are rather precious to the owners, and the treasury is none too crowded with greenbacks, we suggest "a stitch in time to save nine."

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

"He is truly a cripple, who in cultivating his mind allows his body to languish."—PLATO.

In our lofty aspirations towards intellectual and spiritual development, we are too prone to despise this mean tenement of clay, upon the health and vigor of which our success in this life greatly depends. For whatever may be the condition in which the mind shall hereafter exist, it is evident that its existence here is dependent on animal life, and that its presence can be manifested only through physical functions.

Is it not our duty then, to take care of the body, and see to it that the highest powers of which it is capable are developed. But how is this duty performed? Is it not as though the mind alone required our fostering care, while the body is left to take care of itself? We would smile at the man who intended commencing at the roof to build a house, or who seriously contemplated rearing a substantial edifice without first laying a firm foundation. Yet it would be none the less absurd for a young man who aspires to a career of usefulness to commence his preparatory discipline by delving continually for Greek and Latin roots, or in crowding his mind with insulated facts and ill-digested information, while disease is gnawing at his vitals, and the physical structure which is so needful to make his intellectual training effectual in the struggle of life, is crumbling in its infancy.

The great work of the world is not performed by invalids. Great attainments in knowledge, grand achievements in science, successful efforts in any noble department of life, presuppose the possession of vigorous health. Such men as Milton, Pascal, Calvin and Robert Hall, are exceptions to the general rule, made exceptions by that tremendous force of will which could effect a temporary divorce between a suffering body and an aspiring soul. But most of us are so made up, that it would be almost as difficult for the soul to manifest itself truly and completely through a diseased organism as for a musician to produce harmony by the use of an untuned and cracked instrument.

If we would realize the highest degree of prosperity as students and as men, we must make

ourselves strong physically as well as mentally, not that any great amount of muscle is required to give us insight into a mathematical difficulty, or carry us successfully through a legal debate or a clerical discourse; but that the mind and body are so closely related, that unless the latter be vigorous, the defect will react on the powers that are vigorous, thus diminishing our energy and deteriorating all the other faculties of our nature.

We believe that any system of education which purports to fit young men for eminent positions of usefulness, however ample its preparation for mental and moral culture may be, if it has made no provision for physical culture, is defective and self-defeating. Moreover, it will never become complete until it is founded on the creed that the body is as essentially the subject of its educational care as the mind, requiring for its development scientific preparation and earnest, conscientious practice; that physical exercise should not be made an optional thing, but should be made an integral part of every day's hearty work. "It is not a soul," says Montaigne, "it is not a body, that we are training up, it is a man, and we ought not to divide him into two parts."

Physiology unfolds the following principles, to wit:—

1. "That the body was formed and is admirably calculated for great activity and exertion, and that such activity and exertion are indispensably necessary for the healthy performance of its functions."

2. "That the mind is intimately connected with the body; suffers by its infirmities; is debilitated by its undue use, and is made more efficient by its perfection."

3. "That neither body nor mind is capable of attaining its highest perfection until both are brought into full action, and in the exact ratio of action which each can bear without injury to the other."

That a gymnasium has been annexed to nearly every large institution of learning in the land, would seem to admit the truth of these principles. But wherein have many of them proved a failure? We would answer, simply because

their exercises have been thrust aside from the regular college curriculum, placed in charge of some retired pugilist, and left with their complicated apparatus to the whims and haphazard experiments of all who chose to enter. No department of education, we care not whether it be mental, moral or physical, would flourish under such a system.

If a gymnasium is considered as a necessary appendage to a college, if it is established and supported by the college, and tuition received for its use and privileges, we assert that its exercises ought to be controlled by the college. Moreover, we strenuously affirm, although it may seem a bold statement, that a college which ranks the gymnasium director under its board of instruction, is as strictly responsible for the healthful, vigorous, and symmetrical development of the body as it is of the mind. But unless physical exercise is required, and made regular and systematic, a director of a gymnasium, no matter how thoroughly he has been educated for his business, is a passive instrument, and his department will be feeble and ineffectual. He may give splendid exhibitions, receive flattering notices from the press, be complimented for his skill, but after all it is not the recognition which he desires nor which he expects. He has a more glorious achievement in view than in developing men for the purpose of rivaling professional gymnasts and rope-dancers. Not that feats of strength and agility are of no practical use, for we positively affirm that there is a discipline and an important element of character acquired by such feats that no other exercise can furnish.

But only a small proportion of the young men who enter college are able to engage in such exercise without a preparatory training, and not a few without positive injury; while those who most need the sanatory benefits of the gymnasium, never frequent its walls, either because they have a natural aversion to those bold and dashing movements, or because they think that in their case the *sanum corpus* is not an essential complement of the *sana mens*.

To this class we think the required system will show that the gymnasium has other sources of development besides that of "ground and

lofty tumbling," and to those who are ambitious to excel in the various exercises, and are too apt to overwork themselves, the new arrangement will offer a few holidays for physical recuperation or for mental toil.

If systematic physical exercise had ever formed a part of our national education, how many a poor student would have been able to finish his college course, who was forced to lay aside his book on the ground of ill-health; how many an awkward stooping figure restored to a manly and graceful carriage; how many young men sent out into the world, not worn down by study, with hollow cheeks and sunken chest, ready to drop into the grave at the first shock of disease or strain of overwork, but fresh and strong, ready to bear up under the ills which flesh is heir to, to enter cheerfully into the struggle that awaited them about the threshold of their profession.

Now that an opportunity is given to us for intelligent systematic instruction, instruction adapted to the physiological wants of every one, let us enter upon it heartily. Though the process of coaxing out the muscle and developing the physique may be slow, yet its general effect on the system will be immediate, and we shall in after life be amply repaid for our toil.

Soon we shall leave the preparatory school, to battle with the stern realities of the world. We shall then learn that true greatness is quite as much a bodily affair as a mental one, and he who enters the contest with weak nerves and feeble limbs, though he may be a prodigy of learning, will find himself easily eclipsed by men inferior in education, but untiring in activity, indomitable in will, strong in animal vigor, and who are urged onward by the thunder and lightning of a dauntless energy.

A man who holds himself out to the world as a Christian, should be the last to wear the garb of coldness and indifference toward his fellow men. The fact is we are all made of dirt, the only real difference between us being in the cultivation of our soils. That Christianity, whether it graces the man of the gilded palace or the son of the

humble cot, is not worth much unless it can embrace in its arms the whole human family. We all move in life's pathway with a too reckless and selfish tread. How much better for us all would it be if we could bind these human hearts together by stronger ties, that they might beat in closer unison.

Some of our subscribers frequently change their place of abode without giving directions to have the address of their ORIENT changed, and in course of time we receive a letter written in a sort of fault-finding spirit, asking about the paper and wondering why they don't get theirs, and the like. Now gentlemen, we wish to meet your wants in every way possible, but we say here that we cannot, nor will we attempt to keep "the run of you." We shall continue in every instance to send your paper to the place last ordered, unless we receive a note by mail or word direct, ordering otherwise. In the list of subscribers no one is possibly omitted, and if you fail to get your ORIENT according to your order, you may know it is the fault of the postoffice department.

It was our object when we started this paper that it should be open to communications from all who were in any way connected with the College or who had graduated in years past. We have been desirous at all times to receive articles, not only from the professors and the alumni, but from the students at large. We have also frequently made requests of the alumni to send us any information within their reach concerning their classmates or any graduates of the College. In a few instances there has been a response. For this we return thanks. But now we renew our requests. We wish to hear from you *all*, professors, students and alumni. There can be no harm in an interchanging of ideas. It will give interest and vivacity to the paper. It will bring us into a closer connection. It will be a benefit to you and certainly one to us. All we ask is, that you write only on one side of the sheet and make your articles courteous and brief.

Written for THE ORIENT.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY. — III.

Our own was one of several libraries of public institutions which in 1834 shared the generous gift from the Government of Great Britain of the publications of the Record Commission, some eighty or ninety volumes, mostly folio, comprising ancient laws and institutes of England, Scotland and Wales—Domesday-Book, *Fœdera*, Conventions, Proceedings of the Privy Council, &c. &c.

To provide commodious and safer accommodations for the Library was a prominent motive for the erection of the stone chapel in 1845-6. The Librarian, then in charge, was Professor Goodwin (1832). The transfer was made in the winter vacation of 1847-8. It gave him an opportunity to classify and arrange the library in its new quarters on philosophical principles; and the result, as shown by the alcove catalogue now in use, in his own handwriting, affords proof of the discriminating judgment and ability of a man accounted among the most able of the succession of teachers whose labors have given reputation to the College.

In 1853, through the agency of Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Minister of the U. S. to England, the library received from the Foreign and British Bible Society the valuable donation of its versions of the Sacred Scriptures, which it had for disposal at the time, numbering fifty-three, comprising the principal languages and dialects of the world.

The College was indebted to the bequest of the late Hon. George Thatcher, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts before and after the District of Maine became a separate State, for a valuable accession to its library. We should not omit to mention gratefully the series of Public Document of the U. S. and of State Governments, which constitute a valuable portion of any public library. The College owes obligations to our Representatives in Congress for their kind offices and agency in the matter. Many works also of great value have been given by other individuals. Mention might have been made of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, who at the opening of the College gave the ex-

pensive work of Marsigli, *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus*, 6 Tom. 8°. Had the College a voice, it would express special obligations to such of its alumni as have remembered their Alma Mater by contributing their own publications to the library. We would mention the names of Ezra Abbott, LL.D. (1840), Assistant Librarian, Harvard, who has remembered her, generously and repeatedly, by sending the fruits of his own exact and learned criticism, and several valuable works of our own and of European scholars. The most valuable addition of later years to the riches of the library is the beautiful Pisa edition of the earlier Italian Poets, 14 folio volumes, the gift of Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, LL.D. (1825).

In 1863 was published a full alphabetical catalogue (a volume of 832 pages) with an Index of Subjects, on the plan proposed by the late Prof. Jewett, while Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. Biographical notices of authors and more important bibliographical notes are given. The compilation was a work of great labor and care, for which the author, Mr. Wm. P. Tucker (1854), Librarian, 1857-1863, received the most scanty compensation. It was in truth a labor of love and official enterprise, thoroughly done, and has received high commendation from the best judges. The student may at once ascertain from it the resources at his command in the library.

The library is much more valuable than is indicated by its number of volumes. It would be easy to make an article setting forth its deficiencies. The lamentable lack of means renders it impossible to keep it up, even respectably, with the current literature of the day. While by more recent measures of the government of the College, the library is more available to students than ever before, its claims in all departments, but more perhaps in polite literature, are urgent upon alumni and friends to afford means for its enlargement and greater efficiency.

Graduates will be pleased to know that important improvements are in progress in the accommodations for libraries and the gallery of paintings. When those are completed, a visitor entering, as heretofore, the north door of the building, will find himself in a spacious vestibule

around the walls of which the Nineveh slabs will be arranged. On his left will be the entrance to the principal hall of the College Library; on his right he will find two apartments, the first containing the Cabinet of the Maine Historical Society, and the next beyond its library. The paintings, which have heretofore hung in this room, will have been transferred to the Overseers' Hall, above the College Library, to which a commodious and well-lighted flight of stairs will ascend from the vestibule. The books of the College library which have been shelved in the north wing have been distributed in the principal library hall, to make room for which, a thousand volumes have been placed in the south wing of the Chapel.

The scheme has been discussed of removing the libraries of the Societies to the Chapel, and placing them, with some regulation, under the general supervision of the College Librarian, thus giving a visitor a view at once of all the library facilities of the Institution. Now that the interest in the two oldest Societies has suffered so much from the influence of what are known as the "Secret Societies," a plan of the kind has been found in other colleges to possess important advantages.

ALUMNUS.

We learn from the *Police News* (not one of our exchanges!) that ex-President Harris recently had a narrow escape from death. He was preparing a lecture, writing at a table in the Marlborough Hotel, Boston, when a chimney fell through the roof of the house, penetrated the ceiling of his chamber, and demolished the table at which he was working. An instant sooner or later and he might have experienced a severe, perhaps a fatal accident.

A movement is in progress for exciting interest in public debating, &c., it being proposed that the Athenæan and Peucinian Societies hold joint meetings alternately, in their respective Halls. We wish something might be done to promote the former activity in these two oldest societies of Bowdoin.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1872.

Traius leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

Eleven members of the Senior class are reported as engaged.

Senior Ackley is teaching school on Long Island, Portland Harbor.

There is the usual talk about a college cap or hat, for the several classes.

Mr. Griffin is busily engaged in publishing a book about the printers of Maine.

Three of those attached to the editorial staff have not yet returned for the term.

THE ORIENT will pass into the hands of the class of '73 at the close of the term.

The "fatted calf" will not be slain at present as the "prodigals" have not all returned.

Great anxiety is felt to know something definite about the threatened compulsory military drill.

The College has fifteen religious services a week, all requiring compulsory attendance on the part of the students.

In this number "ALUMNUS" closes the third and last of a series of most interesting articles on "The College Library."

The Reading Room has been fitted up in running order for another term. The files embrace the usual number of papers.

THE ORIENT is on sale at the bookstores and at 20 Winthrop Hall. We can supply extra copies any time, on demand.

Professor Goodale has no college recitations to attend to this term. He will lecture, however, before the Medical School.

The Good Templar Lodge of this town, has received a large acquisition to its numbers from the College. They were students.

Who will give us a series of college reminiscences on the old May Training, Burial of Calculus, War with the "Yaggers," and the like?

The Bal Masque at Bath, under the auspices of the Gleam Boat Club, was attended by quite a number of the students who "shake a leg."

A large number of students are teaching school among the gum-chewers of the rural districts. Picture to yourselves the scenes in the *back seats*.

Those students who have bills against them for THE ORIENT, will please settle the same with the Managing and General Editor, No. 20 Winthrop Hall.

There are rumors in the air about required military exercise in drill on the part of the students. Boys, get your paint and prepare for the war dance.

There is much talk and inquiry concerning a course of lectures this term, under the auspices of the Senior class. But the Seniors, probably, will not take action in the matter.

Students possessing any interesting knowledge worthy "a *local* habitation and a name" will confer a favor by sending it to the editors of this department of THE ORIENT.

During the past vacation the Juniors have been busily agitating the question of a six-oared college boat, among the Alumni, with a view to asking subscriptions next Commencement.

It is reported that Prof. Paul H. Chadbourne, late President of one of the great Western Universities, is to be installed in Bowdoin. It is said that he will preside over the departments of study which ex-President Harris had under his charge.

So great has been the demand for catalogues of the College, that the whole edition has been exhausted, and still, like Oliver Twist, the applicants call for "more." The Faculty will be glad to repurchase a dozen catalogues if any students have them to dispose of.

Prof. Packard has recently re-arranged the Library. The north wing of the Chapel is to be set apart for the use of the Maine Historical Society, while the room previously occupied by that body is undergoing necessary repairs, preparatory to receiving the valuable collection of paintings belonging to the College.

President Chamberlain has been absent on College business for most of the term, and as a consequence there has been no Thursday evening reception. We hope, however, that this custom, once inaugurated, may be kept up, for it has promoted a very good feeling among the students, and is, in fact, one of the best influences for promotion of sympathy between them and the Faculty which the new *regime* has effected.

The following order from headquarters explains itself:

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Jan. 20th, 1872.

On and after this date, and until further notice, attendance at the Gymnasium will be required, and voluntary exercise provided for under the immediate supervision of the Director, in accordance with the accompanying schedule. No random, violent or injurious exercise will be allowed. The class will be in a regular and systematic course, while special practice will be prescribed to meet individual cases.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, PRESIDENT.

Among the valuable "curiosities of literature" contained in the College Library, is a very perfect copy of Eliot's "Indian Bible." Very few copies of this unique work are extant, and one recently brought over \$1200 at auction. Dr. True, who has devoted some twenty years to the study of the Indian language, has lately given several hours to its examination. Owing to the poverty of the Algonquin tongue, this Bible is made to affirm that Jesus was "made Indian" at Bethlehem, this expression being the nearest approach to "born" possible in translation.

Exercises in the Gymnasium have become a required part of the duties of the student in the college curriculum. The whole thing has been reduced to a perfect system, and this department will be presided over as usual, by Director Sargent. Under his able management we look forward for the best of results. The following is the order of the day: The Seniors will be *required* to put in their appearance for gymnastic drill on every *Monday*, from 11.30 to 12 m., and also on *Thursday*, from 4.30 to 5 p. m., or 5 to 5.30, or from 5.30 to 6. Then on every *Tuesday* they can have voluntary exercises from 12 to 1 p. m., and on *Friday* again from 5 to 5.30, or from 5.30 to 6 p. m. The Juniors will be *required* to swing the clubs, &c., on every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, and they can act their own pleasure about voluntary exercises on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*. The Sophomores will come in for a share of *required* work on every *Thursday* and *Monday*, their voluntary days being on *Friday* and *Tuesday*. The Freshmen will toe the line on *Friday* and *Tuesday*, and do as they please on *Saturday* and *Wednesday*. The exercise for the *first required* and the *first voluntary* day of each class, as named in the order, always comes off at 11.30 a. m., while that of the *second required* and *second voluntary*, as in the order, is in the afternoon, from 5 to 5.30, or from 5.30 to 6. Those who appear at the public gymnastic exhibitions are classed among the "proficients" and are excused from the class drill. The first division of this order are expected, however, to be on hand every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday* from 12 to 1 p. m., and the second division every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, at the same hour. A few other specialties are also put down in the list.

Punch's mental philosophy: What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is immaterial.

Princeton has, in less than three years, received gifts amounting to \$323,700, and is still clamoring for more.

Fifty American colleges admit women.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'25.—Longfellow, Hawthorne, and J. S. C. Abbott graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, and Hon. S. P. Benson, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Hon. Jonathan Cilley, Hon. Cullen Sawtelle, Dr. Cheever and P. H. Greenleaf were members of that class.

'41.—Frederic Robie is Speaker of the House in the Maine Legislature this winter. He makes a most acceptable officer.

'43.—J. S. Palmer is in the insurance business in Portland.

'64.—J. E. Dow has been engaged as counsel in the ballot-box-stuffing case at Brooklyn, N. Y.

'64.—Owen W. Davis has been prospecting in Virginia, in search of coal or mineral deposits.

'66.—W. P. Hussey is Superintendent of the schools at Wooster, Ohio.

'67.—M. F. Arey is Principal of Bucksport Academy.

'67.—Henry P. Webster has hung out a lawyer's shingle at Gardiner.

'67.—W. P. Mudgett is an attorney at law and general land agent at Waterville, Kansas.

'69.—Cassius Clay Powers was admitted to the bar at the last term of court in Kennebec county. He is now in the office with his brother at Houlton.

'69.—Fred. A. Fogg is principal of St. Paul (Minn.) High School.

'69.—W. P. Morgan has been admitted to the bar for the practice of law in all the courts of this State, but just now he is Principal of Pike Seminary, Evanston, New York. It is a flourishing institution, and there are six teachers associated with him, among the number W. P. Melcher; of the class of 1871.

'70.—E. B. Weston and Charles T. Torrey are studying medicine in the office of Dr. Greene of Portland.

'71.—Edwin H. Lord still serves in the capacity of a pedagogue at Richmond Academy.

'72.—Arthur B. Ayer is engaged in the book trade in Portland.

'72.—Edgar Deering is teaching somewhere out West.

MEETINGS OF THE SONS OF BOWDOIN.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College residing in Boston and vicinity, held their annual reunion and dinner at the Parker House, on Friday evening, 29th, ulto. The old board of officers was re-elected, as follows: President, Hon. John C. Dodge; Vice President, Charles M. Cumston, LL.D.; Secretary, D. C. Linscott, Esq. The Executive Committee was also re-elected. Professor John Johnson, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was chosen to attend, as a delegate, the annual dinner to be held in New York during the present month. An elegant dinner was provided, after which the President made an address, speaking briefly but eloquently in praise of Bowdoin.

Dr. Packard said that gray hairs have not yet come upon the head of the College. He had entered the institution almost sixty years ago, and had been in a position to watch it ever since, and he maintained that it was younger to-day than when he first knew it. He spoke of the slight conditions of admission when he entered and the low course of study, contrasting them with those of to-day. In regard to the new departure, he said that Bowdoin has not got out of the ruts, and he trusted she never would. But an addition has been made to her courses, in accordance with plans earnestly discussed and persistently urged in the faculty for many years. The College needs money very badly to enable it to take the position it deserves, and until that comes she will always be crippled. The venerable Professor was received with applause which never failed during the evening to respond to every complimentary reference to him.

Speeches were also made by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Robert College, Constantinople, B. A. G. Fuller Esq., Samuel E. Floyd, Esq., C. C. Nutter, Esq., Boston, Prof. John Johnson of Middletown, the Hon. W. W. Rice of Worcester, William D. Northhead, Esq., of Salem, Mr. David Humphreys Storer, Rev. John P. Cleveland, Lory Odell, Esq., of Portsmouth, J. W. Perry, Esq., of Salem, Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover, Prof. J. B. Sewall of Brunswick, Me., the Rev. George Gannett, Mr. N. G. White, and Daniel C. Linscott, Esq.

BOWDOIN ASSOCIATION OF THE EAST.

The Alumni and members of Bowdoin College in the vicinity of the St. Croix, held their annual reunion and supper at the Calais House, Friday evening, January 5th. It was half past ten before they took their seats at the table, on which were the good things provided by our host, Stoddard, who cannot be excelled in this matter of making ready a feast. Dr. C. C. Porter, President of the Association, occupied the head of the table, and was, beyond all question, the presiding spirit of the evening's sociability and pleasure. All formal speeches were dispensed with—a happy departure, in this instance, from the general custom on such occasions. Instead of speeches there was the freest interchange of thought on matters connected with Bowdoin College; on the "new departure" inaugurated by President Chamberlain; on the need of keeping up the standard of admission, so that there may be no cheapening of the quality of students; on the necessity of a liberal endowment of the college, so that its success may not be narrowed by any pecuniary embarrassments. Great gratification was expressed at the increase in the number of undergraduates; but at the same time it was the universal and unequivocal sentiment of the Association that nothing of a high scholarly requirement should be sacrificed for the sake of mere numerical increase. Confidence was expressed in the future of the college under the leadership of President Chamberlain. As the members of the Association had just listened to Miss Stanton's lecture, some of their conversation drifted towards certain social problems which are everywhere being discussed. None of the conversation was dull, but this portion of it was especially entertaining, and brought out some of the wittiest utterances of the evening.

Those gentlemen of the association who are interested in all that pertains to a boat, were pleased to learn that the boating interests of the college have of late received a new impetus, and that no pains will be spared to furnish Bowdoin with a crew that will worthily represent her in the College Regatta of next summer, and that she was never as well equipped as

now with appliances for developing a muscular manhood in her students. It was long past midnight when the association separated. All felt that everything connected with this reunion had been exceedingly pleasurable. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year: Dr. C. C. Porter, President; Hon. F. A. Pike, Dr. C. E. Swan, Vice Presidents; F. H. Boardman, Secretary; C. A. Boardman, Treasurer; C. B. Rounds, W. G. Nowell, C. A. Boardman, Executive Committee.

The association voted to offer a prize, consisting of a gold medal worth \$50.00, to the best debaters in the Literary Societies of the College.

W. G. N.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI OF PORTLAND.

The annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni of Portland, came off at Falmouth Hotel, Thursday evening, Jan. 11th. There were between forty and fifty graduates present. After the supper, which was an excellent one, Mr. Philip Henry Brown, of class of 1851, delivered an oration on the duties of educated men in politics, and George A. Thomas, a poem. Short speeches followed by George F. Talbot, William L. Putnam, Edward Payson, Thomas B. Reed, Dr. F. H. Gerrish, Rev. Daniel F. Smith, Rev. E. C. Cummings, John Widgery, John Marshall Brown, W. W. Thomas, Jr., and John E. Dow, Jr. The reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries and treasurer were then given.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John Rand, class of 1831; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Goddard, class of 1844, S. J. Anderson, class of 1844, William L. Putnam, class of 1855, Philip H. Brown, class of 1851, George A. Thomas, class of 1841; Corresponding Secretary, Henry P. Deane, class of 1844; Recording Secretary, Edward M. Rand, class of 1859; Treasurer, Thomas M. Given, class of 1863; Orator, George F. Talbot, class of 1837; Poet, William A. Goodwin, class of 1843; Toast Master, Charles F. Libby, class of 1860; Executive Committee, James T. McCobb, class of 1829; Joseph W. Symonds, class of 1860; Frederick H. Gerrish, class of 1866; Committee on

Dinner, George E. B. Jackson, class of 1849, Edward M. Rand, class of 1859, John M. Brown, class of 1860.

John M. Brown and Edward M. Rand were elected delegates to attend the dinner of the New York Association at Delmonico's.

RHETORICAL DISCIPLINE.

By L. T. TOWNSEND.

In urging the subject of rhetorical discipline, there is urged that which tends to make men more, not less, natural. A rhetorical production is made up of matter and words. The time to do anything in this life is so brief that it compels one to resort to expedients and the world's knowledge; his first work is therefore one of collection and accumulation. He collects materials from nature. To do this well he must learn to walk, and not go through the world on the run. Writers are spoiling their fine rhetoric by their fast walking. Nature is a splendid library, whose books can be read without injury to eyesight or the need of spectacles.

Collections are also to be made from art and science, because this age is especially scientific; and also from men and books. Thoughts relating to man are to be gathered from men on the street, rather than in their artificial guise.

The writer must also be familiar with books as with men. Men and books, books and men, should be the motto. "Reading," says Bacon, "makes the full man." Says Emerson, "We look that a great man should be a great reader." "He who has not read much," says Disraeli, "will not generally be able to write anything worth reading;" he ought to have added that a little in amount, thoroughly read, is better than much read hastily. "The secret of being learned," said Helvetius, "is bravely to determine to be ignorant of many things in which men take pride." The mere bookworm is the most useless of men. It was by perusing a few of Isaac Barrow's sermons until committed to memory that the Earl of Chatham came in possession of his dignified yet impassioned style. The solids, not the gases, in literature, are to consti-

tute the writer's food. If the best authors are thoroughly read, it will not be necessary to read more; the more are duplicates. "The channel must be narrowed, that the stream may flow in a rapid current, and fall with mighty impressions." The mechanical reading of all the standard literature would require more than three thousand years. Why attempt it just yet?

But the great thing for a writer, is to make available the materials of his own thought. To shoot on the wing is the work of a good hunter; so of a thinker and writer. The game is of no account unless bagged. The naturalist catches every insect; he allows no one to escape; he resorts to needles and prussic acid, if need be. So should it be in literary compositions; those ideal structures which are ever floating just beyond the confines of reality, must be seized, and as much of them as possible made real and visible. Pen and ink are indispensable. They lead to solid thinking. Still let the race be a hot one between thought and pen. "A thought once written," says Southey, "is worth one twice read."

An author by rewriting his own thoughts will be enriched beyond the mere weight of words employed. Nine times Gibbon rewrote his *Memoirs*, Butler his *Analogy* twenty, Brougham the peroration in his plea for Queen Caroline twenty, and Burke the conclusion of his speech at the trial of Hastings sixteen. The pen is also a splendid instrument for breaking in pieces stereotype plates and expressions.

After these literary materials, derived from the world of matter and mind, have been brought together, then follows the process of amplification. The different parts are to be so arranged under a given subject that they may produce the impression of one object. The development thus far is essentially literary composition and construction. The process of transcribing upon paper or announcing in speech is an after-work. So far as the author has been a freeman, and not a bond slave to others, his productions will be as individual as himself. The deportment or air of the parent shows itself in the literary no less than in the literal child. There may be servants who hide their Lord's money, instead of bring-

ing him his own with usury. It is strange a man will turn himself out of his own doors, and live thereafter as a sneak in other men's houses and homes. Such the results and rewards of plagiarism.

When the work of expression commences there should be freedom and liberality. Deformity is the gift of restraints, and hoarded ideas, like silver coin, blacken. He who invests in good public securities will never want. The literary miser will, after a little time, be shabbily clad. There are plenty of ideas and illustrations where the last new and fresh one came from. The way to find a new thought is to give away the last one possessed.

We may add that in acquiring the most finished and forcible rhetorical style, there must be a constant use of the pen, especially for cutting off the excrescences and extravagances of extempore carelessness, and also a constant practice of extempore effort, especially for giving to the written composition a natural glow. It was the recommendation of Dr. Lyman Beecher to speak extemporaneously, in order to write with more vigor, and write, so as to speak extemporaneously with more precision.

From these observations may be inferred the nature and operations of the rhetorical mind, and some of the methods to which it should be subjected in its general culture. It can also be seen that true rhetorical discipline will never impair mental elasticity and vigor, but will arouse to spontaneity of thought and expression, and tend to develop a realizing mind—one which is able to take things absent and things present, things imaginary and things real, and transmute them into a consistent character, and throw over them such coverings as shall increase their force and their fascination.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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DO YOU WANT A

STYLISH SUIT OF CLOTHES?

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IT A HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS OF MAINE will be put to press by him the coming Autumn. Any matter of interest, connected with said History, will be thankfully received.

Brunswick, July 11, 1871.

Bowdoin College.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,
President.

THOMAS C. UPHAM, D.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, D.D.,
Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Theology, and Librarian.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages; Secretary.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Professor of Applied Chemistry.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Gymnasium.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

At the death of Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1811) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late Col. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

CABINETS.

The Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is . . . 16,538
Medical Library, . . . 3,350
Ferguson, . . . 4,850
Athenæum, . . . 5,690

Total.

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays. 32,588

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00.
Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

FACULTY.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,
President.

JOHN APPLETON, LL.D.,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

JOTHAM B. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

JOHN S. SEWALL, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory, and English Literature.

WALTER WELLS, A.M.,
Professor of Physical Geography and Meteorology.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Molecular Physics, and Geology; Secretary of Faculty.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, JR., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EDWARD S. MORSE, Ph.D.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, JR., M.D.,
Professor of Natural History.

HENRY L. CHAPMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin; and Registrar.

CHARLES H. MOORE, A.B.,
Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.

This Department is just established and in operation. The requirements for admission are Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Physical and Political Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, English Grammar, Latin—Harkness's Introductory Book or its equivalent.

The Course of Study comprises—

LANGUAGES: English one year, and optional two; Latin one year, optional three; French one year, optional three; German one year, optional two; Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, one year.

MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of the United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Esthetics.

The object of this Course is to give a more practical direction to study, and to fit the student for his profession in life. The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters, presents an excellent locality for pursuits of this character; while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE is also instituted, in which the studies of the two College Courses are pursued to their culmination in a profession. Provision is made for the following Schools:

I. LETTERS: Comprising Languages, Ancient and Modern, including the Oriental, with their Literatures; History; Philosophy; the Fine Arts.

II. SCIENCE: The application of Chemistry, Physics and Natural History.

III. ENGINEERING: Topographical, Hydrographical, Mechanical and Military.

IV. MEDICINE: Embodying the "Medical School of Maine" as it is now constituted, with enlarged facilities.

Every encouragement will be given to persons who desire to pursue any study taught in the College. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable fully to meet their expenses otherwise.

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With Most Improved Burners;

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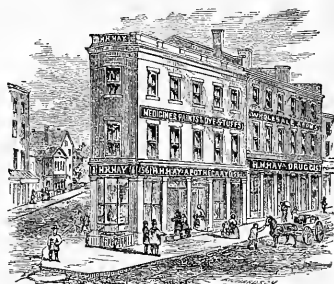
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

No. 14.

THE ORIENT.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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ORATORY.

He who rightly uses the gift of oratory is certainly a benefactor of his race. Different conceptions of oratory, however, are found. Some, says a distinguished speaker, regard the thinker—he whose thought flows in a pure and deep stream—as an orator; others the debater, the scholar, the declaimer. None of these are orators. Indeed there are but few. England has had but four. Our own country has produced no more than can be counted upon the fingers of a single hand. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, recently, in touching upon this subject, defined oratory as consisting in the power of delivery, in the sensibility, the impassioned force, the high purpose, the sincerity, and magnetism of the speaker. Demosthenes has defined it as *action, action, action*. Bulwer as acting, acting, acting. Cicero, it is said, was a great actor, and was often prostrated for days after one of his great orations.

The difference between the naked thought and its forcible portrayal may be understood by

the difference in the reading and rendering of Shakespeare. One may read the play in his own library and possess himself of the thought in all its wonderful breadth and scope; but it is only when we see the impassioned embodiment of the actor, that we thrill with the emotions and feelings that the author depicts. The power of the orator is the same as that of the actor. When Massillon, in the funeral oration of Louis XIV. raised his arms to heaven, remained silent a moment, and then in subdued tones said, "God only is great," the vast audience started to their feet as with one impulse, and bowed reverently before the altar. The pronunciation of "Mesopotamia," from the lips of George Whitefield, it is said, would melt the hardest hearts in the audience. Garrick once said he would give a hundred guineas if he could say "O" as Whitefield did.

The orator, says Hazlitt, is only concerned to give a tone of muscular firmness to the will, to brace the sinews and muscles of the mind, not to delight the nervous sensibilities or soften the mind into voluptuous indolence. The flowery and sentimental style is, of all others, the most intolerable. We do not command others by sympathy with them, but by power, by passion and will.

Coleridge says the best style is that which forces us to think of the subject without paying any attention to the particular phrases in which it is clothed. Emerson says "in general it is proof of high culture in this art to say the greatest matters in the simplest way." David Crockett in referring to a speech made by Daniel Webster, told him that he had read it through without the aid of the dictionary. Mr. Webster was accustomed to refer to this as the best compliment of his life.

The orator may be wrong, but, to be effective, he should be sincere. It is the glory of orators that they have spoken the sentiments of their

souls. Audiences have great power to inspire or dissipate a speaker. Pitt said upon one occasion when he had carried everything before him like a whirlwind, that it was not he—it was the audience. It is a common idea that all great speeches must be carefully prepared, written, and studied with great application. But the very idea of the words being coined beforehand, when the inspiration of the audience and the occasion were wanting, makes the heat and fervor of eloquence impossible. Pitt said he would rather have one of Bolingbroke's speeches than all the treasures of the ancient world. Mr. Curtis, in his life of Webster, tells us that, upon that never-to-be-forgotten occasion of his reply to Col. Hayne, his only preparation was a very few notes.

It is said that Rufus Choate studied to familiarity, all the treatises upon rhetoric and oratory, ancient and modern, and employed, to the close of his life, the most noted teachers of elocution which the country afforded. Henry Clay said that he owed his success in life to the fact that at the age of twenty-seven he commenced, and continued for years, the process of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were sometimes made in a cornfield, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn with the horse and ox for his auditors. He said that it was to this early practice in the great art of all arts, that he was indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated him forward, and shaped and moulded his entire subsequent destiny. His advice to all young gentlemen was not to allow a day to pass without exercising their powers of speech. He thought there was no power like that of oratory.

But the orator must be a man of ready ideas—one who can shoot his opponent on the wing,—one who has good command of language, who can elaborate and amplify, or boil down in a nutshell,—one who never gets angry at opinions or allows himself in any way to be thrown off from his balance. If he has a good degree of physical health, that also will not come amiss. Demosthenes owed his success primarily to exer-

cise in gymnastics and the daily inhaling of pure air which he got as he walked by the sea shore, upon the hill-side, and in the forest. No doubt if the old fellow had been in the Legislature at Augusta this winter, we should have heard from him among the rest, on the subject of "ventilation."

Written for THE ORIENT.

WASTED ENERGIES IN COLLEGE.

The natural world presents marvelous cases of wasted energy. The long and rapid rivers that span the continents in every direction, and whose incalculable powers unceasingly run to waste; the rich and luxuriant fruits and flowers that are annually brought forth in forests, vales and hills, only to wither and waste; the prodigious up-rooting and eruptive processes of the elements, both above and beneath; are all illustrations of nature's wasted energies. In reviewing humanity as a whole we see the same natural tendency to waste. Not only brain power turns and winds riverlike, wasting itself through desert regions when in other directions it might be conserved, but human physical power is also daily dissipated by aimlessness and inactivity. Narrowing our observation to the waste of energy in college we at once detect two causes; first, aimlessness; second, unappreciated value of time. The miner in exploring the earth's bosom for precious metals carefully recognizes the minutest particle of shining dust; so the aspirant for knowledge of whatever nature, discerns and studiously appropriates every grain of information that appears before his mind. The necessity of thus having an object in life is too obvious for comment, for without it to live is a waste—a waste of mind, of soul, of body, and the daily allowance that sustains them.

The intense aspiration that enabled Demosthenes to successfully encounter prodigious obstacles, and that has inspired every mind whose impress has been left upon mankind, is too rarely a factor in the educational enterprises of the present age. To spend four years among books,—not in books,—is a too general mistake.

Guide-boards would be useless if men should close their eyes on approaching one.

A generous spirit of benevolent rivalry should pervade the inmates of colleges. The midnight *oil* is far less injurious to the mind and eyes than the midnight *gin*, or the *mid-day* sloth. Rivalry, tempered with benevolence, is wholesome; without benevolence it is destructive. Nothing is better calculated to keep a student in a generous and healthy state of mind than a well settled object of life. It is to him a lens which collects the rays of knowledge that shine around him. If his aim is professional, scientific, or mercantile, he will seek and select the material he needs, and utilize all the otherwise wasted fragments of time and opportunity. No one is more generous than he who studiously seeks meritorious ends; thus, far better for the students were the grand object of life set before them to challenge their exertions, rather than the filthy pittance of five or ten dollars. This much for the first cause of waste; the second must await a future issue.

ALUMNUS.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

Among other salutary reforms we endorse that by which compulsory attendance at church on Sunday afternoon is no longer required. This is a step in the right direction. When shall evening prayers be laid on the shelf with the other antiquarian curiosities of Bowdoin?

Why this continual ransacking among the ruins of an old, dead language for words to express our ideas? Why do some writers and speakers constantly indulge in it? Why this introduction of Latin into the Alumni catalogue? Why this bundling a man in a great black toga and giving the college salutatory in a language which but few can readily interpret? Is our language barren of beauty? Are we ashamed of our dear mother tongue, or is it because we want to scare the gum-chewers and make the gaping populace think we know more than we really do?

Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne, late President of Madison University, Wisconsin, now has charge of the department of Metaphysics at Bowdoin. If they are all like him out West, we only wish we had some more of them. There has to be some live, original thought in his recitation room when he is round. He isn't tied to a particular text book, as a small boy to his mother's apron string.

Since the election of General Chamberlain to the Presidency of the College, several new professors have been added to the list, in order to meet the requirements of the liberal, practical and progressive course of study. Among others the College greets with pleasure Major Joseph Sanger of New York, as Professor in Military Science. Major Sanger is an officer of long experience, able military skill, and possesses the social qualities of a gentleman, and therefore brings to the position all the qualifications for which one could ask.

A college paper in speaking of their Chapel services says the slight devotional spirit which does find a place in the hearts of students whose heads are full of the coming recitation, is fairly driven away by the shivers. Our private opinion is, that most men can't be devotional unless they are comfortable, and we are expected to "cultivate a devotional spirit," you know. Hitherto, we have been pretty patient, have blamed the furnaces, and have accepted the situation, but patience has ceased to be a virtue, and unless the room can be warmed, the editors say they must ignominiously set the example of "cutting chapel" *en masse*.

We recognize among the many valuable studies in the "new course" that of Parliamentary Rules and Practice, which comes the first term in the Senior year. Certainly nothing can be more useful to the student who is just going out into the world, than a knowledge of parliamentary law, an acquaintance with those rules and usages which have become the common law of deliberative bodies in all English-speaking

countries. Whenever a public meeting or a legislative assembly is held, the educated man is generally called upon to preside. Perhaps that duty may fall to but few of us, but to just whom, no one can tell. It becomes each and every one therefore, "in time of peace to prepare for war."

It has been demonstrated on a thousand fields of battle that the best soldiers are those coming from the ranks of educated men. This was never more forcibly illustrated than during our late war. Since that time there has been a feeling manifested on the part of leading men connected with the general government, to introduce the study of military science into the colleges and higher schools of the land. We believe the idea is hailed with favor and interest on the part of the mass of Bowdoin students. Under the instruction of the new professor in this department, we expect to see a company of student-soldiers which will surpass anything of the kind in the State. Indeed, we see no reason why we may not equal West Point cadets.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

The "chum system" does not exist in English Universities. Each student has separate apartments in the college, where he is required to reside, consisting of a study room of good size and a sleeping room. In the newer college structures a third room is added as a pantry or storeroom. Students breakfast and lunch in their own rooms, and dine together in the college hall. Under these halls are ample kitchen arrangements, and the dinner is provided by cooks under a regular contract system, with a prescribed bill of fare. The room-rent, board, and tuition, of the student amount at the minimum to £80 a year. This does not include the pay of the private tutor, which is at the rate of £10 per term for three terms, and £20 more for the vacation, if the student remained to study. A private tutor under the English University system is considered indispensable. The college expenses, therefore, may be stated at £110 as the minimum, which is not largely above the

minimum in American Colleges. This of course does not include clothing, traveling or incidental expenses, nor the expense of the five months vacation. . . . The English University system is widely different from our own. It presupposes that the student has passed through the drill period, or, in other words, has passed through a good share of the curriculum of our college course in preparatory schools. It is a system of lecturing and of examinations: it deals with the philosophy of literature and language, of science and of art; with criticism, and with practical applications of knowledge. This work is done by the professors and the college tutors, while the efficient teacher and aid of the student is the private tutor, who expounds the difficult passages and problems in the prescribed studies for the term, and who thus endeavors to prepare his pupil for the examination on written questions which awaits him at the end of the term, and more especially at the end of his college course. Eighteen, I understand, is the average age of students entering this university.—LEWIS H. MORGAN, in *Appleton's Journal*.

The author of this little poem is now a member of the House of Representatives of Maine. Brief as it is, it is enough to crown its author with fame far more enduring and ennobling than the proudest office can bestow.

THE COVERED BRIDGE.

BY DAVID BARKER.

Tell the fainting soul in the weary form,
There's a world of the purest bliss,
That is linked as that soul and form are linked
By a Covered Bridge, with this.

Yet to reach that realm on the other shore,
We must pass through a transient gloom,
And must walk unseen, unhelped and alone,
Through that Covered Bridge—the tomb.

But we all pass over on equal terms,
For the universal toll
Is the outer garb, which the hand of God
Has flung around the soul.

Though the eye is dim and the Bridge is dark,
And the river it spans is wide,
Yet Faith points through to a shining mount,
That looms on the other side.

To enable our feet in the next day's march,
To climb up that golden ridge,
We must all lie down for a one night's rest,
Inside of the Covered Bridge.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

Brunswick enjoyed a masquerade ball last week.

The Seniors have finished the study of Butler's *Analogy*.

The returning pedagogues have many strange experiences to relate.

As the days lengthen the hour for evening prayers comes a little later.

An absent Senior writes to his chum for "six inches of the atomic theory."

Professor Rockwood is absent, having gone to New York. He will return soon.

Most of the students are boarding in clubs, and the remaining few at the Tontine.

Who will give us the series of reminiscences for which we made request in our last number?

Why was it that Bowdoin took no special notice of the day appointed for prayer for colleges?

Will the secretaries please furnish us with items of interest concerning their respective classes.

Any person who desires a complete set of the songs of Phi Chi, can obtain them in neat printed form, by sending ten cents and a stamp to box 1057, Brunswick.

Among the members of the Sophomore class the "mumps" have made their appearance as an epidemic.

The Sunday evening meetings are largely attended by the students and the young ladies of the town.

Professor Brackett has finished an instructive course of lectures to the Seniors, on the subject of "light."

Contributions should not be sent to THE ORIENT unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

We shall publish in the next issue of THE ORIENT something about each member of the class of '61.

A large number of the Seniors have been teaching, and the most of them still "fight it out on that line."

Five young men were recently admitted to the Freshman class, one to the classical and four to the Scientific Course.

The young ladies of Brunswick, have determined that leap year shall not pass away unimproved. For particulars enquire of some of the Juniors.

A cool operation. Two students recently went in swimming in the Androscoggin River. At last accounts they hadn't got the icicles removed from their bodies.

The plans in relation to the Military Department are not fully completed at the time this number goes to press. We shall probably be able to give them in full in our next issue.

One student has fourteen lady correspondents. Two of these are friends, eight he never saw in his life, and he is engaged to the other four. He says he belongs to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull's party.

The following class captains have been appointed to take charge of the several classes in the required gymnastic drill: for the Seniors, Weston Lewis; Juniors, F. W. Waterhouse; Sophomores, A. G. Bradstreet; Freshmen, C. A. Dorr.

The Athenæan Society has voted the use of its commodious hall each Saturday evening, for meetings of the '74 Debating Society. The liberal spirit manifest in this action must receive warm commendation from all.

President Harris, late of Bowdoin, and at present of the Yale Divinity School, addressed the Juniors of Yale College on the day appointed for prayer for colleges. His discourse was, as usual, eloquent and interesting.

A Junior declares he shall now die content, having discovered the one principle holding good in all cases involving mathematical study. The principle alluded to may be found in Olmsted's Philosophy, and is entitled "The Endless Screw."

One of the students has invented a new rotary engine which bids fair to be a great success. A small working model, constructed according to his plans, gives complete satisfaction, and measures are being taken to secure a patent on the invention.

President Chamberlain is lecturing again this season. We have heard a desire manifested on the part of quite a number to hear his several lectures in Lemont Hall. We doubt not that if proper inducements are held out by parties who are willing to move in the matter, that such an arrangement could be brought about.

The Sophomores opened their series of meetings in the Athenæan Hall with a moot court. One of their number was formally arraigned on a *fowl* charge of owning several turkeys which did not belong to him. He plead "not guilty," and circumstantial evidence not being strong enough in the eyes of the jury to convict him, he received a triumphant acquittal. We congratulate him, but advise him to "sin no more."

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a graduate of Bowdoin, and now President of Robert College at Constantinople, is in this country endeavoring to raise funds for the institution with which he is connected. He has lately delivered an address in Marquand Chapel, New Haven, setting forth at length the character and necessities of Robert College, and describing the different eastern races

represented by its students. English is the language in which the course of study is pursued, but the examinations for admission are conducted in nearly a dozen oriental tongues. The College is entirely under American management.

The new order of things at the Gymnasium is meeting with great favor and success. There are in the first class of "proficients" three Seniors and six Juniors; in the second class of "proficients," nine Sophomores and twenty-two Freshmen. But since this new order went into effect the inconveniences of our Gymnasium have become more apparent than ever. The dressing room is not near as large as it should be, and there are also many other noticeable evils which stand in the way. It is very much to be regretted, now that we have one of the most able Directors in the country in this department of training, that we cannot also have a good large building to meet the wants of the times.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Convention held its twenty-fifth Annual Convention with the Delta Chi Chapter of Cornell University. The Chapters were well represented and the large delegations in attendance gave evidence of the interest taken in the order. The business was of unusual interest and importance, and the entire session was characterized by harmony and unanimity. The public exercises were attended by a crowded audience. Hon. S. F. Hunt, Speaker of the Ohio Senate, and delegate of Kappa Chapter of Miami, was honored with the presidency of the occasion and delivered the opening address. Prof. Kellogg of Brooklyn, delivered the oration, and Rev. J. H. Andrews of Ilion, N. Y., the poem. The exercises closed with a banquet.

At a recent debate a law student said: "Who can state Father Abraham's dream as the rib was cut from his side and fashioned into the full-formed woman." That's it. Who can tell? Where's the man? Let the inquiry be vigorously prosecuted for the benefit of psychological science.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'34.—William Sewall has for the past ten years been pastor of the Congregational Church at St. Albans, Me.

'48.—Benj. Stanton is Professor of Ancient Languages at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

'55.—Levi W. Stanton, formerly Professor of Greek at Bates College, is principal of Dummer Academy, Newbury, Mass.

'56.—John Y. Stanton is Professor of Latin in Bates College.

'57.—Cyrus Stone, who was Tutor at Bowdoin in 1860, is laboring with success in the ministry at Thomaston.

'65.—Moses C. Stone is a physician at Blue Hill, Maine.

'68.—William F. Shepard is a resident student of homeopathy at Philadelphia, Penn.

'69.—E. P. Payson has been appointed as assistant teacher in the Portland High School.

'70.—Edwin Frost has long since passed the honeymoon of married life. The happy bride was an Augusta lady.

'71.—W. S. Pattee, the efficient principal of the Brunswick High School, is the second member of '71 who takes a partner "for better or for worse."

'71.—Kingsbury Bachelder is principal of the High School at Auburn, Maine. "The right man in the right place."

'71.—Wallace Rowell White is teaching a Grammar School at Thomaston.

'71.—Edgar F. Davis, principal of Thomaston High School, paid us a short visit recently.

A lecturer in physics, the other day, about to show the class how the ghost is produced upon a screen at theatres, was considerably nonplussed when, just after his announcement, "Now, gentlemen, I am going to show you the ghost," the door opened, and the President made his appearance.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The *Qui Vive* quotes a few verses from a western editor who comprehends the situation :

"An editor sat on his three-legged stool,
Before him a sheet of foolscap lay;
And he scratched his head, and he felt like a fool,
For he didn't know what to say."

A famous Judge came late to Court one day in a busy season, when the clerk in great surprise inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," he said, "and I'm the happy sire." "An infant judge?" "Oh! no," said he, "as yet he is but a crier."—*Southern Collegian*.

A Dartmouth College Freshman says "one might as well attempt to plough the Rocky Mountains with a yearling heifer hitched to a clapboard as to make a favorable impression on the young ladies of Lebanon."

A Freshman looking for board, coolly entered an open door, and in lieu of a door bell rang a large dinner bell. He then took off his cap, sat down, and quietly awaited the entrance of the mistress of the house.—*Chronicle*.

An orator of McKendree College proposes to grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the Western prairies.

During a recitation the other day, a Sophomore allowed himself to become so absorbed in reminiscences of the previous evening meeting as to reply, when called upon to recite, "I pass."—*Ex.*

Some one says that is not good taste to sit up with a lady later than 10 P. M. He don't know. If the company is agreeable, the taste is as good after 10 as before.—*Ex.*

A fond mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when the candid damsel replied, "O no, ma, it spoils the gentlemen's vests."

"Voulez-vous passer das Brod, please," was the phrase with which a Junior recently astonished the home circle. "Mother," explained he, I speak in three languages."

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

"Looking Beyond" is the title of a book of which J. O. Barrett is the author, and William White & Co. of Boston, are the publishers. It is a neat volume of 101 pages, and contains many sweet truths of spiritual philosophy and consoling revelations from the "better land." Our advice to every one would be, especially to those who have lost friends by death, to read this book, for it contains some of the best inspirations ever breathed. The contents of the book are as follows: *Life's Mystic Key*; *The New Birth*; *The Last shall be First*. The work can be obtained of the publishers. Such a precious little treasure should certainly be on the shelf of every thoughtful person.

Among the recent publications of James R. Osgood & Co., there is a popular one from the pen of the poet Longfellow, entitled the "*Divine Tragedy*." Longfellow has put the story of Christ, as it is told by the Evangelists, into metre, copying the method common to the drama, and so introducing chorus, recitations, soliloquy, etc. It is mostly simple, the words of the New Testament narrative are largely employed, and the imagination is held steadily to the facts. Here and there may be found a bit of freshness and majesty, as in the soliloquy of Lucifer in connection with the temptation; and an indirect plea for Judas shows skill in the management of his meditation over his treachery. Thought and study will almost surely beget gratitude that our leading poet has chosen, in the serene mellowness of age, such a theme for his muse, and that he has handled it with such a reverent self-restraint. Of course all who are interested in the works of this poet will not fail to obtain a copy of this last effort.

"*The Last Tournament*," by Alfred Tennyson, is the title of another pretty little volume recently published by James R. Osgood & Co. It is one of the "*Idyls of the King*," which should be sandwiched between two of his other productions, "*Pelleas*" and "*Guinevere*," in order that you may well know and appreciate its meaning and mission. There are some very fine things in it. The book had an immense sale during the holidays, and will undoubtedly take rank in the popular mind, as one of the most pleasing efforts of the Poet Laureate.

From the popular publishing house of John Allyn of Boston, we have a work on "*First Principles of Chemical Philosophy*," by Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., a professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard College. To the student who is making researches in Chemistry it is just the book needed. The object of the author is to present the philosophy of chemistry in such a form that it can be made, with profit, the subject of college recitations. The author has found, by long experience,

that a recitation on mere facts, or descriptions of apparatus and experiments, is, to the great mass of college undergraduates, all but worthless, while the study of the philosophy of chemistry may be made highly profitable both for instruction and discipline. Part I. of the book contains a statement of the general laws and theories of chemistry, explanation of its nomenclature, mode of symbolical notation, together with so much of the principles of molecular physics as are constantly applied in chemical investigations. Part II. of the book presents the scheme of the chemical elements. It should only be studied in connection with experimental lectures or laboratory work, and will be found chiefly useful for systematizing and reviewing the facts and phenomena observed in the lecture-room or laboratory.

It is seldom that one periodical contains so much that is good, and in such variety as "*Our Boys and Girls*." In this magazine, Optic, Kellogg and Sophie May, write their charming stories; there is in every number poetry, both serious and comic, scientific articles, choice sketches, travel and adventure, a profusion of pictures, puzzles, chit-chat with correspondents, a lively piece of music, and other good things too numerous to mention. Published by Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington street, Boston. \$2.50 a year.

The February number of "*Lippincott's Magazine*" contains the opening chapters of a new serial novel of great interest, power and brilliancy, entitled "*The Strange Adventure of a Phaeton*," from the pen of that polished and vigorous writer, William Black, author of "*A Daughter of Heth*," "*In Silk Attire*," etc.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

Shall our colleges adopt the elective system of study? We believe that in a course of study, the tastes of the student ought to be consulted. All are endowed by nature with special aptitudes and tastes. Now why were these tastes given us? Ought they not to be consulted, and should we not attain more to the stature of true manhood by cultivating them? But how is it in a prescribed course? Are the student's tastes regarded? Are his natural inclinations taken into account? On the contrary, they are to a certain extent ignored, and like the ignorant Papist, he must take what is given him without a single protest, and believe that all is for his good. Now we hold that the student should follow his inclinations, in a measure, and consult his tastes in the pursuit of study; we may talk

about discipline, and that there are certain departments of knowledge which the student must enter into, in order to sharpen his mind; but is an elective course to deprive him of all such necessary discipline? Think you his eyes are so blinded to his own interests, that he will invariably choose studies which he can pursue with comparative ease? We think not. We believe that any young man who enters college with a sincere desire to grow in intellect, to attain a liberal culture, would scorn to fritter away his time in so puerile a manner. We believe that by choosing those studies which are most agreeable, he would pursue them in a thorough and hearty manner, thereby developing those faculties which nature intended should be exercised. We do believe then that the choice of studies should be left with the student, as he is best acquainted with his own tastes.

Again, we believe in an elective course, because in the prescribed there are certain studies comparatively useless to a great extent. But you may ask if all study does not tend to discipline the mind. That depends altogether upon the manner in which it is pursued. Give a student a study extremely distasteful to him; think you he is going to devote himself to it like a martyr? In nine cases out of ten he will slight it, not from the mere desire of getting rid of hard work, but from his extreme dislike of the task imposed on him. How much discipline is he to gain from such a course? But if you say, "his manly spirit should rise up and conquer the difficulty; let him devote himself the more closely to it; 'where there's a will, there's a way,'"—we reply that all this sounds well, even poetical, but he must first be convinced of the good to result from such heroic devotion. He has ideas of his own. He knows his own tastes best. He understands what studies are more intimately connected with his chosen profession. So he thinks he has good reasons for slighting distasteful studies, which have been thrust upon him, or rather which he has been obliged to pursue in order to graduate in full. We believe honestly that such studies are useless; useless as a means of discipline, and practically useless in after life. Often do we hear of professional

men confessing that they make very little use of certain studies pursued while in college, and we cannot help feeling that the time spent on them might have been more profitably employed. For example, of what service are the laws of algebra, or the abstract principles of mechanics, to a person thoroughly devoted to literary pursuits? He gains more discipline and culture from the careful study and analysis of a choice poem or prose extract, than by puzzling his brain over the binomial theorem, or the composition and resolution of forces. The same principle holds good in the case of a student with a mathematical turn of mind. To him, literary pursuits are nothing but a bore, and he derives little discipline from a study of English authors and rhetorical rules. True, there may be some who have no choice in the matter of study; one branch is equally as good as another, and it makes but little difference to them to which they shall give their minds. To such, either a prescribed or an elective course would be all the same. Let the student, however, who has a preference for studies congenial to his tastes, and bearing more immediately upon his chosen profession, make his own selection; for it is a mistake, springing from mere custom, to suppose that he must wade through just so much Latin, or just so much of mathematics, to become an educated man.

Again, we uphold the elective system, believing that a greater degree of discipline is thereby gained. If a student is allowed to select his own studies, he will feel under a moral obligation to master them, if possible, unless his moral sensibilities are somewhat blunted. A mere skimming over their surface will fail to satisfy him; principles are what he is after, and herein does he gain discipline. It is not essential that he should know a little of everything, but a great deal of something; nor is there as much danger in this latter respect of his becoming exclusively a man of one idea, as in the former of his turning out a mere surface man. Let him choose his own studies, if you would see him gain in intellectual strength, and develop a sound and vigorous mind.

But there are strong objections on the part

of some, to the elective system. Let us examine a few of them. In the first place, it is said that by such a system, the student would select the lighter studies and so lose the training which a college seeks to give. Now it is not argued by the adherents of the elective system, that there should be no design, no plan in a course of study; on the contrary, they believe that there should be a judicious arrangement of studies for each year, any three of which shall be capable of giving the required discipline. By such an arrangement, there would be little to fear concerning light studies. But we should like to inquire what studies are embraced in the class denominated *light*? Every study to be fully mastered requires hard work, so we can discover no real force in this objection; besides, it is rather impeaching the character of young men, to make so unjust an assertion.

Again, it is argued with great confidence, that young men are incapable of selecting their own studies; their minds are not matured enough. A specious argument, truly! Few, we may safely assert, enter college without a definite aim. As a general thing, the profession which the student intends to follow is chosen, and he desires such study as will practically bear upon it. He can consult those who have had experience concerning the studies best suited to his profession, and we believe their advice would be invaluable. But suppose he has no definite aim; by consulting his own tastes and by advising with men of experience,—his instructors or others,—he would in all probability select a course of study capable of disciplining and enriching his mind. Besides, if he has any desire to obtain a high culture, any ambition to succeed in life, there is nothing to fear concerning his ability to select his own studies.

Again, we believe that many cling to the prescribed course because it is an old custom. They like the old ways, and are in mortal fear of anything that looks like change. They prefer to keep in the same plodding path which generations before them have traveled, without deviating a finger's breadth, without thinking that there may be a better way. They have no wish to lift the wheels of their vehicles from

the deep ruts in which they have been running so long; it would not be natural; the world would stand back with astonishment and contempt! Now a due reverence for old customs may be wise; a change should never be made unless there are good and sufficient reasons for it; but the mere clinging to an old system because it is old, savors of bigotry. It is owing to just this blind devotion to old customs, that the progress of the race has been so slow; and we may safely assert that the rapidity of its future advancement will depend more or less upon the readiness of society to lay aside old and worn-out customs, even though they be time-honored. Let us not suppose that because the prescribed system is an old one, it is therefore infallible.

Again, we believe that some oppose the elective system on economical grounds. To make such a system effective would require a wide range of study, going more into detail in each department. This would require an extensive apparatus, and a large number of professors, to say nothing about a museum of natural history and the like appurtenances. Now a college moderately endowed can accommodate itself more easily to a prescribed, than an elective system. By the former, one professor may teach in two or three departments and thus husband the resources of the college. It would not be strange then, if some of our colleges opposed the elective system, not from fear of its unsoundness, but from its inability to meet the increased expenses.

There is danger in rashness, but there is likewise danger in delay. We know the character of the times. In the rapid advance of our civilization, there is a great tendency to hastily adopt new methods, without due consideration. We should guard against this tendency, and carefully weigh every subject before acting. The question of elective studies is now before our colleges. What started this question? Was it for the mere love of discussion? Was it the morbid desire for something new? We think not. We believe it has arisen from the long growing conviction that our present system was defective.

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Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

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
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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

No. 15.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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CIRCUMSTANCES.

To maintain that man is doomed to a certain sphere in this life, is to support the belief of foreordination, and to give to the world the impression that man by his own exertions can avail little or nothing. Yet this principle is true to a certain extent. Man's works are available only so far as they are in accordance with the will of the Creator. When the efforts of man are brought in direct opposition to the will of God they can accomplish no good; for the will of God is for the promotion of all good, and the downfall of all evil. The "will" governs the exertions, and circumstances and associations control, almost solely, the will. There are no proper means of ascertaining that a man is in the right sphere in which he should act, and no earthly power can say that he could have been under the circumstances in a different sphere. From birth we are governed to a great extent by circumstances, and educated by association. We perhaps, individually gaze around us, look ourselves over, wonder at our several positions,

perhaps admire our greatness and apparently are proud of the positions we maintain. Perchance we change the course of our thought and the direction of our vision and the view of one less fortunate falls upon us. Though our pity may be excited, yet we are wont to say: foolish man, self-ruined, self-destroyed; which is only priding ourselves with the vain imagination, that we by our own exertions and struggles have passed through the ordeal in which he by his sluggishness has perished. Did we ever pause to think of the slight occurrence which, in his earlier days, when the avenues to his nature were open to every sin, perhaps swung the sweep that changed his whole life, and from which we by the favor of fortune were sheltered? Two very beautiful flowers in the forest of nature sprung up with equal beauty, and for a time alike flourished. Suddenly a branch from an overhanging tree by accident falls, and the more beautiful plant is crushed to the earth and doomed to perish. Ambitiously it struggles for life. It rears its once beautiful head from beneath the pressing branch as if struggling to remove its burden. Its neighbor, unobstructed, continues on in more perfect development till at last from its beauty it is borne off by the delicate hand of some fair maiden, and made the ornament of a place more desirable than that in which it was reared; while the other, possessing all the undeveloped beauties of its mate, is left to drag out its miserable existence unobserved, till the friendly snows of winter cover it from view. In how many cases is this applicable to mankind. Doubtless two personages can be selected from every man's circle of acquaintances, one of whom is in high standing, while the other is in the low ebb of respect and is looked upon as a good for nothing. And doubtless the true cause of his course in life dates far back in his early history. Perhaps some falling branch crushed his ambitious nature, and impeded his manly development.

When we consider the trivial affairs which will change the career of man, and affairs too that are wholly unseen by the world, we are forced to the decision that man cannot safely condemn his fellow man.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

One of the great questions now agitating the minds of those interested in the prosperity of American Colleges, is whether secret fraternities among students, have a tendency to injure or benefit those colleges where they are located. Manifold arguments can be brought to bear upon both sides of this question, and where many prominent colleges, as Harvard, Princeton and Washington College, St. Louis, for instance, refuse to tolerate them and make it a subject of expulsion for students to connect themselves with them in any way; others and a vast majority of colleges, not only permit them, but encourage and support them, as a benefit to their respective students. Prof. Porter of Yale, a mind of the soundest judgment, and a man of world-wide renown as an educator and an experienced Professor, has given his views clearly and concisely on the subject, and is decidedly in favor of their introduction and support, while McCosh of Princeton, a man of equal ability, is, on the other hand, decidedly opposed to them, and refuses to countenance their existence in any connection with his college.

That secret fraternities are beneficial in many respects is admitted by their most bitter opponents, and it is only on the ground that their evil effects overbalance their beneficial ones, that they object to them. Their advocates maintain an exactly *vice versa* opinion, and while they are willing to admit that evil effects must necessarily arise from them, believing in the old saying that "*every rose has its thorn*," they hold the opinion that the beneficial ones are predominant.

The great objection put forward by anti-secret society men, is that they injure and finally destroy the open literary societies of an Institution. Now everyone will admit that these open literary societies are of the first importance, that

the benefit accruing therefrom (if their exercises are properly taken advantage of), are of more importance than anything connected with a college. Outside of the regular course of studies, indeed, it has often been remarked by graduates, that their literary society was of more advantage to them than any single study pursued while at college; that they benefited in many respects, any student desirous of success—whether he is studying with an aim to a profession or not; no matter what is his adopted calling, whether that of the Doctor, Merchant, Mechanic or Lawyer—cannot be denied. It requires no lengthy argument to show in what respect they are beneficial, the simple assertion that they are instrumental in giving mental training, in removing awkwardness and bashfulness, and in giving self-confidence, and that they improve, in any person, his powers of expression and thought, is in itself a sufficient proof of the vast utility of the open society, and if the hypothesis laid down by the enemies of secret fraternities was admitted, *i. e.*, that secret fraternities are detrimental to the open literary society, we think the former ought to be abolished; but this hypothesis cannot be substantiated, and when we say *cannot be substantiated*, it is not meant that it is an impossibility for such a result to occur, or that such things have never happened; on the contrary, it is admitted, both, that secret fraternities can injure open literary societies and that they have in many instances done so: by *cannot be substantiated*, we mean that it is not a natural consequence where secret fraternities exist, that they should be antagonistic or detrimental to the open literary society, and also that it *can be proved* that the former one is absolutely a great benefit to the latter. The same relation exists between the medicine and the patient, the entire absence of the former will probably bring on the death of the sufferer, its moderate and proper use will cure him, and again, too much will kill him. In literary societies, where there are no secret fraternities, there is no emulation, no contention, consequently no ambition, and little manifest interest.

In those in which secret fraternities do exist,

if the secret fraternities are used properly and moderately, as they can be and as they generally are, it is the very soul, the life and success of the open society, producing as they do a generous emulation, and a desire to excel; harder study, deeper research, and greater aims; their presence is simply invaluable, but, if they are, as they undoubtedly can be, and as they sometimes are carried to excess, their influence is equally injurious as their proper use is beneficial; but this is so seldom the case, that it can hardly be used as a negative argument.

The existence of several secret fraternities in a literary society, may be in a degree detrimental to the government of the latter society, it may be detrimental to them in securing the election of an inferior President or officers, to the exclusion of worthier ones, it may produce excitement, probably confusion, but all these things are a mere nothingness if sufficient order is preserved to carry out the literary exercises, the true aims of the society. And it has already been shown that secret fraternities improve and make interesting by the institution of emulation, their literary exercises of debate, oratory and composition.

Another great argument in objection to secret fraternities, is the pernicious effect they exercise upon the bonds of friendship, between college students, their introduction of cliques, their power to produce ill feeling among students, to create rivalry, strife, &c., and to make unpleasant recollections in the mind of the Alumnus of his *Alma Mater*. These things certainly exist in all colleges, they necessarily exist, but do secret fraternities necessarily produce them? Certainly not. If they did not exist, if they had never been known, this kind of feeling would still be found in colleges, originating cliques, creating excitement and confusion, ill feeling, &c., for in their absence, State feeling, class feeling and political party feeling, would occupy their place, with more violence and more injury to an institution, than it is possible for secret societies to ever exert, and instead of exerting injury, it seems more likely that the secret society exercises the most important and necessary influences by counteracting the injurious effects of State,

class and party feeling, and more especially of the latter, for surely nothing can be more harmful, more detestable, than the presence of political party feeling, among young men not yet of mature judgment.

And, speaking of the bonds of friendship, although secret societies may not be instrumental in scattering pleasant feelings broadcast throughout the college, although they may make enemies of a few persons who would be, and who otherwise would have been good friends. What can be more noble, more generous, more confiding, more sacrificing, more ardent, more sincere and more like brotherly love, than that existing between members of a branch of a secret fraternity?

If the general feelings of friendship, distributed in a lukewarm sort of way among the members of a school, were caught up from the general diffusion and concentrated in certain points (among a few), with ten times more ardor and love, it would necessarily accomplish more good, and it is certainly more to be desired, if there is any truth in the old adage that a "*rolling stone gathers no moss*."

To witness the exact influence of secret fraternities, to see their injurious and beneficial qualities exhibited in a true light, a comparison must be made between colleges where they do, and colleges where they do not exist.

In one there is State, class, political and party cliques; in the other, secret fraternity cliques; students in the former occupying their places, not from any merit, but from the mere accident of birth, or position; in the latter, holding them wholly through their worth; *worth* we say, for where is the man who was admitted into a secret fraternity for any other motive? In one, moderately friendly feeling generally diffused, in the other, the most ardent and earnest friendship, powerfully concentrated. In one, a superfluity of rules, poorly kept; in the other, a few rules rigidly obeyed, obeyed because the members of any secret fraternity attach too much importance to the high standing and welfare of their own society, and to the opinions and criticisms of their rivals, ever to risk the breaking the rules or incurring of penalties.

Another important and ruling influence of

secret fraternities, is their power to preserve friendship and kindly feeling, and to crush out rivalry and jealousy between the different colleges of the country; scattered as they are throughout the whole country, bound by the peculiar ties of brotherhood, able to recognize a stranger as a friend or brother, by a secret sign, a badge or a grip; taught to love and honor every member of his fraternity, wherever he may be, no matter what his college, State or circumstances, no student can feel harshly towards another because he happens to be of another college. With their respective grades (societies) of students bound by such ties as these, no colleges can be otherwise than friendly toward each other.

Nor does this friendship in fraternities cease with college life. Class feeling may grow cold, State feeling may wane, political feeling may waver and die, but society feeling never. Death alone can break the bond. Age does not eradicate its impression. Time cannot wear it out. A man who has been an Alumnus twenty years, will grasp the hand and give the grip as ardently as the college boy just initiated into the wonderful mysteries, and will listen to the tale of his beloved fraternity's successes and misfortunes, as eagerly and earnestly as the active member relates them.

Of late years, anti-secret societies have sprung into existence; but it is generally conceded that their members are FELLOWS who are not of sufficient worth to be admitted into any secret society, of whom, in regard to their conduct toward secret societies, it might be said, like the poet remarked of the dandy:

"The dandy is a thing that would
Be a woman, if he could;
But, as he can't, does all he can
To show the world he's not a man."

That he would be a secret society member if he could, but finding that he cannot, soon shows the world he is not a (gentle) man. Like the worthless hermit, imagining himself injured and wronged by a man, he declares war on the whole human race, and makes himself, after a little harmless harassing, simply ridiculous.

TREBOR.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

"He who does no more than another is no better than another." The true merit of man can never be rightly appreciated in this life. Man may be weighed in the balance of man and be found wanting and suffer persecution, and still carry with him daily, that which in the sight of God is of more value than all the goodness of his persecutors. He who does the most good for God's cause, in whatever way it may be done, is the one who at the end of life shall receive the prize and gain the happy goal. Man from his very nature, we believe, is incapable of exerting or manifesting any direct, real love for a being he never saw. Man, then, being the crowning grace of God's work, the noblest production of His omnipotence and the only visible emblem of the Creator, is the great object to love. Our love for God can only be shown by our love for our fellow men.

The question has been well put, "what does God care for the love of an insignificant being like me?" He who manifests the greatest love for those around him, who bears in mind that all are human, that all are the production of God's power, is he who really loves his Maker.

It is said that the sins of the ignorant are to be winked at, while those who knowingly sin are inexcusable. Among the educated men of the present period are many who are daily misusing the English language, and are slowly undermining the framework of the American tongue. Through educated men the world is to be educated, and upon them devolves the work of transmitting unimpaired to coming generations the pure rudiments of our language. But how shamefully is this trust abused, even by our most useful men, in using those phrases which are the productions of low minds. It is to be regretted that this custom prevails to such an extent among the students of our colleges.

We shall have some revelations to make in our next issue in relation to boating.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

Eighteen Seniors have returned.

Evening prayers now come at 5.15.

When will Bowdoin have a Law School?

Ackley, of '72, is still among the missing.

We need every dollar due THE ORIENT, today.

These are piping times with some of the students.

We are in debt for the paper. Delinquents, pay up.

Candy boys about the college, are as numerous as ever.

The Freshmen are the only non-supporters of THE ORIENT in college.

President Chamberlain has one of the most pleasant residences in town.

Prof. Dole, formerly of Bowdoin, is teaching the art of boxing at Amherst.

"I want *washing*," said a dirty-looking maid of the tub, to a Senior, last week.

Major Sanger has recovered from his recent injuries occasioned by a fall on the ice.

Geo. P. Putnam & Sons will soon publish Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne's Lectures on Instinct.

A Junior on being asked if he was engaged, said he had the refusal of a certain lady in town.

The health of the Brunswick people was never better. The undertaker is going to the poor house.

We have received the Yale Naught-ical Almanac for 1872, which is very funny and amusing.

One of the first surgical operations of a medicine this term, was in *cutting a swell*. He did it to perfection.

Matters at the gymnasium are going on with success. The attendance on the part of the students is very prompt.

Professor Vose is another valuable acquisition to the Faculty. He has charge of the department of Engineering.

One of our readers says he can't pay his subscription because money is tight. Hope the boot isn't on the other leg.

The Seniors are studying the practical application of chemistry in the laboratory, under the instruction of Prof. Goodale.

One of the Seniors is soon to be presented with a bed quilt from the ladies of this town. Conundrum—what does it mean?

Albert F. Richardson, of '73, has gone to Monmouth to take charge of the academy at that place. He is to remain eleven weeks.

We have several communications on hand which we cannot publish, from the fact that we do not know the real names of the authors.

A Sophomore says he has got a lover whose eyes *bore* right through his heart, every time he goes to see her. She's got *gimlet* eyes, probably.

The college belfry is in a very bad condition. In the tower above, a myriad of gentle doves coo their mates. The bell-ringer cries for quarter.

The present term is a very pleasant one, so far as regards the relation between the Faculty and students. There is no reason why every one cannot be.

W. F. Bickford, of '72, gave the sermon before the Baptist Society of this town, at Lemont Hall, Sabbath before last, and Mr. Hill, of '74, officiated in the evening.

The medical term commenced on the fifteenth of this month. Alfred Mitchell, M. D., gave the opening lecture. Others have already been given by Professors Brackett, Goodale and Jenks. There are about 60 students in attendance.

The Sophomore Debating Club was recently turned into a moot court, and a member of that class was tried on an indictment charging him with setting fire to a house in "Sleepy Hollow." Notwithstanding the gushing efforts of his counsel, the prisoner was found "guilty."

Professor Chadbourne has charge of the department of Political Economy, in which the Juniors are now interested. One of them makes it out that Labor and Invention are brothers, and Necessity is mother of both; and as he is the child of Labor, therefore Necessity is his grandmother.

We dislike to be personal, as we never mean to be in these columns; but there are certain things which we can't have rubbed in, and unless a certain man stops throwing ashes on our window stool, and something still worse under our window, his dimensions for a coffin will be taken at once.

Through the efforts of Mr. Pattee, of the class of '71, Brunswick is to have a course of lectures. They will take place at Lemont Hall. We understand that the following noted speakers have been engaged: Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Wendell Phillips, Churchill and Whipple. The course promises what now appears as a goodly attendance. The tickets have been disposed of in large numbers.

The Seniors use Upham's Mental Philosophy, published by Harper & Brothers, New York. The work takes up the study by subjects, and treats them in a very interesting manner. Prof. Upham is remembered as one of the ancient pillars of Bowdoin. We rejoice that this work of his is finding a recognition, not only at Bowdoin,

but in many other colleges and private libraries of the land. It is certainly deserving of the high commendation which it everywhere receives.

In the teaching of science in our colleges the system of "lectures" has almost entirely superseded the use of the mechanical text-book, or else that is used in connection with the lecture. This last plan we believe, is certainly a good one. We trust the day is not far distant when a more frequent use of this system will be made in Astronomy. In connection with the lecture, say, request the student to "read up" on the particular subject under discussion. Refer him not only to his text-book, but to popular works. In that way you gain his attention to the study, and it becomes to him both useful and interesting. Our libraries should contain all the popular works on science. Richard A. Proctor has just now distinguished himself in the department of Astronomy. His works are the result of extended scientific research, and are always written in a plain and pleasing style. His last, was entitled, "Other Worlds than Ours." It has been published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. We recommend it to every student and lover of the study of Astronomy.

Why is it when the College walks become slippery, that sand or some other proper material cannot be sprinkled upon them? We hear of several instances where quite severe injuries have been received on account of this pure negligence. Let the College janitor, or some one else, be directed to see to this matter.

A learned German theologian has found out that there are a few more than forty-four million devils.

A Freshman called at the sanctum the other day and asked us when the "tri-centennial" catalogues would be out.

"The first father" of the class of '71, at Yale, refuses the silver cup. He doesn't want his enterprise rewarded in that way.

ALUMNI RECORD.

THE CLASS OF 1861.

The Secretary of the Class of 1861 has prepared the following statement regarding the surviving members of that Class:—

Atkins, Charles G. Post Office address, Augusta, Maine. Has been Fish Commissioner of Maine for several years, and is semi-attached to the newspaper business.

Bradbury, James W. Jr. Address, Augusta, Maine. Junior partner of the Law firm of Bradbury & Bradbury.

Bradford, Theodore D., M.D. Address No. 177 West 45th Street, New York. Is practicing medicine with good success.

Cross, Rev. Wellington R. Address, New Gloucester, Maine. Pastor of the Congregational Church.

Dingley, Frank L. Address, Lewiston, Me. Junior Editor and Proprietor of the *Lewiston Journal*.

Eaton, Wm. W., M.D. Address, Danvers, Mass. In the practice of medicine.

Emery, Edwin. Address, Southbridge, Mass. Teacher of the High School.

Emery, Lucilius A. Address, Ellsworth, Maine. Junior partner of the Law firm of Hale (Hon. Eugene) & Emery.

Farr, Lorin. Address, St. Louis, Mo. Private teacher.

Fernald, Professor M. C. Address, Orono, Maine. Professor in the Agricultural College.

Finger, Sidney M. Address, Newton, N. C. Proprietor of a private school.

Fogg, Edmund E. Not heard from.

Grant, Benjamin S. Address, No. School Street, Boston, Mass. Patent rights business.

Haines, Chas. G. Address, Biddeford, Me. Clerk.

Hicks, Gordon M. Address, Rockland, Me. County Supervisor of Schools, Knox County.

Hobson, Frank O. L. Address, Saco, Maine. "Slabs," with his father, Hon. Joseph Hobson.

Howe, Brevet Captain Albion. Address, Care of War Department, Washington, D. C., Lieutenant 4th Artillery, U. S. A. Present station, Shelly, Cleaveland Co., N. C.

Hunt, Charles O., M.D. Address, Portland, Maine. Practicing medicine. Secretary Maine Medical Association.

Hyde, General Thomas W. Address, Bath, Maine. Law business.

Johnson, Rev. Albion H. Address, Antioch, California. Pastor of Congregational Church.

Kenniston, George B. Address, Hodgdon's Mills, Boothbay, Me. Porgy business. Member of present Maine Legislature for Boothbay.

Loring, Edward P. Address, Fitchburg, Mass. Practicing law. Member of present Massachusetts Legislature for Fitchburg.

Lufkin, Augustus N. Last heard from at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Manning, Stephen H. Not heard from.

Maxwell, Rev. Abram. Address, Pownal, Maine. Pastor of Congregational Church.

Owen, Moses. Address, Bath, Maine. Clerk in the Post Office.

Packard, A. S. Jr., M.D. Address, Salem, Mass. Curator of the Essex Institute.

Palmer, Rev. Albert D. F. Address, Lowell, Mass. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Tewksbury.

Palmer, Dr. Gustavus S. Address, Waterville, Maine. Practicing dentistry.

Pierce, George L. Address, Kittery, Maine.

Purinton, L. F. Address, Richmond, Maine.

Ray, F. M. Address, No. 119 1-2 Exchange St., Portland, Maine. Junior partner in the Law firm of Cobb & Ray. Member of present Maine Legislature for Westbrook.

Rideout, Reuben A. Address, Everett, Mass. Teacher of the High School.

Rounds, Charles B. Address, Calais, Maine. Practicing law.

Simonton, Edward. Last heard from at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Smith, Rev. Edwin. Address, Barre, Mass. Pastor of the Congregational Church.

Smith, Henry S. B., M.D. Address, Bowdoinham, Maine. Practicing medicine.

Stanwood, Edward. Address, Boston, Mass. Assistant Editor of the *Daily Advertiser*.

Stubbs, George E., M.D. Address No. 709 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Practicing medicine.

Thorp, John W. Address, Oxford, Chango Co., New York. Practicing law.

Thurlow, Greenville M. Address, Newcastle, Maine. Principal of Lincoln Academy.

Upham, Joseph B., Jr. Address, Portsmouth, N. H. First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N. Present station, Portsmouth, N. H.

Waterman, Sylvanus D. Address, Stockton, Cal. Teacher of the Grammar School.

Wiley, Philenthus C., M.D. Address, Bethel, Maine. Practicing medicine.

'57—Henry Newbegin is practicing law at Defiance, Ohio. He is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the northwestern part of that State.

'61—S. D. Waterman has charge of a Grammar School in Stockton, Cal., at a salary of \$1800 a year. In 1869 he married Miss Lizzie Williamson of Green Castle, Ind.

'66—John J. Herrick is one of the most promising and successful young lawyers in Chicago. Since the fire he has opened an office on Wabash Avenue. F. A. Woodbury of '69 has an office at No. 481 on the same street.

'70—Fred E. Hanson is in Ft. Wayne, employed in the office of the General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He boards with his classmate, D. S. Alexander, and is reported to be "late at prayers" and quite as indifferent to the time he rises as formerly.

—An effort is being made to organize a Bowdoin Alumni Association to include the States of Indiana and Kentucky. D. S. Alexander of the class of '70 has the matter in charge, who is already in correspondence with several Alumni. Graduates residing within these States will confer a favor by communicating with him as early as possible.

A Williams Sophomore handed his class officer the following note from his *sister*, supposing it to be a doctor's certificate: "Come over and see me; we've got a lamp that we can turn down, down, down. Come over and see me."

COLLEGE NEWS.

Williams boasts of thirteen college presidents among her Alumni.

Nine-tenths of all the school teachers in Massachusetts are women.

There are 369 colleges in the United States, and have been 35,000 graduates.

The faculty of Amherst College will not allow the students the privilege of dancing.

Ten Juniors of Racine College demolished 150 biscuits at one meal and they are still alive.

The annual income of the College of Oxford is estimated at about three-quarters of a million dollars.

The faculty of Yale forbid students appearing on the amateur theatrical stage in female apparel.

A Freshman in Cornell College, Iowa, has discovered that it is not conducive to health to study between meals.

"Sold! the book isn't open," replied a Cornell Soph to a professor charging him with having his book open in recitation.

A New Haven girl has been engaged to a member of every class in Yale since 1857. Brunswick can beat that.

About twenty Freshmen at Yale, overcome with a sense of their grievances, in the way of long lessons and overbearing tutors, have applied to Harvard College for admission.

Scene between a Professor and another Professor's wife:

Prof.—"Madam, do you know what the Freshmen did to your husband this morning?"

Lady.—"No. You alarm me, sir. Pray tell me. Oh! those horrid Freshmen, what have they done?"

Prof.—"Madam, I dare not tell you; but it was fearful. They gave him hell."

The frightened and loving wife rushed home, and, trembling, begged her husband to tell her all about it; and was quietly informed that the Freshmen had presented him with a beautifully bound volume of Dante's *Inferno*.

THE EDITORS' LIBRARY.

Among the very best text books recently introduced in college is one entitled "English Lessons for English People." The work is used here at Bowdoin and has become very popular. It is published by Roberts Brothers of Boston. The authors of the book are Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, M. A., head master of the city of London school, and J. R. Seeley, M. A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. The work takes up synonyms, the definition, derivation and elimination of words, simile, metaphor, and much else of interest. For the study of the English language it is just the very book needed.

Theophilus Parsons has written a book recently on "The Infinite and the Finite." The bulk of the work is devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the philosophy of the nature of man, belief in God, &c. One idea which the author develops is that man has two sets of faculties—natural and spiritual. Then he goes on to show the difference between the material and spiritual world; the relation between the natural and spiritual faculties, besides treating of many other important subjects. The opening sentence of the book is as follows: "Whatever is, was created, excepting the Creator." One cannot fail in being interested with the manner and shrewdness with which the author works up his ideas. The book can be obtained of Roberts Brothers of Boston, for \$1 00.

We hasten to acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of a copy of "The Illustrated Catalogue and Oarsman's Manual," published by Waters, Balch & Co., the famous paper boat builders of Troy, N. Y. The book contains 500 pages, and for workmanship, neatness, illustrations and finish is certainly superb. We predict for it a large sale, since it supplies a long needed want, and will be just such a book as every lover of aquatics will be deeply interested in. It gives all the desired and possible information relating to the art and history of boating. For more extended particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement of the same, in this number. Every man who pulls the oar should have a copy of this work.

We have from the Publishing House of Harper & Brothers of New York, "Hallam's Middle Ages," it being a history of the state of Europe in those days. The work is one of the Student's Series. It would be impossible for us in our limited space to give a true conception of the real merit of the work, but it will be sufficient to say that if any one wants to know anything about the "Middle Ages" Hallam's is the book for him. The work contains 708 pages of as interesting literary and historic matter as is generally put together. Students and lovers of history, you can obtain it of Harper & Brothers for \$2 00, and it will make a fine acquisition to your library.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER.

Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, so well known among all college students, has recently given to the world the following papers relating to himself:

"My Parents possessed a great many traits of character. They had eleven children. I was named Daniel after My Father and Grandfather for four generations. My Parents lived to be about 80 years a piece. When I was about 3 years of age, I came very near being scalded to death from drinking scalding water from a water pot which stood on the table. And not long after this I was out doors playing with a lathe in my mouth. I fell on to it, and came near destroying the palate of my tongue. When I was seven or eight years of age I was playing with one of my couzzen in the old Barn on woodlawn cemetery. I fell from the scaffold, striking on my back on the plank floor, and was picked up for dead. I came very near being drowned by a boy pushing me backwards into a creek. One of My Ants said 'Daniel, if you live to grow up you will become an uncommon great man.'"

PRATTVILLE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY DANIEL PRATT, THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER.

"Gentlemen, Fellow citizens of one nationality, altho we have become a nation of over forty nationalities and consanguinities of nations, we must become one people and perpetuate the American nationality. The people are the government, and the people have the privilege of becoming the modle republic of the world.

'Vox populi vox dei.'

"The past history of America has made its points and left its valuable incentives to make a right use of, for its future rise and progress in the ingenuity of the arts and sciences.

"The science of government, it pertains in every point of view, of man and men and the government, social, civil, political and religious harmony of evidences and elements, which constitute all valuables. The great knowledge of man is to understand what he knows."

. . . "It is woman that is to cultivate and

improve the english language and perpetuate our nationality. Would it not become a valuable idea for Congress to make an appropriation to take analysis of the sciences of our government?

"If the literary men and women of America will only make as good points in their vocabulary of ideas as the Navigator, the Architect, the Engineer of Telegraphs and Manufactories it would greatly harmonize the political and religious equilibrium. All the rich and the poor are equally dependent on the temporal and spiritual blessings of life, Food, raiment and habitation, and good atmosphere, venterlation, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen and electricity and gravity, and good blood and digestive organs, for action of body and action of mind, and duty to each other and their creator, in acts of charity and hospitality to all the sons and daughters who are less favored in body, mind and estate. Why does not congress make an appropriation of public lands to the poor laboring men as it does to Railroads? I have labored over thirty years at different times looking into the affairs of our government, and I have not made one dollar over my expenses. I have had enough to discourage a million ordinary men, and I would not give one dollar, nor receive one dollar to be nominated and elected President of the United States."

. . . "Have the churches any light? cant they see that the union of church and State, making capital of specialities, has built up slavery in all its enormities and ripened it into a Hydra, a monster—a many-headed monster. In order to stop it we must strike at its hydra source or else he will become the same hydra and no Hercules will be able to overcome it."

PRACTICE VERSUS THEORY.

There is a deal of good theory, and an incredible amount of very bad practice, found in our so-called systems of education. Theory is one thing; practice another and essentially different thing. Contend as long as we may that successfull practice is consequent only upon sound theory, the fact is nevertheless a patent one, that there is much excellent practice where

there is no theory at all; and much bad practice coupled with the soundest theory. The most plausible theories are often most barren in their practical results. The most irrefragable proofs of this statement are furnished in abundance by the lamentable results shown in our numerous institutions of learning, which are literally buried beneath a formidable array of the finest theory.

The defects in our methods of education are not less palpable than startling. They lie on the surface, and can hardly escape the most casual observer. No one who has carefully studied the laws of intellectual growth can overlook these defects, or hesitate in the selection of their remedy. They can never be removed by dealing gently with them. Let the sore be probed to its very core.

Should the sensitiveness of some, or the stupidity of others, lead them to deprecate an open attack on the follies and blunders in our methods of teaching, they would do well to remember that those reforms which constitute an epoch in our history, and were hence worth effecting, are not the outgrowth of policy and conciliatory measures, but the legitimate fruits of a bold and uncompromising vindication of truth and right.

It has recently been discovered that a graduate and Bachelor of Arts of one of the Eastern colleges is a woman, who, unsuspected, went through the entire collegiate course under the style and habiliments of one of the sterner sex. She was graduated in the class of 1869, and took a high part on the commencement programme. Query—What college and who?

SCENE—In a city.—Two Juniors with stove pipes and canes standing before the door of a mansion.

Juniors—(to the mamma who appears at the door).—Is Miss Y—— at home this afternoon?

Mamma.—Well, y-e-e-s, she's at home, but it's her study hour just now. You might come in for a minute or so.

The *Courant* says if students will go to sleep in Trinity Church they would gratify the officers of that church by not rolling off the seats.

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Brunswick, Feb. 1871.

4t

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Chapter II.—Boats classified. History of modern racing boats.

Chapter III.—Description of the modern wooden shell boat. Its merits and defects considered. *Chapter IV.*—Paper boats. Their history. Method of construction. Advantages and disadvantages. Evidence of their excellence and success. *Chapter V.*—Technical terms used to describe the drawings of boats. Essential points required in racing shells. *Chapter VI.*—General discussion of the beam, depth, length and lines of racing shells, considered in their relation to buoyancy, stability, displacement and the resistance of the water. *Chapter VII.*—Practical hints on the selection of boats for racing, hunting and exercise. General divisions of the body of the work.

PART FIRST. *Chapter I.*—Detailed descriptions of 22 varieties of shell boats, (with plates). *Chapter II.*—Detailed descriptions of gigs, dingys, canoes, and skiffs, (with plates). *Chapter III.*—Description of the fittings peculiar to outrigger shell boats. Oars, sculls and paddles described and illustrated. Methods of packing for shipment. Cost and methods of transportation to different parts of the country.

PART SECOND. *Chapter I.*—Rowing defined. Hints to beginners. Use of the oar. Errors to be avoided. Sculling and steering. *Chapter II.*—Coaching a crew. *Chapter III.*—The theory and principles of training. *Chapter IV.*—Training in practice. *Chapter V.*—Hints on outfitting. Books recommended. Organization and administration of boat clubs. *Chapter VI.*—On swimming. Instructions for saving drowning persons. Directions for restoring the apparently drowned.

PART THIRD. *Chapter I.*—Boat racing. Regattas and the duties of their officers. Laws of boat racing. *Chapter II.*—Races won in paper boats from 1868 to 1871. Boat racing at American Colleges, The Harvard-Yale and Inter-Collegiate races, 1852 to 1871. Citizens' Regatta, Worcester, Mass., 1850 to 1870. Regattas of the New England Rowing Association, Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, North-Western Amateur Boating Association, 1867 to 1871. Oxford and Cambridge (England) annual races, 1829 to 1871. International Races, 1866 to Sept. 15, 1871.

PART FOURTH. A Directory of the 273 Boat Rowing and Hunting Clubs and Associations of the United States and British Provinces in existence on the 30th Nov., 1870, giving the names and P. O. address of their officers, (some 2000 in all,) number of active and honorary members, description of the rowing course used by each, number and kind of boats on hand, and the value of their real and personal property.

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Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

Harkness's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Parts I. and II. Harkness's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Sallust.

Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, 4 books; Homer's *Iliad*, 2 books.

Arithmetic; Smyth's New Elementary Algebra, first eight sections, (to equations of the second degree); Davies' Legendre's Geometry, first and third books.

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.
They must produce certificates of their good moral character.

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The Gymnasium is provided with the usual gymnastic apparatus, and furnishes good facilities for physical culture, under the instruction of the Director.

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At the death of HON. JAMES BOWDOIN, the College, by his will, came into possession of his entire collection of paintings, about one hundred in number, procured by him with great care and expense in Europe, and considered at that time (1812) the finest collection in this country. Valuable paintings presented by other donors, including the entire collection of the late COL. GEORGE W. BOYD, have since been added.

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Their Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, collected mainly by the late Professor CLEVELAND, are extensive and exceedingly valuable.

The Herbarium, recently collected, contains a very full representation of the Flora of the Northern States.

The Scientific collections have been recently enlarged by the donation of over 200 birds of Maine, and a valuable collection of eggs.

LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes in the College Library is	16,538
Medical Library,	3,550
Pecunian,	6,850
Athenæan,	5,650

Total, 32,588

The library is open for consultation daily, except Sundays.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Tuition and incidental charges on the College term bills, \$60 00.
Room rent, \$10 00. Board, \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

July 12. Commencement—Wednesday.

July 14. Examination for admission to College—Friday.

Aug. 31. First Term commences—Thursday.

Aug. 31. Examination for admission to College—Thursday.

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The Course of Study comprises—

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MATHEMATICS: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Spherical Trigonometry, Statics and Cop, optional three; Differential and Integral Calculus, with the application of these to Surveying, Navigation, Projections, Dialling, Levelling, Astronomy, Mechanics, Topographical and Hydrographical Engineering.

NATURAL HISTORY: Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, with their relations to the Industrial Arts.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Light, Heat, Electricity, &c.

CHEMISTRY: In all its branches and applications.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: General, Medieval and Modern History, Political Economy, General Principles of Law, International Law, Law of Evidence, Constitution of United States, Theory of Government, American Law.

PHILOSOPHY: Rhetoric, Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ethics, Aesthetics.

The object of this Course is to give a more practical direction to study, and to fit the student for his actual profession in life. The town of Brunswick, situated on tide water—the Androscoggin River on one side and the Ocean on the other; already a seat of various manufactures, and destined to become one of the principal railroad centres of the State, easy also of access from all quarters, presents an excellent locality for pursuits of this character; while the facilities afforded by Bowdoin College, its Libraries, Galleries of Art, Cabinets, Scientific Collections, Laboratories, and Apparatus, offer great inducements to the earnest student of the Useful and Liberal Arts.

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THE ORIENT.

Vol. I.

BRUNSWICK, MARCH 11, 1872.

No. 16.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,
H. M. HEATH,

J. G. ABBOTT,
O. W. ROGERS.

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REMINISCENCES OF BOWDOIN.

We have before us a book made up of fun, fact and fancy, relating to many of the old time-honored customs and reminiscences of Bowdoin. It was about the year 1855 that the militia of the College reached the height of its ascendancy. The following gives an idea of the manner in which the student had to "toe the line" in those days.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE MILITIA.

TO CHAS. C. HAMLIN:

You being duly enrolled as a soldier in the company of which Enos T. Luce is Commanding Officer, are hereby ordered to appear on the parade ground before King's Chapel, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, armed and equipped as the law directs, and there await further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

SAMUEL E. FLOYD, Adjutant.

It was in these days also that the custom of burying mathematics prevailed with the several classes. The Calculus, then, as now, was an object of antipathy and disgust. The mourners, we judge, were rather sparing of their tears on

the occasion of those funerals, when the old book took its place in the haunts "down among the dead men." From the order of an exercise before us we learn the following relating to the burial of mathematics by the Junior class of Bowdoin College, August 30, 1853. The order is fringed with heavy lines of mourning. On the title page, after the grand opening sentence, these words follow: "The Junior class will meet at the Mathematical Reception Room at 7 o'clock P. M., and will thence proceed with the corpse to the Chapel." On this occasion Wm. D. Washburn was the marshal of the day, and he was assisted by his classmates, Douglass, Smyth, Todd and Ring. At the Chapel they opened the exercises with a voluntary on the organ by Wm. M. Bartley, and this was followed by a prayer from H. W. Merrill, who officiated as chaplain. After this the mourners sang a hymn, composed for the occasion by J. L. Hatch. Then followed the scriptural readings by the chaplain, the eulogy by Wilson, the dirge by the band and the benediction. Then the mourners formed a torch-light procession in front of the Chapel in due order. First came the chief-marshal of the day and his aids and he was followed by a fictitious professor of mathematics whom two policemen had in charge. Then came the band, the committee of arrangements, the sexton, the pall bearers with the coffin, the officer of the day and several classes in their order. In accordance with the exercise the procession moved at precisely 8 1-2 o'clock down Park Row to Pleasant street, through Pleasant to Union, down Union to Mill, through Mill to Main, up Main to School, through School to Federal, down Federal to Mason, through Mason to Main, up Mason to School, through School to Federal, up Federal to Bath street, through Bath, Main street and Professor's Row to the burial ground, which may now be seen among the pines in the rear of the College. Here the mourners formed

an ellipse round the grave and proceeded with the following ceremonies : Prayer by the chaplain, and a dirge, words by J. E. Smith,

Weep we now a friend departed,
Bowling low, disconsolate ;
And despairing, broken hearted,
Curse the stern decrees of fate.

Death, remorseless, cold, unbending,
Wrested from our fond embrace
Him whose corpse our hands befriending,
Carry to its resting place.

May he sleep in peace eternal,
Undisturbed by time or tide ;
And loving hands scatter vernal
Flowers his quiet grave beside.

Near his tomb let spreading branches
In majestic silence wave,
And succeeding Junior classes,
Chant a requiem o'er his grave.

The burial service was then performed, and after another dirge from the band and a benediction, the procession returned to Maine Hall, where it disbanded.

In those days also, it was not an uncommon thing to see scattered among the programmes on Commencement Day and other occasions, a few "false orders." One fellow who took a prominent part, and whose middle name was Cyclops, was served up in the following :

"Alas for the king of the Cyclops,
He gives a groan and out his eye pops."

Then follows another verse of poetry on a Southern student, which has a merry Mother-Goose jingle about it.

There was a little man,
Who'd been a little South,
With a little begg'd tobacco
In his little juicy mouth ;
He was in a little college,
In a little class ;
He had a little knowledge
And was a little ass.

Then music follows to the tune of "Trot him off, John." Next the degree of cabbage head is conferred on several, after which comes this solo, "The gal that winked on the cellar stairs."

The *natural* scholar next appears on the stage and his epitaph is served up as follows :

K—s college course reminds us
We may do perhaps as well ;
And departing leave behind us,
Fame of quite as doubtful smell.

Then the marshal of the day shakes his stick at the galleries, and amid the music "Stunt along and show your feather," one of the audience becomes noisy and is removed between two small pieces of wood such as are often found near the wood-pile. The order of exercises then draws a parallel between the relations of two students and strikes out in poetic measure again as follows :

Blow the horn and ring the cow-bell !
Joyful news to the elected ;
For the erring one is doing
Well as it could be expected.

Seize the pen then, dreaming poet,
And in numbers smooth as may be,
Let the congregations know it,
"Susan's rather got a baby !"

Next we are strangely reminded of Daniel Pratt in the following lines in the "order," which are affixed to a poor victim's name. "The eternal paternity of the relation transcendently developed in the incomprehensibility of the ratio of cotton-red infinities, produced by the finite application differentiated by eternal fixedness." Then follows this laconicism.

Says Cly to Moses
Let's cut off our noses.

On the last page of the order we take a few more verses.

The shades of night were falling fast,
When down through College street there passed,
A youth who bore a package nice,
All labeled with this strange device,
False Orders.

* * * * *

In College Halls he saw the light,
Of students cramming, day and night ;
Beyond, suspension darkly shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
False Orders.

"O, try it not," the Seniors said,
For perils gather o'er your head ;
The Profs. will seek you far and wide ;
Ah ! no you don't," the voice replied,
False Orders.

O, stay," the maiden said, "and rest
Thy head upon this cotton breast !"

A tear stood in his eye so bright,
And "no I thank you, not to-night."
False Orders.

"Let Hamlin still his Shakespeare scan,
And Brooks his little Topsy fan;
But rush not on, your fate to meet,
The voice replies far down the street,
False Orders.

At ten, when to the church there came,
The pious Seniors, ripe for fame;
Oh! how they sat and shivered there,
When laughter rent the musky air,
False Orders.

That student ne'er again was seen,
He vanished like the summer green;
Yet they who felt him, long will hear
His watchward tingling in the ear,
False Orders.

Another of these "false orders" represents the procession as forming in about the following order, first the band, then the Seniors, mounted on the College cows, then the Juniors, drawing a cannon; then the old maids of the town, and lastly, Freshmen, with their certificates of good moral character. The Professors, of course, are supposed to be in this procession, but in the writing we have left them out.

To return again to another "order" which lies before us, the salutatorian is represented as opening his address as follows:

Salvete, intactæ et tactæ puellæ,
Quæsuunt in Hinklei schola.

Then in the course of the exercise they have a Latin version from Shakespeare, which the speaker prefaces with the following:

When I ope my ponderous jaws,
Let no other dog bark.

After which the audience listens to some music, "Hush my babe, lie still and slumber," and then disperse. Of late years this custom of "false orders" has been extinct. In days gone by whenever the perpetrators were found out they generally had to suffer, and that too, quite severely. The custom, although it created some merriment, was generally denounced, and thus through the verdict of public opinion, it fell.

The *Courant* speaks in high praise of ex-President Harris, of Bowdoin.

BOATING AT BOWDOIN.

At present a great deal of interest is being manifested in College upon the subject of boating, our own crew, the National College Regatta, and our prospects of success.

The officers of the club are making the most strenuous and deserving efforts to obtain a crew which will comprise the muscle and pluck of the College, and one which will insure victory. A dozen men are now hard at work in the gymnasium, under competent management, in order to secure this desirable end.

Our experience in aquatic sports has been very limited, but yet much attention has been drawn to this subject within a comparatively short time.

A condensed history of boating at Bowdoin, may not be out of place.

The class of '61 was the first to manifest any interest in the subject. They purchased a six-oared shell, intending to enter for the regatta at Worcester, but the scheme fell through on account of lack of enthusiasm. '66 and '67 attempted it, but failed. These failures may be attributed in a great degree to the fact that there was at that time no practical boating man in College, and the science was only understood theoretically.

An attempt was again made in the fall of 1867 to establish a club, but without success.

In 1868 the first State Regatta was held at Brunswick, on the Androscoggin River. It consisted merely of a single-scutt race, for which there were eight entries. The contest was won by Randall of Portland, afterwards amateur champion of the United States. In 1869 another regatta came off on the same course, consisting of single- and double-scutt races. In the fall of 1870 a third came off at the same place. These were largely attended by students and by persons from all parts of the State.

The sight of so many races and the desire to be represented in them, infused a boating spirit into the students. The disease was contagious. We caught it, and the only remedy of any avail was the immediate formation of class crews. The crews were formed, and produced more than the desired result, for it carried away with it

almost every trace of that enthusiasm which is so essential to an organization of this kind.

Three four-oared, one double and three single shells were purchased, the necessary funds being raised in College and among the Alumni. An association of College members was at once formed and proper steps taken to secure a college regatta. The races came off during Commencement week, and consisted of class-crew, single-shell and wherry races. The result of these contests is too well known to need any extended remarks.

This, our first experience, was attended with the greatest success and again served to rouse a more enlivening interest in College. During the fall term nothing of consequence was done in regard to these sports.

The present year has been one of the greatest activity. A vast amount of work has been done in this direction. Charles Elliot, of Greenpoint, N. Y., who has obtained a world-wide reputation for the excellency and speed of his boats, has in process of construction for the Bowdoin Navy, a six-oared shell, to be made after his latest model. The officers of the club have been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of one of the most celebrated oarsmen on this side of the Atlantic, who will act in the capacity of trainer to the crew.

As a reply to the question which is so often asked, Why we don't do something for ourselves? we would state that several projects by which to raise the amount necessary to be obtained, in order to carry out our plans, are now under consideration, the chief of which is a gymnastic exhibition, to be given by the athletes of Bowdoin in Portland, at the close of the present term.

An able corps of gymnasts are now practicing with this end in view. All that we desire of the Alumni at present is their good wishes and hearty co-operation. At some future day we may ask for financial assistance.

Elliot has received an order from Bowdoin for a six-oared boat, and the customary advance deposit of money has been forwarded to him.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

Prof. Chadbourne's method of conducting recitations is most satisfactory to all his pupils. He ignores the greater portion of the text book, and selects only the *points* of each chapter, on which he desires the opinion of the class and then shows the truth or fallacy of each one's thought.

Since General Chamberlain became President of Bowdoin the College has taken a long stride "upward and onward." The changes for the better are a subject of daily repetition. Under his able and liberal administration we believe there can be no limit to her progress and success. It is a noticeable fact that nearly forty Maine students went out of the State in 1870 to attend other colleges. For last year we cannot count a dozen.

Again the removal of the two society libraries to the Chapel building is being agitated. The plan suggested is that the South Wing be given up for the reception of these libraries, and while each shall be separate and under the care of its own librarians, yet the latter officers shall be under the direction of the librarian of the college. This would certainly procure additional safety and better preservation for the books, but there may still be some drawbacks to the arrangement.

Major Sanger has charge of the department of International Law, and it is needless to say that he has a most thorough knowledge of the subject. This recitation under his instruction is regarded as one of the most interesting and pleasant exercises of the college. We rejoice that Bowdoin has been fortunate in securing the services of such an able and liberally educated man for the position to which he has been assigned. Some men are endowed with the faculty of imparting with clearness just what they know and just what the students need. Major Sanger is one of that number. We give him a hearty welcome.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.
 Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.
 Farmington, 2.30 P. M.
 Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.
 Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

“He’s the man for you.”

Four Seniors board at the “Tontine.”

The College is in need of a new Chapel bell.

Just now look out for extensive moustaches.

A Shakespeare Club has been formed at Bowdoin.

Pleasant—those weekly receptions given by President Chamberlain.

A Freshman who received a box last week marked C.O.D. has “Called On Dad.”

It is now quite certain that we shall be prepared for the next boat race at Worcester.

There is a Senior who has a large collection of wish-bones. He proposes to pull them soon.

There are ten student boarding clubs. Four of these represent the secret societies of the college.

W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland will soon be numbered among the active lecturers before the students.

A medic who had a toad preserved in alcohol has thrown the toad away and drank up the liquor. Hard up for a drink!

We saw a round, rosy, plump, red-faced country gal at the hotel last week, doing some tall gum-chewing. Imagine the scene.

The Library has received a fine copy of Longfellow’s “Divine Tragedy” with the author’s compliments, and has also procured some desirable additions by purchase.

This term the entire work of running THE ORIENT has devolved upon a single editor. If the paper shall be continued in future classes we hope the evil may be remedied.

It is reported that the young ladies of Brunswick are not much interested in the present Senior class. How was it that one of them was presented with a bed quilt, recently?

Assignments have been made for the Senior Exhibition of this term as follows: Gross, Salutatory. Abbott, Benson, Bickford, Coggan, Cummings, Dow, Frost, Hooker, Lewis, Meads, Ricker, Shannon, Spaulding, Wilder.

We are heartily glad to hear that the class of ’75 are arranging for the purchase of a class-boat, and hope that they will not rest until they own one. There is no reason why Bowdoin should be behind any of her sister colleges in aquatic triumphs.

The number of students in attendance at the Medical School is about 70. Dr. Thos. Dwight, Jr., of Boston, succeeds Dr. Ford of the Michigan University in the chair of Anatomy, and Dr. T. T. Sabine of New York, Dr. Green of Portland, in Surgery.

We call again in accents louder than ever upon those who are in debt to THE ORIENT. This is getting to be “stale business,” we know, but we are in need of the money to pay the indebtedness of the paper. Gentlemen, do you intend to settle!

We recently received two neat little notes from a couple of lady students of Vassar College. They each wanted a complete set of the songs of Phi Chi. Wonder if they wouldn’t like to have a chapter instituted there. Wouldn’t we like to help initiate them. Guess not!

Major Sanger has commenced military drill. As soon as the requisite number of officers have been sufficiently instructed, the students, with the exception of the Senior Class, will be organ-

ized into a battalion of four companies. The practical instruction will include a thorough system of infantry and artillery drill and practical military engineering.

President Chamberlain has announced his intention of reading consecutively, portions of scripture in the chapel exercises of each Sabbath evening, and adding familiar explanations of their meaning. He will begin with the Epistle to the Romans. President C. enjoys the respect and confidence of the students in the highest degree, and will thoroughly command their attention.

"Order is heaven's first law," and is also the first principle of progress in gymnastics, as is proved by the steady advancement made by the several classes under the compulsory system. The director of the gymnasium may well feel proud at the result of his labors during the past half term. Equal excellence in his department has never before been attained at Bowdoin in such short space of time.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed recently at Bowdoin. Exercises were held in the Chapel at 11 A. M. A most eloquent and interesting address was delivered by the venerable Professor Packard. The Professor stated that he had seen fifty-eight classes go out from the college since his connection with the institution. Prof. J. B. Sewall also took an active part in the exercises, and the College choir gave us some admirable music. That day will long be remembered. The entire faculty, nearly every student and many visitors were in attendance.

There is a rumor afloat in College circles that two new prizes have been offered the Junior classes for excellence in extempore essay-writing. The prizes, to consist of \$20 and \$30 respectively, to be awarded by a Committee. The mode of competition proposed being to shut the Juniors into some room supplied with all necessary materials, and let each man "do his darndest" for two or three hours on a subject then and there published by the Committee. The plan is novel in Bowdoin, and whether the issue is or is not satisfactory in some instances, yet we feel confidence in predicting that not a few of the

essays will be "*fearfully and wonderfully*" written.

The Seniors are laying their plans to meet the battle of life after graduation. Six are going to stake their fortunes on the law; seven are looking towards the ministry; two will care for the sick; two will go into the stock-raising business; two will teach, and the rest will do, well, just now it hasn't been decided what. Four are to be married soon after graduation, three more in two years, six more in four, seven more in nine years, and the other five will "paddle their own canoes" alone. After the class shall leave Brunswick in July it is not at all probable that they will ever all meet together on earth again, as many of them will go to distant and different parts of the country.

The Legislature has elected President Chamberlain as Major-General of the State Militia. Honor has thus been conferred where honor is due. Mr. Spaulding, of Sagadahoc, in offering the order said, that the purpose of offering it was to elect ex-Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain to the position of Major General; that this was deemed necessary in connection with Gov. Chamberlain's duties as President of Bowdoin College. As executive officer of that institution he has introduced the plan of giving the students at the college a military education, he has secured the detail of a regular army officer as military instructor, organized the students into four military companies, and the movement promises great success. But to be entirely successful it is necessary that the President of the College should have military rank and authority. No objections can be raised to this. It receives the unanimous approval of the Military Committee, Gov. Perham and the Adjutant General. It will complete the skeleton of a respectable military force in this State, which can readily be expanded into a good division, with a distinguished and accomplished officer at its head.

On Feb. 27th, Prof. Paul Chadbourne delivered the first lecture in this season's course. His subject was "Utah and the Mormons," and he interested the audience completely throughout the entire evening, by his clear description of

the country and his impartial statements concerning the people, their works, and their religion.

In alluding to the natural features of the country he told a capital anecdote to illustrate the sterility of the soil.

A traveller at some point made enquiries about a dinner. The host told him generally what his larder contained.

"Is it a bird?"

"Yes."

"Has it wings?"

"Yes."

"Well then I don't want it; anything that has wings and will stop in such a country as this is not fit for a white man to eat."

The Professor next proceeded to speak of the religion of the Mormons—as firm believers as ourselves in the Bible, but believing also in the Book of Mormon, a supplementary Bible to them. The lecturer had no doubt that they, even many of the leaders, fully believed the doctrines which they preach, though through fanaticism they may have been led to play the hypocrite in a greater or less degree. Among the peculiarities of their faith is the firm belief of some at least, that each individual married Mormon is destined to become a God, the Almighty himself having once been but a human form, passing through various changes until He is now enthroned in the sun, the seat of his power.

The Professor mentioned many other peculiar views which the Mormons hold. Riding with an intelligent Mormon one day in the vicinity of the cañons, the Mormon asked the Professor how he supposed these cañons originated. The Professor gave the usual explanation of the Geologist. "There you are all wrong," replied the Mormon; "the stars were wrenched out of those deep gorges and will be eventually returned to them." "Bnt," said the Professor, "you are mining and altering the whole face of nature." "Oh!" responded the Mormon, "in the general average of replacement, matters will get about right."

In alluding to Brigham Young, the Professor said in his characteristics he reminded him more of the stern old Puritan, Cronwell, than any other man that has ever lived. Brigham is a

man of *power*, a man of indomitable will, of great executive ability, and capable of ruling masses to perfection up to a certain plane. He is a man of great wealth,—wealth not all acquired by fraud as many allege, but by legitimate means, Brigham running manufactories of various kinds in all parts of the territory, manufactories calculated to develop the resources and add to the comforts of the people,—and a harder-working and a more industrious people it would be difficult to find on the face of the earth. While the Professor did not apologize for their follies or their sins, he gave them due credit for what they had done in a material way since the settlement of the valley.

He mentioned one anecdote showing the dry humor of Brigham, who invites distinguished clergymen of all denominations to preach in the Tabernacle. An Episcopal Bishop did once preach there a beautiful sermon upon faith, leading the believer to rest in Abraham's bosom. After he had closed, Brigham rose and said that they had listened to a beautiful sermon upon faith, but the Mormons carried their saints to a higher plane, though it was a remarkable fact that the Bishop had landed his saints in Abraham's bosom, the father of polygamy.

Other lectures are to come, but the list has not, at this time of writing, been definitely decided upon in every particular. We hope before long to hear Professor Chadbourne again.

One of our exchanges has a bard who strikes out as follows. Class poets, attention!

Many who saw
This term begin
Will never see
The like ag'in.

A student in opening his speech before a class debating club began as follows: "Mr. President, the eyes of the 'vox populi' are upon us."

A Waterville student defined a compass as a four-cornered square box standing on a three-legged tripod which always points to the north.

ALUMNI RECORD.

'32.—Rev. Wm. Jordan Goodwin, late rector of the Episcopal Church in Middletown, Ct., died suddenly of Pneumonia, Feb. 29.

'38.—David S. Rowe is at the head of Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y.

'66.—Married in Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 16, George T. Sumner and Miss Dora Marsh, both of S.

'71.—Alfred J. Munroe has abandoned his idea of becoming a doctor and is now studying law. He is in the office of the United States Commissioner, at Baltimore. Fred's address is 371 Eutaw Place.

'71.—Vernon D. Price has gone into the wine and cider business, in Louisville, Ky. We have his highly elaborated card before us bearing the pictures of several wine bottles with Price's name subscribed thereon.

'71.—E. C. Cole recently paid a visit to his Alma Mater. He is Principal of a flourishing High School at Warren, N. H.

'71.—N. F. Curtis is attending lectures at the Medical School.

BOWDOIN'S BASE BALL HISTORY.

This history is taken almost entirely from the somewhat limited accounts of our score book and from the naturally insufficient memory of present undergraduates. We record the first game of comparatively ancient date, from an article taken from a Portland paper of '66, as follows: "The match games of Base Ball were open to all clubs in the State. Fifty dollars were offered as the first prize, and twenty-five as the second. Four clubs entered, namely: Eon Club, Lincoln Club and Howard Club of Portland, and Bowdoin College Nine of Brunswick. They were paired off as follows: Eon against Howard and Lincoln against the Bowdoin Nine. They commenced playing the first game at 9.30 A. M. The former in front of the Observatory, the latter on the Arsenal Grounds. The result of these first games was, Eon, 21 and Howard, 13; Bowdoin, 26,

and Lincoln, 22. The greatest interest of course centred in the game between the two winning clubs, Eon and Bowdoin, which came off at 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Arsenal Grounds. Score, Eon, 31; Bowdoin, 34."

The Bowdoin Nine, on this occasion, consisted of Beecher, Catcher; Chapman, Pitcher; Turner, S. S.; Hill, 1st Base and Captain; Cole, 2d Base; Bangs, 3d Base; Thompson, L. F.; Rundlett, C. F.; Ring, R. F.

"Umpire, Abbott of Portland, who gave the greatest satisfaction, and we heard him complimented by many as being the best Umpire in the State."

The score book before us, it seems, was christened by an account of the game between the class of '69, as Freshmen, and the Bates College Nine, which turned out so disastrously as well as romantically to all in the class who indulged. A wholesale suspension was decreed and dealt out to the truant youths. This game was played at Lewiston, June 13, 1866, and resulted in the defeat of the Bowdoin Freshmen by a score of 79 to 45.

The next recorded game of consequence was played at Portland, June 8, 1867. Bowdoin's opponent, on this occasion, was the Athletic Club of Portland. The result of this match game was as follows: Bowdoin, 32; Athletics, 19.

July 10, 1867, the Cushnocs of Augusta, played the Bowdoin's a match game at Brunswick, and crestfallen were obliged to return home with a defeat of 29 runs, the game standing Bowdoin's, 57; Cushnocs, 28. Time of game, four hours and thirty-five minutes.

Soon after this the Bowdoin's beat the Pioneers of Portland and Live Oaks of Bath.

We must now necessarily record Bowdoin's first, but strange to say not last, defeat. The Cushnocs, restless from the result of their last encounter, assailed us again, whipping us 48 to 31.

The first of the fall term the Bowdoin's visited Lewiston, strong in their "Ring" and the world-renowned fielder, Timberlake, to attack the invincible Androscoggins. Very little satisfaction was derived by either side. The score stood 16 and. The game concluded amid insults toward

the Bowdoin boys, tendered by the Irish population of Lewiston.

The pleasant task of recording the victory of the Bowdoin in gaining the Silver Ball and State championship for a second time is now before us. This closely contested game was played at Portland Arsenal Grounds, October 7, 1867, with the Eons, then champions of the State. The score was: Bowdoin, 39; Eon, 36. Umpire, John Mathews of the Athletic Club. Bowdoin's Scorer, C. J. Chapman. Time of game, four hours. Passed balls: Bowdoin, eight; Eons, twenty-six. Home runs: Eons, three. Struck out: Bowdoin, one; Eon, one. Fly Catches: Bowdoin, ten; Eon, six. The members of the Bowdoin Nine were: Whitman, 2d B.; Baker, 1st B.; F. Ring, C.; C. Ring, C. F.; Timberlake, L. F.; Rundlett, 3d B.; Perley P. Parris, S. S.; Cole, R. F. Baker got hurt in the fifth inning and Clark served as an excellent substitute. The striking of the Bowdoin was terrific. Indeed, this was their distinguishing feature as a club. F. Ring, Timberlake and Parris, were the favorites on the outside. Sure death was decreed to all balls passing their way.

We are also obliged to record next in order and with regret, our final loss of the Silver Ball and State championship. This eventful occasion occurred at Brunswick, Oct. 22, 1867, the Silver Ball remaining as an ornament to the College Library only fifteen days. The victors were the Pennesseewasseees, or Norway Bears, for short. The score was 29 to 8.

Many attributed the loss of this game to the dissension existing at that time in the club. Men that were recognized as our surest players seemed to be possessed of an evil enchantment, so much so that an easy and cheap conquest accrued to the Penns.

The same nine participated as in the Eon game. Certainly a better score should have been obtained. Not only do we deplore this defeat, as the loss of the championship, but the termination of Bowdoin's glory in the art of Base Ball. Never since has our name attained to any eminence in the National game.

In the first of the fall term, 1868, the Nine was early organized, and as three members of the

old Nine had graduated in the last class, Spear, Oakes, and Hooker, were appointed to fill the vacant places.

October 10, 1868, the Bowdoin visited Lewiston, with the result of Bowdoin, 16; Androscoggins, 31. The recorder of this game remarks very favorably of the gentlemanly conduct shown the Bowdoin boys, and of the unusually good playing evident on both sides. The Androscoggins were the best playing nine in the State, consequently the boys were not one whit discouraged by their defeat.

In 1869 the Dartmouths challenged us for a series of games, to be played at Hanover, Brunswick, and a neutral ground. The first game was played June 11, 1869. Score: Bowdoin, 29; Dartmouths, 16. Time of game, 3.50. Time gone from Brunswick, three days and two nights. Time traveling and sight-seeing, 50 hours. Quantity of sleep after return home, unknown. Fly catches by Bowdoin's Fielders: Hooker, six; Cole, five, and Oakes, one. Muffs or missplays were scarce on this day.

During the summer term of '69, the last Senior Tournament of the State was got up in Portland to contest for the Silver Ball. The Eons of Portland, the Bowdoin of Brunswick, the Androscoggins of Lewiston, and the Crescents of Saccarappa, entered the lists. On the morning of July 4th, the Bowdoin and Crescents played with the result of 51 to 18.

In the afternoon the Eons beat the Androscoggins, 15 runs. Frank Ring, captain of the Bowdoin, umpired this game in a very satisfactory manner. On the next day the Eons and Bowdoin played the final game of the tournament, resulting in 40 for the Eons, and 14 for the Bowdoin.

The city of Portland offered two prizes also, one of a hundred dollars, another of fifty dollars. The Bowdoin took the second prize.

On the evening of Oct. 14, 1869, the Dartmouths arrived in town to play the return of the series. At nine the next morning play was commenced, but the game was interrupted at the beginning of the first inning, and both sides adjourned *sine die*. The rain continued though Friday and Saturday, and the game was not re-

sumed until the next Monday. A disastrous defeat awaited the Bowdoins. The score was Dartmouths, 40; Bowdoins, 19. Nevertheless a Tontine supper was amicably and mutually partaken of by the nines, and the Dartmouths went on their way rejoicing.

On account of some misunderstanding the third game of the series has not been played up to this date. We are in hopes to see it the coming season.

Lewiston, June 21, 1871, witnessed another defeat for Bowdoin, by the Androscoggins. The score was 27 to 29. The umpire was evidently as ignorant of the rules as a little boy. He had better devoted his abilities to something else. The grounds were "fearfully and wonderfully made." The lively ball which was used would bound over ten feet whenever it struck the hard clayey ground. The nine were as follows: Deering, Bradstreet, Crocker, Hooker, Waterhouse, Briggs, Gerry, Clark, and Walker.

The Boston Red Stockings made us a visit Sept. 22, 1871. The game was played at Tops-ham Fair Grounds, with an admission fee. Bowdoin played through the entire game without change of position. This was the best contested game played by the Bostons during their Eastern tour. Score: Bostons, 24; Bowdoins, 1. Passed balls: Bostons, 1; Bowdoins, 4. Struck out: Bostons, none; Bowdoin, none. Fly catches: Bostons, 11; Bowdoins, 13.

This closes the account of the triumphant and despairing, the eventful and monotonous career of the Bowdoins. In the meanwhile our second nine and class nines have not been altogether indolent. Our second nine in games with the Eon second nine, and with Brunswick clubs, has been beaten only once, that by the Mohawks of Brunswick. The class of '72 during their Freshmanhood beat the Bates College nine. The class of '74 has successfully played with Brunswick and Bath boys.

We might mention many other College nines, such as Aurora, Släger, Phi Chi, Jerkers, &c., but our limits command us to halt. The names already mentioned will be sufficient to set in motion a train of ideas which will fill out the association.

SLYBOOTS.

HISTORY OF THE '72 DEBATING CLUB.

It was in the fall of 1868, just after the advent of '72 at Bowdoin, that the idea of starting a debating club in that class, took definite shape in the minds of one or two members of that body. Through the efforts of J. G. Abbott, Samuel L. Gross and Harold Wilder, a meeting of the class was called and a club was formed. About twenty members of the class signed the constitution and the officers were elected as follows: J. G. Abbott, President; Harold Wilder, Vice President; O. W. Rogers, Secretary; Harold Wilder, Treasurer; Messrs. Whitaker, Ayer and Gross, Executive Committee. This club was the only class organization of that character which existed at that time in college. In fact, a class debating club was a thing not in the memory of the oldest student. Many of the Seniors of '69 declared that it could not exist a month, but such did not prove to be the case. The Club hired a hall down town, over McLellan's Hall and there they met promptly and regularly for their meetings. The questions were generally upon some topic of the day, and were always discussed with a great deal of spirit and interest. The writer does not forget one member in particular, who was accustomed in his eloquent perorations to run away from the question and give himself up to the flights of poetic fancy, now alluding in emphatic terms to the sun and perhaps next to the moon, and so on *ad infinitum*. Nor do we forget how the Sophomores in those days were accustomed at times to send us up a message, in the shape of a rock, which came crashing right through the window. But the meetings went on and the Club did not die, as was prophesied. J. G. Abbott was re-elected as President, for two more terms in succession, and after him the chair was ably filled in turn by Harold Wilder, O. W. Rogers, Marcellus Coggan, W. F. Bickford, Jehiel Richards, and others. Until this year the meetings were very regular and quite well attended. The expenses of the Club were very light. The advantages derived from its existence were manifold. Not a few of '72 will look back in after years to this old organization as one of the pleasant recollections and realities of college life.

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
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
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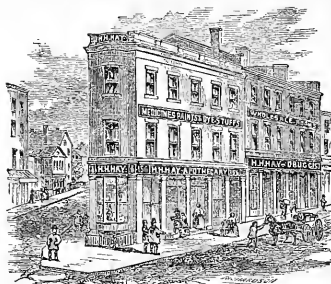
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Brunswick, 1871.

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THE ORIENT.

VOL. I.

BRUNSWICK, MARCH 25, 1872.

No. 17.

THE ORIENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, AT

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

BY THE CLASS OF 1872.

EDITORS.

MARCELLUS COGGAN,

J. G. ABBOTT,

H. M. HEATH,

O. W. ROGERS.

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FAREWELL.

'All the world 's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one mau in his turn plays many parts.

SHAKS.: *As You Like It.*

We have now reached the last scene of the first act. Over our labors, good or ill, wise or unwise, the curtain falls. With this issue THE ORIENT completes the first year of its existence. The paper when it shall appear before our readers again will bear upon its title page other names than ours. To the editors elect we give a thrice hearty welcome. To our readers we bid farewell. To those who have rendered us encouragement, to those who have given us financial aid, we wish to return most grateful thanks—thanks to our fellow students, thanks to the Faculty, thanks to the Alumni, thanks to our advertisers. Gentlemen, if in our humble way we have been of service to you, in that we shall have gained a sufficient reward. We have endeavored to fulfil every promise; have labored as best we could in the interests of the college;

have kept the paper free from the interests of class and clique, have spoken boldly yet sincerely upon all questions of reform, and now at the end we trust—yes, more, believe—that we have never wrongfully wounded by a shaft of the pen the heart of a single individual. Our success, if such we have gained, has been wrought out only through patience and labor. But, as the world knows, these are the forces that win. But these are not the days for long sermons. We linger only for a moment at the threshold. In that moment we say our affectionate farewell. Time shifts the scene and says—

"Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

CLASS-DAY HISTORIES.

Any step toward the right is a progressive step. Habituated customs often turn men from a duty which they owe to themselves, their race and their God. In such cases the more valuable tenets of truth have not been studied, or have been studied in vain. The subject of class histories has been heretofore a matter of some discussion and will perhaps bear a few more suggestions. The manner in which class histories have been compiled in many of our colleges during the past few years, which have come under our immediate notice, has reflected great discredit to our historians, and has caused no small amount of disgrace to redound upon the class as an organized body. Those who assemble at our Commencements expect to hear the history of the class in its true character, with that degree of wit with which the author is by nature endowed. But they do not expect that ridiculous, uncalled-for and cutting sarcasm, which is publicly displayed in the recitals of our class histories. The masses of the people, unacquainted with college life and its customs, look upon these things from a far different standpoint than those who have lived the lives of college

students. The records of any class can be of a lively, pleasing nature, and that too, exclusive of the expense of any member. Historians should entertain broad and liberal views, and bear in mind the fact that others, when pricked, will bleed as well as they. And when we remember that the history of a class is among the closing scenes of college life, and that the impressions last made are those that continue, we can but think that he who will on that occasion abuse his position and bring to ridicule any member, is either unfeelingly inhuman or has but a faint idea of human nature and its relations to man. To each classman is due that courtesy which should exist between all classmates; and more especially is this courtesy due when the public are lookers-on. We are pleased that the public press at large has not shrunk from denouncing those historians who through their positions have sought personal revenge and made use of most unbecoming and indecent language.

Each member of the class pays a proportional part of class-day expenses though he may not be represented in the exercises. Those who are, should remember the personal rights of those who have conferred those honors upon them. There will be no need of indulging in petty jealousies and the exposition of flaws, for the world will discover those soon enough. Though we are but strangers in the busy throng yet there are eyes enough which are searching out our faults, and tongues enough to announce our imperfections.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

One of our able exchanges thus speaks of Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne: "He possesses a versatility of talent not usually found among our educators. He appears to be equally at home, whether he be at the head of an Agricultural College, or President or Professor in other Colleges. We hear of him at one time as the leader of a party of students to the icy shores of Greenland, and at another as botanizing among the everglades of Florida, or collecting minerals

among the mountains of Brazil. One season he is among the silver miners in Utah, the next he is exploring the cliffs and valleys of the Sierra Nevada, or dredging in San Francisco Bay. As naturalist, chemist, botanist, metallurgist, agriculturist and theologian, he is well qualified to consider and discuss the relations of science as taught in nature. There is a freshness and originality in Professor Chadbourne's writings which command the respect of scholars and hold the attention of the general reader." As we have already stated, the Professor is now at Bowdoin. It's a pity we can't keep him this time. But we understand that he only intends to stay with us till Commencement.

But a few more weeks and the class of '72 will pack their household goods and start out "for better or for worse." The sea upon which they are to launch is wide, and without doubt the gales will drive the members far apart. But probably the college will not mourn at our departure, for we have been at times very naughty children. Very serious charges, in fact, stand against us. It is said that we were awful good Freshmen, but when we became Sophomores it did seem as though the — was in us. Junior year there was a reaction which "calmed the troubled waters," and the whole class seemed imbued with the spirit of "Peace on earth, good will toward men." But lo! we had scarce got well settled in our Senior seats when the cry, "To arms! to arms!" reached our ears, and soon all the "Johnnies went marching home." But the boys have all come back again, and unless we shall get into another dispute with the College government as to the superior advantages of the study of turnips over that of sulphur, we shall perhaps remain until graduation. The Faculty made a mistake when they thought we had the i—ch.

A newspaper correspondent writing from this College last Commencement, thus "did up" the female portion of the spectators:—"The ladies, it might be said, have remained blissfully uncon-

sconscious of the decay of their favorite flirtation ground. The same old faces which have for years been annually seen about town—from the old girl from Portland, who is vainly searching for a husband, to the Waterville matron who sighs over the difference of the present and the times gone by,—are all here in full numbers and decked in all the panoply of female armor. The wives of graduates and those who would like to occupy such a position, walked the malls in chaty companionship and flung their smiles and handkerchiefs about the college grounds in reckless disregard of those whose hearts were not steeled against attack, and whom they outnumbered at least *twenty to one*."

Natural as life!

Probably the Alumni Record which we have given in each successive issue, has been of more interest to the graduates of the college than any other department of the paper. Yet we are indebted only to a very few of that class for the items which have appeared in that column. We wish here most especially to return our thanks to Messrs. Stanwood, Smith, Alexander and Collins for favors which they have rendered. We regret to say that the Alumni, as a mass, have failed to respond to our requests for news concerning the sons of Bowdoin. But it takes time to bring these things about. Perhaps they may do better in the future.

The remarks made by the President at evening prayers a short time ago, were well appreciated by the students. Nothing so tends to break down the spirit of insubordination and mischief as a manifestation of real interest and sympathy in the studies and sports of the students; and to show that the relation between the Faculty and undergraduate is not so much that of rulers and ruled, as of co-workers, where each should strive to render the labor of the other pleasanter and more beneficial.

The last conundrum: Shall base-ball be revived this summer?

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT "SAM SLYBOOTS."

AMONG THE GOOD PEOPLE OF PARSONSFIELD,
WAY DOWN EAST IN THE STATE OF MAINE,
FEBRUARY THE THIRTY-SECOND, 1872, A. D. }

DEAR J:—When I was a little boy and they used to put me in my little bed with paregoric down my throat, I used to live in Brunswick. "None know it but"—to leave it. I've got a garden patch there now. I should like to sell it. But to return to my subject. I left that town. I didn't go back. Last fall I went to Bangor to see my grandmothers. I've got two, but they are just as dear as if I had a hundred. My father lives at Bangor too. He told me I had better go down to Brunswick to see about my real estate which my uncle left me. So I hired a dollar and a quarter's worth of one of the Bangor steamers and went. I found her a very fast boat. She was fast to the wharf. A man shouted something and somebody cut the string and we started. She was mighty swift I tell you. We passed two of the fastest boats on the river. They were both going the other way. We couldn't continue going long at this rate without getting somewhere and so we got to Portland, first passing Fort Popham. At Portland I got into a Pullman car, but the conductor drove me out. He said I was a gum-chewer and must go into the baggage car. I made some resistance and he kicked me with his tan yards. I went. The next thing I knew somebody shouted "Brunswick" and I told the conductor I guessed I'd stop here. I found my garden patch in the same place as where I left it. I thought next I would visit Bowdoin College. I first called for Mr. Bowdoin but a Freshman told me that the old gentleman was dead. It made me feel very sad. Bowdoin College was built one hundred years after the discovery of wooden nutmegs. The art building is hard to beat. There is where they keep their bachelors of arts. The alum-ni is kept at Allen's drug store. Next I went to the painting gallery; I saw a white Stone woman dressed in bare-skin clothes. She had a broom in one hand. Somebody said she was an end woman. She had a benign countenance—a four by nine—and she was marked

"Sculp." Then I took a look at a picture of Noah; the artist had chosen the moment when Noah, with pitchfork in hand, is sticking the prongs of it into the hind legs of the last animal, hurrying him in so as to close the doors before the shower came up. Noah had on a fur cap, checked pantaloons, and a paper collar, No. 18. As I was admiring him, somebody said it wasn't Noah, and on closer inspection I found it didn't look like him at all. It lacked the tight pants and patent leather boots of those days. It was a sunset scene—a farmer driving his cattle into a barn. My critical eye discovered one grievous mistake of the artist: he had left out the three-legged milking stool for the sun to set on. One of the boating men then took me down to the boat house to show me the boats they race in. They are about sixteen inches wide and fifty feet long. I put my foot in it the first thing. He told me to get in one of 'em; they wasn't thicker than paper and both my legs went clean through. I waded ashore with the boat sticking to me and had to go up town to get a doctor to pull my legs out. I had a hard time turning the corners, and when my legs got pulled out she leaked. I next hired a horse and took one of my old gals to ride. I walked back. Next day I went to a funeral. At the graveyard I saw the tombstone of Benedict Arnold when he was a boy. Somebody told me the medical faculty had his skull. I stopped at a boarding house. There I made the acquaintance of Sal Soda and Johnny Cake. They are both good people. They live on baked beans and fish-balls. I got into an argument with Sal on the talkativeness of old maids. She said she had seen a row of them a mile long in Brunswick that never said a word. Of course she had me.

"He's a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will."

Dear J—, I forgot to say that I left Brunswick. Your policemen are the meanest set of fellows I ever saw. I am coming down to visit your big school next July.

SAM SLXBOOTS, JR.

"We're going to leave you now."

IN THE TUNNEL.

Riding up from Bangor,
On the Pullman train,
From a six weeks' shooting
In the woods of Maine;
Quite extensive whiskers,
Beard, moustache as well,
Sat a "student feller,"
Tall and fine and swell.

Empty seat behind him,
No one at his side;
To a pleasant station
Now the train doth glide.
Enter aged couple,
Take the hinder seat;
Enter gentle maiden,
Beautiful, *petite*.

Blushingly she falters,
"Is this seat engaged?"
(See the aged couple
Properly enraged.)
Student quite ecstatic,
Sees her ticket's "through;"
Thinks of the long tunnel—
Knows what he will do.

So they sit and chatter,
While the cinders fly,
Till that "student feller"
Gets one in his eye;
And the gentle maiden
Quickly turns about—
"May I, if you please, sir,
Try to get it out?"

Happy "student feller"
Feels a dainty touch;
Hears a gentle whisper,
"Does it hurt you much?"
Fizz! ding, dong! a moment
In the tunnel quite,
And a glorious darkness
Black as Egypt's night.

* * * *

Out into the daylight
Darts the Pullman train;
Student's beaver ruffled
Just the merest grain;
Maiden's hair is tumbled,
And there soon appeared
Cunning little ear-ring
Caught in student's beard.

—*Harvard Advocate*.

A Williams College Junior has got ahead of his class by eloping with a pretty girl of Williamstown.

THE ORIENT.

Devoted to the interests of Bowdoin College, and open to communications from Alumni, Faculty, Undergraduates, and friends of the College.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872.

Trains leave Brunswick for—

Augusta, 2.25 A. M.; 8.00 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Bath, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Boston, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Bangor, 2.25 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Portland, 7.15 A. M.; 1.35 P. M.; 5.15 P. M.; 11.45 P. M.

Farmington, 2.30 P. M.

Lewiston, 7.40 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; 6.45 P. M.

Rockland, 7.40 A. M.; 2.25 P. M.

LOCAL.

“Ring out the old, ring in the new.”

Isn't it about time to hold the euchre tournament?

We would suggest radical repairs in the wells near Winthrop Hall.

It will be seen by the new Catalogue that military drill will be required *one hour* a week.

“Junior parts” have been awarded to N. D. A. Clarke, A. F. Moulton, D. W. Snow and W. G. Reed.

There was a sound of revelry by night and—somebody stole the windows of the mathematical recitation room.

The hymn “From Greenland's icy mountains,” has been changed to the tune of “We won't go there any more.”

A Sophomore thus unburdens himself: Why are Freshmen like plants? Because they need watering when *young* and tender.

Prof. Chadbourne is lecturing to the Juniors on Political Economy. It is unnecessary to state that the lectures are well received.

The enterprising spirit of the Bath ladies is creating quite a diversion in their favor among the students. Brunswick ladies must look to their laurels.

One Senior is still absent. It is said that he is waiting for navigation to reopen so that he may escape from his “sea-girt island.”

Commencement music will be furnished by the Germania Band, assisted by the Temple Quartette of Boston and Mrs. H. M. Smith.

Back numbers of THE ORIENT can be had of the ex-Manager of the paper. Call at 20 Winthrop Hall, or address J. G. Abbott, box 1057.

A chess tournament is the last sensation. The coveted honor now rests between two Juniors, who are experts at managing the ivories.

We fear the boat-house will prove too small for the accommodation of the various craft to be used the coming season. A stitch in time saves nine.

Since “money is the root of all evil,” we earnestly hope that our delinquent subscribers will remove all temptation by paying us their honest debts.

The Sophomores have gone into the sash, door and blind business. The first item in the books of the new company reads “Minus twenty dollars.”

Twelve men are in training for the college six. It is the intention of all interested in boating to select the very best material, and to give all a fair opportunity.

A Freshman in one of our colleges seeking a “literal translation,” was directed to his tutor's room. Imagine his feelings on discovering his mistake the next day.

The south end of Maine is well favored with musical instruments, and good performers too, one may judge from the “Music in the air,” at almost any hour of the day.

The music of the reverberant horn is occasionally heard around the colleges. This senseless custom has, however, gone out of fashion, for which we are duly thankful.

Our college gymnasium presents a very lively scene. The zeal manifested is a very promising sign for the exhibition in Portland, which is contemplated at the close of the term.

The hour of holding evening prayers will remain unchanged until next fall. We have heard that they will be discontinued after this year — all of which is “important if true.”

The Juniors have elected ORIENT editors for the ensuing year. Wm. A. Blake, J. F. Elliott, A. F. Moulton, G. S. Mower and A. P. Wiswell were selected to serve as Knights of the Quill.

Our gymnasts propose to give an exhibition in Portland about the middle of April. The press of that city has promised support and encouragement. The profits will be devoted to the interests of boating.

An enterprising vendor of milk, who does not reside a thousand miles from Brunswick, recently trusted several students on their board bills. One of them, with terror depicted on his countenance, exclaimed, “Thunder, I don’t owe for 477 quarts of milk.”

The literary societies will hold meetings for debate this week. Orators who desire to contend for the St. Croix Prize will have an opportunity to “show their gait.” Had it not been for the small attendance at College these debates would have commenced earlier.

The Seniors are studying chemistry in earnest under the efficient instruction of Prof. Goodale. The results obtained are for the most part noted for their wonderfulness rather than for their correctness. One hour is devoted each day to laboratory work—quite profitably, too, as might be expected.

There has been an extra edition of the last catalogue printed with a few additions. We extract the following summary: Post-Graduates 4, Seniors 26, Juniors 36, Sophomores 37, Freshmen 64, Medical Students 67. Total 234. The official catalogue of this term will be issued in a few weeks.

All persons who are indebted to THE ORIENT for the year ending with this number, are requested if they send the money by mail or express, to direct the same to J. G. Abbott. This must be done in order to avoid any confusion with the mail matter of the new board, which will be addressed to THE ORIENT.

By a vote of the Faculty, the unfortunate Seniors appointed to take part in the Spring exhibition will be represented on the stage by S. L. Gross, S. P. Meads, Harold Wilder, Weston Lewis, F. A. Ricker, W. O. Hooker, and G. H. Cummings. The Seniors are becoming very modest as regards their appearance on the stage at Brunswick. They cry “Hold! enough.”

Major Sanger is initiating the Juniors into the mysteries of military science. We understand that the drilling will be confined to this class for the present. As soon as the campus will permit, however, all of the classes will join in a daily battalion drill. The uniforms and necessary accoutrements will be furnished before long. It is rumored that a battery of light artillery will be formed.

“Our Little Choir.” The Seniors in the north end of Winthrop have recently formed an association known as the North-End Choir. It is composed of the following talent: Abbott, Benson, Frost, Hooker, and Lewis, with H. M. Heath as spare man. They indeed excel in their attempts at singing, and are a constant source of admiration to all their friends. Concerts are held every evening at eleven o’clock. Call and see us.

One of the students has a picture in his room which has been a college hand-down for the past thirty-nine years. The picture represents “The Lovers by the Sea Shore.” It was painted by Charles H. Granger, in 1833. Upon the back is written the following: “This painting is to be handed to some member of the Freshman class, year after year.” It is also accompanied by a list of those students who have thus far had it in keeping.

Æsthetical Professor (inspiredly)—“How would a man feel when he is approaching his ideal?” *Practical student*—“Bully.”

Professor in Astronomy recitation.—“What is peculiar about this comet?” Senior—“It presents a singular appearance.” Prof.—“No, but what is unique about it?” Senior.—“Why I suppose it presents a unique appearance.”—*Courant*.

ALUMNI RECORD.

Cutts, of '67, is Principal of High School, Lexington, Mass.

'68—Orville D. Baker has been admitted to the bar for the practice of law in all the courts of this State.

Emery, of '68, has just been appointed Sub-Master in the English High School, at a salary of \$2400.

'70—W. E. Frost is the efficient Principal of Norway Liberal Institute. He has five assistant teachers associated with him. The session for the spring term opened on March 12th.

Grant, of '70, is Principal of the High School at Danvers, Mass.

MOLECULES.

Mother Goose in a foreign dress from Mor-
gan's Macaronics:

"Parvus Jacobus Horner
Sedebat in a corner,
Edens a Christmas pie;
Inferuit thumb
Extraherit plum,
Clamans, quid sharp puer am I.

"Parrula Bo-peep
Amisit her sheep,
Et nescit where to find them;
Desere alone
Et venient home
Cum omnibus eandis behind them."

The professor announced, in one of the divisions of the Senior class the other morning, that he had forgotten his roll, whereupon a member of the class coolly arose and walked out amid tremendous applause.—*Chronicle*.

The St. John Paris crew has challenged any four-oared crew in England or the United States, to row three miles and return, at Halifax in June or July, for \$1000 or \$2000 a side, expenses allowed and neither boat to carry a coxswain.

Prof. L. to class: "In your next lesson go to the 'People of Israel.'" Sharp student: "Where are they Professor?"



DEATH OF THOUGHT.

REQUIESCAT IN AVERNO.

[The following production emanated from a member of '69 who tells his own story in his own peculiar way. We give the extract, bones and all, just as it is.]

JUNE 7, 1869.

We think it was Choate who said that there is one thing which God Almighty cannot foretell, and that is the action of petty juries; and so we think of the action of a nameless Committee, who by some mistake were appointed to decide on excellence in English Composition.

Gentlemen, you must be persons of unusual stupidity. If the public will be kind enough to attend the next Commencement, they will see clearly the facts which justify our conclusion. Gentlemen, you should have considered that some students, like other men, cannot be kicked with impunity. But there is one relief,—the Indicrousness of the whole affair. Indeed, it has many such phases. We enumerate. The most prominent, which, however, is very serio-ludicrous, and upon which let the world linger long and mark well, is this: Mammoth boorishness trampling upon defenceless scholarship. It is chance and ignorance in *imperio*, playing a fiendish trick. It has a phase of tickled indifference wheedling a sickly piety; of a Death's-Head grinning at thought: of a monster with a big belly and a peaked skull playing *chubby* with imbeciles and nervous pigmies; of dancing imps blowing spittle through old straws, to make fun for laughing idiocy. Now we are reminded of a consumptive itinerant squeaking "goodies" to deaf grandams. Gentlemen, if you have any

criterion of excellence, it must be the slough from the style of blatherskites.

We would resent this insult at any time and in any place, if by so doing we should pall the firmament upon our heads. How are we to dispose of this insult? It is a nasty burlesque which is to stick out through all Eternity. When cut by a decent enemy we bleed with composure. But how is this? There is neither pith nor point in this matter. We feel as if smothered in stink and buried in smut. Anyhow, what do you take us for, hey? Do you think we are all dwarfs and titmen among whom there is no choice? We do not like to have honest toil trifled with by *conceited* incompetency.

Reader, pardon us for deviating from the serious; we will do so but once. Gentlemen, you played a cruel joke on us: we will be as good as Quakers by returning only a harmless one. Thus, your calculations are inverted: hence to obtain favor one should divide himself in the middle, invert the trunk, and then approach. Doubtless in all human cases the aspect would be more pleasing to you. For further illustration of this subject we refer you to the most *exceptional* of the Canterbury Tales. But enough of jokes: We are serious again. The soul feels the approach of *All Evil*, as its glorious lights vanish in the shadows: a deepening ghastliness weighs upon it; and it quivers with tomb-terror over the black abyss. Soul, pray not, neither hope. God cannot help; for it is the Death of Thought. Take another view. Thought, no longer toil for truth; no longer search the mysterious depths; no longer dwell in the rosy glories of a cultured fancy. But, Thought, seek the prattle of the nursery, mix in the giggles of mediocrity, snivel, gag in emptiness; for our excellent Committee? — have decided!!!

Now, gentlemen, when you have leisure to descend from your *velocipedes*, we shall be only too happy to teach you to comprehend * * *

It is difficult to obtain always a competent committee, and more difficult to obtain a committee who care to take sufficient pains. A man who spends life in squeezing himself through small-tubed technicalities, a narrow sceptic, an antiquated religionist, a mere bustler having silly

notions of modern quasi-utilitarianism, — none of these are judges of literary excellence.

It is sugary truisms that take, is it, hey? It is the "Rock me to sleep, mother,"—whilst-I-grow-sweet style that takes, is it, hey? One original thought would scare the whole *contemptible pack* to death. We do not expect justice from the rotten conceits of wiseacres; we do not expect justice from those who, living in the dens of morbidness, eat fetid meat and cluck through hideous gums. But we do expect justice from Intelligence.

We appeal to scholars, not to asses. We do not mean scholars in the restricted sense of wheezing imbeciles; but we mean scholars in the broad sense. To such only are we willing to submit our productions. Now, in the case under consideration, since we do not know the committee, we cannot say whether carelessness or ignorance is the prominent fault. It is quite probable, however, that some of the best parts were not read at all; or, if read, only carelessly read, and not comprehended. It is thus: Take a production perfect through toil, the easy eye of a careless committee glances from its solid roundness. Take another production of hurried commonplaces, this easy eye slips into a flaw, and, being arrested, judges; and so flaws are rewarded and toil is lost.

A sensitive scholar (and no true scholar is not sensitive) is not pleased to have an ass, whose rear is aglow with *supposed* genius, braying in his face through all Eternity. It must be remembered that all history is imperishable. It would be a satisfaction, however, could the world know that this *rear* genius is sired by a committee still more asinine. It may be said, We know this is a cheap man, but he may have done a big thing in this case. Such a remark, if made in earnest, discovers a disgraceful inexperience which ought not to be imputed to a person ten years old, much less to one twenty. The fact is, a man's productions are measured by his capacity. A weak brain can no more produce a powerful thought than a nursing can lift a mountain. There is only one way in which a person can escape such a remark, and that is by saying there are alchemistic moments in which base metals

become gold and babes become giants. But this is imputing whims to God; therefore we decline. We have such an one in mind. His brain is coarse and muddy; his face has the expression of *chips*, and he prefers monotonous stink to sparkling variations. Another, having wire nerves like Vancanson's duck, dances in *middlings*. There is a set of fellows who steal their materials from newspapers and Sabbath-School books; and from these materials they make a *mess* which is easily gulped, and is therefore smiled upon by large-mouthed committees. In all colleges there is a class of imbeciles who are scared of rugged literature, they like to burrow in soft places; they drink sweetened milk, forgetting that old giant who fed on the marrow of lions. We are sorry to disturb friendly relations; but to submit *silently* to outrage, is disgrace.

ESSAY WRITING.

We propose in this article to say something in regard to essay writing—its object, and the manner in which such object may be attained.

We take it for granted that no word need be spoken in justification or even in praise of this practice. The incalculable benefits which have resulted from the writings of such essayists as Johnson, Addison, Curtis, and a host of others, and the universal appreciation accorded to this species of composition, have been a sufficient inducement to bring into its fields the most profound thinkers and men of polite education of every age.

1. *The object of essay writing.*

It is understood that we have reference to essay writing as required in colleges. It will be admitted that a variety of objects are conserved by this practice; but our purpose is to discover the leading, the primary object. We start with the presumption that the immediate object of this exercise looks to the acquisition of a proper style. To this it will be objected by certain parties that the immediate object is the acquisition of knowledge. No one will doubt that the amount of information secured in tracing a subject into its various ramifications is a vastly important matter. But the knowledge so pro-

cured is attainable in other and better ways. Such knowledge is always disjointed and fragmentary. It will be much more complete and satisfactory if procured by a careful perusal of the book or books containing information upon the subject about which information is desired, instead of a cursory reading of chapters and sections.

Again, it will be objected that the object of essay writing is to impart information. However true this may be in the world at large, it is not so in College; for who will pretend that the design of reading an essay is to instruct his auditors!

These two are, probably, the only objections which will be made to the presumption already offered, viz.: that the primary object of essay writing is the acquisition of a proper style.

2. *How may this object be attained?*

It is well known that by association with an individual we become assimilated to his habits. Thus, it is asserted that the men who were accustomed to be often in the society of the great Johnson, were in a manner Johnsonized. The statement is true also of our association with the books of popular authors. We become assimilated to their style. Thus, by a careful perusal of the works of Addison, we become Addisonized, not only in his style of thought but also his manner of expression.

This is one way of acquiring a good style, but not the only one, nor yet the best. We opine that much benefit can be derived from a proper attention to the kind of essay. We will explain: Here is a student who thinks the object of essay writing may be promoted most surely by a continuous essay, or a series of essays on the same subject. He chooses his theme and carries it on in consecutive issues. Now, such an essay, to say the least, must be long spun. The benefit from it is not invaluable, or would not be, if written for mere personal gratification, but as a means of promoting style it is a failure. It inculcates the habit of spinning out, which is the worst of all bad habits. Brevity is the soul of good writing, as well as of wit. All good writers must know how to condense their thoughts, that there be no superfluous expressions. So we,

also, must abide by the motto, "*multum in parvo*," and though we may have difficulty in saying all we wish in one short essay, we should remember that we are here to practice, and the practice of condensation is vastly beneficial.

Another thought. We need practice in every department of writing—in narration, in description, in biographical writing, in composition, in humorous writing, in the light, elastic style, as well as the grave, in poetry and in prose. Now, let the student say to himself, in which of these am I defective? After determining, let that be the kind of essay he shall next write. If deficient in all, let him take up each particular style in such order as he himself may determine. It seems to us this process would do much toward the production of good essayists.

In concluding we will say: Let no student be deterred from writing what he pleases by the fear of criticism. We are at school to benefit ourselves and not to suit the caprices of others. Study your own infirmities, and correct false notions, as well as bad expressions. Take time; use proper caution. These three words are the talismans of successful writing—Time, Thought, Caution. Q.

QUOTATION AND ORIGINALITY.

The greatest geniuses in every phase of learning quote and borrow. The literature of every nation bears evidence of this sweeping truth. Longfellow's *Hiawatha* is but a finely chiseled, well polished statue, carved from the rudest Indian legends. Moore's *Lalla Rookh* is constructed from a traveller's description of the Eastern tribes. Scott's fiction is woven out of the merry old traditions of his native country. The prosy reports of landmen and sailors, as to what they saw in uncivilized countries, furnish ample material for the adorning art of Byron and Campbell. Dickens's absorbing fiction is drawn from thrilling episodes of English history. "The drama, Faust, by which the fame of Goethe has been most widely extended," is founded upon the old legend of Faust, the magician. Dante, "the great Father of Italian literature," accepts the suggested plan of Virgil, carries out his

conception of a fugitive wanderer, and produces a masterly work; in which he consciously makes Virgil his guide, and unconsciously, his model of authorship. Tasso, in his *Jerusalem Delivered*, imitates and quotes the *Æneid*. And so Virgil, Rome's greatest poet, follows in the foot prints of the Greek bard. It has been shown that the originals of the tales of Moliere, LaFontaine, Boccaccio and Voltaire were in existence long before these authors. "Paradise Lost had never existed but for its precursors." And even the great Shakespeare, "whose wit is unbounded, whose passion is inimitable, whose creative powers are immeasurable, whose genius is profoundest and whose name is greatest in all literature," even he finds in history the foundation of many plays and many times draws his wit and expression from his contemporaries.

PEN, INK AND SCISSORS.

A student who has been afflicted with a sermon one hour and a half long, grumblingly says, that "these Professors study so much about eternity that they have no conception of time."

The two literary societies of Yale have recently become extinct. These societies had survived for more than a hundred years, but passed away at last without a murmur of regret.

Steps are being taken to secure from the highest legal authority in Massachusetts a decision of the question, whether a college has a right to compel a person of legal age to attend church.

A rural poet indited a sonnet to his sweetheart entitled, "I kissed her *sub rosa*." The compositor knew better than that, and he set up in printer's Latin, "I kissed her snub nosa."

We have a Freshman who is so short that when he is sick he does not know whether he has headache or corns. — *Williams Review*.

A Freshman, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that he couldn't afford to pay a dollar to hear Ole Bull lecture.

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